THE PHRENOLOGICAL MAGAZINE




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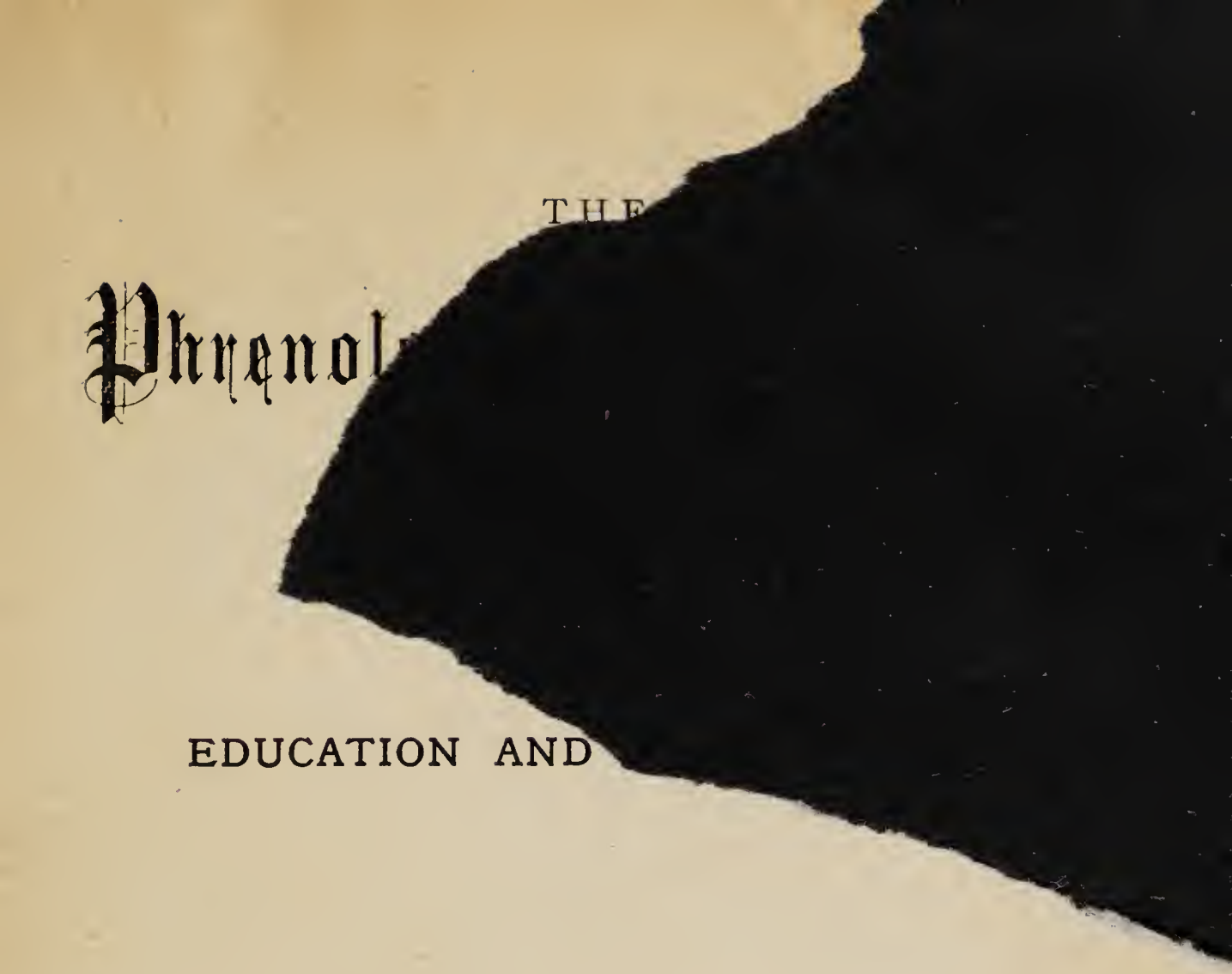
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L. N. FOWLER AND J. A. FOWLER.

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THE

Phrenological Magazine.

JANUARY, 1896.



LORD ROTHSCHILD.

THIS gentleman has a superior organization, a fine quality and tone of mind and good physique, hence will be able to sustain concentrated thought and do more than ordinary work of a combined nature. He is well balanced, and therefore will know how to regulate one part of his brain to be in harmony and to support the desires of another part.

He has several very strong characteristics. One is noticeable from the breadth and height of the forehead. He is particularly sagacious, far seeing, intuitive and capable of giving a correct estimate of matters and things. He is not easily biassed one way or the other, but prefers to have all particulars before he gives his judgment on any matter.

He is large in the organ of Causality, hence should be known for his capacity to organize, superintend, manage and lay out work for men to execute. He does not look so much at the present but the future result of things, hence plans for the future rather than the now. He has superior tastes which, according to the Phrenological developments, are indicated by the fulness above the temples.

His Individuality influences his judgment on matters of Art, hence must be a connoisseur in all that pertains to the selection of qualities and materials for use as well as the selection of paintings, flowers, or in fact everything that trains, refines, and perfects humanity. His eye is full and there is a strong development of Language, and therefore, as he has the capacity to think, and analyse subjects, he should be known for his fluency and ability to say what he means in truths as well as fluent language.

His head is prominently developed in the organ of Benevolence, and further back in that of Firmness. He therefore weighs and considers matters on a large scale and is able to hold to his conclusions that he draws on important matters with great tenacity. Those two faculties blend very materially in much that he does, and while he is generous, kind-hearted, and interested in the public welfare, he does not waste or squander property. His head is broad, like Peabody's, in the region of Acquisitiveness, Secretiveness, and Conscientiousness, hence he is not rash in his speculations and will not waste what can be turned to any account. In all probability such a character as this could live on far less than many a poor man, and do so with intelligent respectability. He has a strong pertinacity to utilize force, energy, talents, influence and money, and is therefore able to map out to a wonderful degree the resources which open to him from such a marked organization. He is not wanting in energy, for judging by his head he is comparatively broad between the ears. He is executive and possesses spirit and enterprise above the average. He knows how to be master of his situation without using arms or ammunition. He has great power of resistance and should be capable of standing alone in many important matters. His perceptive faculties enable him to take an interest in natural phenomena in nature,

and also in the action of animals in sport or exercise, though he may not show much regard for the amusement that animals yield in the way of sport as some do. His head is high on the outer angle of the perceptive arch, and it would be strange if he were not a man of order, method, and system. He draws up his plans before he begins any important work, and therefore knows how to act in every particular.

He is a social man, quite genial in his manners and conversation, but not one who will commit himself by over-confidence. He is shrewd, and talks more about the large concerns of the world than personal matters, or trifling affairs which some might feel glad to hear about.

He is strong in his power to understand commercial interests, yet he has humanity at heart, and will be able to recognise the needs of the world, as well as show his ability in assisting any of the prominent movements of the day; he cannot, therefore, be considered selfish, conceited, or narrow in his views or conceptions of right, with such an organization as he possesses. He has the blending of the mental and vital with the constitutional strength of the motive, and should be able to wear well and live to a good age.

L. N. Fowler.

Gladstone put the key-stone to religious freedom in England when he made the head of the London branch of the Rothschilds a peer in 1885. For Lord Nathaniel Mayer de Rothschild is not only Semitic by blood, but also a devout follower of the ancient religion. He may be seen on every Jewish holy day in the Great Synagogue in Duke Street, Aldgate, the principal temple of his faith in London.

Lord Rothschild is a prominent figure in the best London society. His town house is in Piccadilly, near Hyde Park Corner. Apsley House, the Duke of Wellington's dingy looking mansion, is a door or two above it. Lord Rothschild spends the months of the London season here, and the rest of the year lives in his lovely country residence in Hertfordshire, Tring Park. He is a great patron of the arts, and gives fine musicales.

Tring Park was once the residence of good-natured, beautiful Nell Gwyn. The conservatories are particularly rich in every kind of flower. In beautifying the place, large trees were transplanted bodily by specially constructed machines. The stroller over its verdant lawns may at any moment encounter an emu, come upon an aviary with horned owls in it, or find various products of the animal kingdom thoroughly exotic to an English park. This is

explained by the fact that the leading passion of Lord Rothschild's only son, Walter, is for natural history. He has a private museum on the estate, and the only giant kangaroo ever reared in captivity saw the light in Tring Park.

An account of the way in which Baron Rothschild spends the day may be of interest. He rises at an early hour, and after his bath frequently takes a turn on horseback in Rotten Row. Returning to his house, he partakes of a frugal breakfast, reads the *Times*, runs through his mail, and sorts out the letters he wishes to have attended to by his secretary. He then drives in the plainest kind of a brougham to New Court, St. Swithin's Lane. Here he finds a pile of letters on his desk to be read. The bulk of these he goes through himself. It is a rule of the house that some member of the family shall do this. Lord Rothschild and his two brothers, Alfred and Leopold, who are the London firm of "N. M. Rothschild & Sons," have their own tables in one room and always act in concert. At one they lunch in this room; after lunch they look at the quotations and receive brokers.

In dealing with his mail and business it is worthy of note that charitable matters engage Lord Rothschild's attention first. They are disposed of in strictly businesslike fashion.

PAUPER IDIOTS AND IMBECILES.

A LECTURE BY

JOHN LOBB, C.C., VICE-PRESIDENT OF THE F.P.I.,

MEMBER OF THE METROPOLITAN ASYLUMS BOARD.

Delivered before the United Wards Club of the City of London on Wednesday Evening, November 20th, 1895.

ON a recent occasion I dealt with pauper lunatics and their cost. That lecture attracted some attention, and was favourably commented on in the daily and weekly press, both in London and the provinces. On the present occasion I will endeavour to deal with other aspects of the same important subject. Lunacy or insanity is considered a symptom of brain disorder, and generally originates in physical causes. Derangement of the brain is believed to be due to hereditary degeneracy, undue worry in daily life, or hurtful excesses.

To define *lunacy* is not easy; this includes such forms as acute and chronic mania, melancholia, dipsomania, delusion, &c. It may be defined as a disease of the brain affecting the

integrity of the mind, whether marked by intellectual or emotional disorder.

BRAIN DISEASES DEFINED.

Dementia affects the average intelligence, which gradually diminishes. Idiocy shows itself in a low amount of intelligence, which gradually increases. Idiocy is mental deficiency or extreme stupidity, accompanied with physical malformation often unsightly and repulsive.

Idiocy is a congenital malady. The idiot is one who from his nativity, by a perpetual infirmity, is "*non compos mentis.*" Idiocy is a congenital absence or serious defect of the mental faculties. Imbecility is a term used to designate mental defect manifesting itself in childhood, as distinguished from that which is congenital. The possession by the imbecile of the



* SUSAN.



MARY.

faculty of speech, as distinguished from the parrot-like utterance of the few words which the idiot can learn, is the best line of demarcation the case allows of.

In these two forms the child is born with structurally defective brain cells, and hence cannot be cured, cannot stand alone, cannot (without direction and guidance) enter the conflict of life.

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* "*The cuts in this article represent an idiot family, which together form perhaps one of the most remarkable examples of the truth of Gall's philosophy to be found on record; and to such examples do phrenologists continually refer in proof of the principle which they maintain.*"

"*The Father was a drunkard, and of very inferior intellect; the Mother was inoffensive and of weak intellect. John and Thomas were over 40 when they died, and the three daughters over 60.*

"*Susan, Maria, and John were not much more than brutes, except that they could talk.*

"*Susan and Maria could never be induced to do anything whatsoever. Thomas was a curious character, fond of horses and riding, would imitate what he had seen, but would tell untruths and pilfer.*"

There is no absolute cure for idiocy or imbecility, however much the improvement may be, the mark of deficiency remains. In imbecility it shows itself in early life ; but in dementia it supervenes slowly or suddenly in a mind already fully developed. In these three—idiocy, imbecility, dementia —the recovery rate is very small, probably not more than 10 per cent.

Lunatics are either sufferers from mania (exaltation), or melancholia (depression), the acute and sub-acute forms of both of which are curable. There ought to be clearly-defined distinctions between lunacy, dementia, idiocy, and imbecility. Of course there are many degrees of insanity, dementia, idiocy, and imbecility. Unhappily, in idiots the mental state is a fixed infantile condition, in which they generally remain all their lives.

Insanity can be lessened, and in many cases cured, as has been seen at the Stone Asylum, belonging to the city of London, under the exceptionally able superintendence of Dr. Ernest W. White, the medical officer in charge. The rate of recovery has risen to between 40 and 50 per cent., the highest rate of recovery of any asylum in the kingdom.

NUMBER OF PAUPERS OF UNSOUND MIND.

The total number of lunatics, idiots, and persons of unsound mind in England and Wales was, on January 1st, 1895, 94,081, being an increase over the corresponding number on January 1st, 1894, of 2,014.

The increase of pauper lunatics in 1894 has again been very general throughout the country, and in only 8 of the 56 "Union" Counties in England and Wales was there a decrease. The increase was largest (viz., 482) in the County of London ; in Lancashire it amounted to 202, in the three Ridings of Yorkshire to 186, and in Essex to 141. The increase in the County of London, however, contrasts favourably with that of 1893, which was 800 ; in Lancashire it was less by 63 than that of 1893 ; in Yorkshire it was 75 more, and in Essex 81 more than that of the latter year. An unusual feature is the increase in the number of outdoor lunatic paupers in 1894, this class having for many preceding years shown a marked tendency to decrease.

It is very difficult to arrive at anything like an accurate estimate of the number of idiot and imbecile children in the country. The Registrar-General's Report of the Census of 1891 gives the number of persons "mentally deranged," and the ages from birth, up to and including 14 years, as 5,176, and also states that of the persons returned as suffering from

insanity, "7,722 were either still under ten years of age, or were returned as having been mentally deranged from childhood"; but the Report characterises the returns as "most inaccurate"; and we are unable to derive from the Census any reliable information on the subject.

According to figures in a paper on "The Progress of Lunacy," read by Dr. Forbes Winslow before the Medico-Legal Congress in New York in September last, the proportion of lunatics to the population in England is 1 in 400; in Scotland, 1 in 430; in Ireland, 1 in 303; in France, 1 in 747; in America, 1 in 623. In France, says Dr. Winslow, there are about 90,679 persons of unsound mind out of a population of about 38 millions.

BOARD OF LUNACY COMMISSIONERS SHOULD BE ABOLISHED.

It is quite time the Commissioners of Lunacy as a Board were abolished. For 50 years they have been in existence at very heavy cost to the Imperial Exchequer. They have produced 49 blue books in the shape of Annual Reports to the Lord Chancellor. In these reports they record their visits to the various asylums in the country, and make suggestions, but they have done but little.

The classification of Idiots, Imbeciles, and Harmless Lunatics was practically neglected until the year 1870, and what has been done was mainly through the action of Sir Charles Trevelyan and the Council of the Charity Organisation Society, who appointed a special Committee on the subject.

It was then found from the census returns of 1871 that there were about 30,000 Imbeciles and Idiots in England and Wales—or one in every 771 of the population—and that more than 10,000 of this unhappy class were scattered in workhouses.

The Board of Commissioners in Lunacy should either be a separate and distinct department of the Government or incorporated with the Local Government Board. As a Board it should be forthwith abolished in the interest of this most afflicted and helpless of the human race.

DEMENTS AND IMBECILES SHOULD NOT BE INMATES OF WORKHOUSES.

Another much-needed reform is the clearing out from Workhouses and Unions of all imbeciles; it is simply scandalous that workhouses should be the receptacles of dements and imbeciles. The workhouse officials, as a rule, are lacking in the necessary knowledge of the treatment these poor creatures require; they are often harsh and unsympathetic.

And again, it is hard upon the unfortunate, aged, and infirm, who are compelled to seek the shelter of a union or workhouse, to be compelled to associate with dements and imbeciles.

PROVISION BY THE LEGISLATURE.

It is a serious blot on the Legislature and the Board of Commissioners of Lunacy that no distinct provision has been made for the separate accommodation of pauper idiot and imbecile children except by the Metropolitan Asylums Board.

I am aware that the Commissioners in Lunacy some three years ago suggested that the larger counties, or two or more of the smaller in union, might well consider the advisability of exercising the power given by Section 241 of the Lunacy Act of 1890, and build separate Idiot Asylums. At the Northampton County Asylum a block, connected with the main asylum, has been built, which accommodates 50 idiots of the two sexes, and is filled partly by home-county and partly by out-county patients; and the Middlesex County Council has determined to erect, on their asylum estate at Wandsworth, a detached building which is intended to receive 100 idiots of each sex. The plans of this building have been sanctioned, but the work has not yet been begun.

CHRISTIAN PHILANTHROPY.

There are a few institutions for the reception of idiots in the country, such as Earlswood, which has accommodation for about 600 patients.

Of the patients now there 295 are received without payment; of the remainder, 68 are paid for at from 5 to 15 guineas a year, 44 at from 20 to 45 guineas, 83 at from 50 to 60 guineas, 6 at from 70 to 80 guineas, 9 at 100 guineas, 4 at 150 guineas, 5 at from 200 to 370 guineas, and 60 on life presentations, obtained by payment of capital sums.

According to the rules of the Earlswood Institution paupers are ineligible. The founder explained that the object was to supply relief chiefly to the middle and poor classes, and at the same time become a model and a motive for improvement in our pauper institutions.

WHAT THE METROPOLITAN ASYLUMS BOARD IS DOING FOR IDIOTS.

Perhaps the most humane piece of legislation was the Act 30 Vict. c. 6, which gives the Metropolitan Asylums Board power, under the direction of the Local Government Board, to establish asylums for the sick insane and imbeciles. It was not until the year 1867 that anything was really done for these poor helpless creatures. They were forced to

mingle with raving mad people in lunatic asylums and poor-houses. They were not separated from the dangerous dements.

The Metropolitan Asylums Board have done nobly in this branch of Poor-Law administration. They have already four asylums in full working order, containing a stationary population of about 6,000 patients, situated respectively at Leavesden, where 2,000 patients are cared for; at Caterham, where the asylum accommodates 2,045 patients; and at Darenth, where, besides an asylum for 1,052 adults, there are pavilions and schools, containing a classified population of imbecile and idiot children numbering 1,000 in all, about 500 of whom are totally helpless—can neither wash, dress, nor feed themselves; 200 of them are crippled. There are 360



THOMAS.

epileptics requiring constant care and continuous supervision by night and day. There are 24 blind, and 12 deaf and dumb patients.

The individual characteristics of each child are carefully studied; the school staff, earnest and painstaking, have large sympathies with the children, and understand the higher possibilities of their nature. They are assisted to break through the barrier of hostile physical defects, to feel their way about the world in which they move, and to understand something of the things they meet with.

MANUAL AND INDUSTRIAL TRAINING FOR IDIOTS.

In the workshops the manual and industrial training of the inmates has been carried on with success. Manual training is claimed as a subject of school instruction, because it serves to exercise conjointly and in harmony with one another the muscles and nerve-centres of the hand and eye which are concerned in perception, the muscle and the nerve being, in fact, but two parts of one machine; without exercise that brings

into discriminative use the muscles of the hand, even the brain itself must remain imperfectly developed.

During the year in the shoemaker's shop 583 pairs of boots and 77 pairs of shoes have been made, and 2,355 boots and shoes have been repaired. In the tailor's shop 201 jackets, 105 pairs of trousers, 36 vests, 26 pairs of gloves, 6 aprons, and 2 quilts have been made; and 2,481 jackets, 4,350 pairs of trousers, and 1,245 vests have been repaired. The value of the work produced in the shoemaker's shop is £200 11s. 9½d., and of that in the tailor's shop £190 14s. In the schoolroom 1,633, and in the needle-room 5,540, articles of clothing have been made during the year. As to recreations, there are regular weekly dances, concerts, theatricals, summer fêtes, Christmas festivities, visits to the local flower shows, and magic lantern entertainments. Some 250 of the more intelligent patients are taken out for walks beyond the Asylum grounds, and 400 are taken daily beyond the airing courts. During the summer the majority of the children spend several hours daily in the extensive recreation ground attached to the Schools; they romp about freely or engage in the various outdoor sports, and thus obtain abundant physica exercise.

As one of the members of the Visiting Committee, I can testify to the intensely humane treatment these imbeciles and idiots receive at this Institution under the able and efficient supervision of Dr. Walmsley, the Medical Superintendent.

Nor must I omit to mention the proposed new asylum at Tooting to accommodate 750 imbeciles of the aged and infirm class, in which it is intended to have two blocks set apart for the reception (in the first instance) of *all* classes of imbeciles, so as to ultimately decide the proper asylum to which to relegate them.

(To be continued.)

Remember that nothing will supply the want of prudence, and that negligence and irregularity long continued will make knowledge useless, wit ridiculous, and genius contemptible.

Jefferson said, "Take things by their smooth handle." That is good. When we have thoroughly learned to do this we have made great gain. We are all too prone to take hold of the rough handle of things.

WHAT IS THE PRIMARY CAUSE OF DISEASE?

By W. Crispi.

IN choosing this subject I hope to convey to my readers that the craze, now so popular, of germs being the cause of all disease, is one of the greatest delusions of the nineteenth century. This problem of the source of disease is, to a scientific mind, deeply interesting, and one that is daily gaining more and more attention. We are all acquainted with the subtle effects of mind in health and disease, and know that frequently imagination alone will produce symptoms indicative of disease, so that it is often most difficult to distinguish between mental and bodily symptoms. Leaving those effects of mind to the deeper study of Psychological problems, we will take the scientific view that germs are the basis of all diseases. Observation demonstrates that, accompanying all specific disease, there are certain specific germs always present. The question then presents itself—Are those germs, *à priori*, the cause or the result of disease? If we decide they are the cause of disease, there is an end to the matter, and the only logical deduction is that disease is the order of nature, and we cannot avoid it, so must make up our minds to endure it.

Looking upon Nature as containing the elements of perfection, and gradually evoluting upwards, I am inclined to think that those germs are simply the product of disease, and that we must look to some other source for the true cause of all the ills that flesh is heir to.

Allowing imagination to travel backward to the early period when man first became a denizen of this earth, we necessarily conclude that those germs or rudimentary microbes, from which the present ones could be evolved, were already in existence, only waiting their opportunity to become incorporated with animal tissue to work out their life-history, and produce a specific disease according to the particular germ which had found a suitable feeding ground. This view of the matter would admit disease to be a primary part of the order of Nature; on the other hand, looking upon disease as the result of violated organic law, we must view

the products of disease (germs) as a secondary result only, and the manifestations of disease as an effort of Nature to recover health.

No doubt those disease-germs are inseparably connected with the breaking down of animal tissue, each disease developing its own peculiar pathogenic germ as a result only, and not as *à priori* cause; consequently, we must look to some deeper origin for the true source of all complaints.

The specific effects which those germs produce under cultivation may be caused by some subtle essence incorporated in their structure, and absorbed from the decomposing tissues upon which they have been grown. This view is more reasonable from the fact that, in successive artificial cultures, each one becomes more and more virulent from having absorbed a greater quantity of poisonous ptomaines in the structure of its organism; thus producing more aggravating symptoms than its more simple predecessor.

For example, the direct reverse of this takes place when pathogenic germs are submitted to the oxygen of the atmosphere in which they deteriorate and alter their life-history, becoming weakened, and just the opposite to what we see when placed in the virulent decomposition of diseased tissue.

I have watched cases of the development of Tuberculous Bacilli in the larvæ of the bee, where it has run its entire course, first from a mild inoculation, then to a severe case of destructive disease (foul blood), and gradually dying out.

If the bacilli were the true cause of disease there would be no mitigation of its effects until the whole of the organic tissues were destroyed, and animal organization reduced to its original elements. All microscopists know that countless numbers of those germs, both pathogenic and otherwise, are breathed into our system by countless numbers, and if germs were any criterion of disease, we, as a race, should soon become extinct in consequence of the ravages of disease set up by those destructive germs in our systems.

What then is the retarding influence which prevents those germs from producing their specific result? My answer must be, that in looking further for the true cause of disease, we must not lose sight of the vital prostration which always precedes the death of animal cells.

It is, then, owing to the withdrawal of the vital element from those biplasmic cells which compose our bodies that there is left an open field of destruction for disease-germs. Death takes place in our minute organisms, leaving them open to the natural course of decomposition by the aid of

those germs which thus find a suitable pabulum in which to live and grow.

Whilst studying the life-history of some germs from one of the most virulent cases in the pneumonia epidemic in Middlesboro', I was struck with the fact that matter must be deprived of its vitality or be in a state of change before a culture would grow. Healthy animals would not take the infection. An example of this took place in Pasteur's failure to infect the Australian rabbits; these living in a state of nature favourable to the highest conditions of health, were proof against the germs of disease. The true cause of disease is, therefore, a deteriorated condition of some part of the vital system. The life principle being withdrawn from any particular set of nerve cells, leaves that part open to decomposition. When this takes place, pathogenic germs are deposited in it, they finding a suitable ground in which to multiply. Their natural vocation being to break down animal tissue, this can only take place when the cells are deprived of their great safeguard—Vitality, and, in this condition, rapid structural changes take place, and the previously inert matter soon teems with a lower form of life.

We have an excellent illustration of this in thrombosis of the Cerebral Sinuses. In this disease the life-principle is withdrawn from a portion of the walls of the sinus, the vitalised blood coming in contact with dead matter, deposits a layer of coagulated fibrin; in a short time a laminated clot is formed, which resists decomposition from the simple fact of the ever-active white corpuscles of the blood coming in contact with the disease-germs in the circulation, destroying them, and thus preventing decomposition of the clot into pus; on the other hand, once let the disease-germs reach the dead matter and rapid decomposition takes place.

To keep in vigour this life-principle is the first study of the physician, and his greatest efforts should be to prevent or arrest the vital prostration which always precedes disease, and in contradistinction to the old medical practice of waiting for results, the new method of hygienic treatment, which tends to raise the vital system to its proper standard, is bound to gain golden laurels as the true mode of combating disease.

The true healing art of restoring at the outset a healthy vigour, which is often sacrificed in the old medical practice of waiting for results in the development of disease, must commend itself to every thinking mind, and redeem the practice of medicine from the region of doubt in which it is being viewed by the public at large.

The allopathic system with its large doses of mixed drugs is doomed to go down before the law discovered by Hahneman; whilst the pure drugs in small doses established by Dr. Burggraeve is leavening the whole method of polypharmacy. It is the tendency of Nature to produce healthy lives. Let people study the laws which govern vitality, and it will amply repay them. Nature is a stern task-master, and provides no cures for disease, but improves conditions of cure which result either in recovery or change. Thus the student of Nature, and of Nature's laws, is amply repaid, and the added pleasure of an intellectual pursuit is a strong incentive to investigate those laws upon which health and disease depend. And had we more practical hygienic knowledge taught to our young, it would tend to their health and happiness in after life.

ANTHROPOLOGY.

ADDRESS BY

PROFESSOR W. M. FLINDERS PETRIE, D.C.L., LL.D.,

President of the Anthropological Section.

(Concluded.)

THE greatest educational influence, however, is example. This is obvious when we see how rapidly the curses of our civilisation spread among those unhappily subjected to it. The contact of Europeans with lower races is almost always a detriment, and it is the severest reflection on ourselves that such should be the case. It is a subject which has given much room for thought in my own dealings with the Egyptian peasant to consider how this deleterious effect is produced, and how it is to be avoided. Firstly, it is due to carelessness in leaving temptations open to natives, which may be no temptations to ourselves. To be careless about sixpences is as demoralising to them as a man who tossed sovereigns about the street would be to us. Examples of carelessness in this point are among the worst of influences. Another injury is the inducement to natives to imitate the ways and customs of Europeans without reason. Every imitation, as mere imitation, is a direct injury to character; it teaches a man to trust to some one else instead of thinking for himself; it induces a belief in externals constituting our superiority, while foresight and self-restraint are the real roots of it; and it destroys all chance of any real and solid growth of character

which can flourish independently. A native should always be discouraged from any imitation, unless he attempts it as an intelligent improvement on his own habits. Another sadly common evil is the abuse of power, which lowers that sense of self-respect, of honour, and of honesty which can be found in most races. If a man or a government defrauds it is but natural to the sufferer to try and recompense himself by any means available ; and thus an interminable system of reprisals is set up. Such is the chronic state of the East at present among the more civilised races. The Egyptians are notorious for their avarice, and are usually credited with being inveterate money-grabbers ; yet no sooner do they find that this system of reprisals is abandoned and strict justice maintained, than they at once respond to it ; and I may say that when confidence has once been gained it is almost as common to find a man dispute an account against his own interest as for himself, and scarcely ever is any attempt made at false statements or impositions. Such is the healthy response to straightforward dealing with them.

It is therefore in encouraging a healthy growth of all that is worthy and good in the existing systems of lower civilisation, in repressing all mere imitations and senseless copying, and in proceeding on a rigorously just yet genial course of conduct, that the safe and true line lies for intercourse with inferior or different civilisations.

And, lastly, the question comes home to us, In what way is this practical anthropology to be fostered ? It is so essentially important to us as a race that we should take good care that it is understood. Whether it be a question of interference with the customs of higher races, as the Hindu, or of lower savages, as the Australian, momentous questions may often depend on public opinion amongst a mass of people in England who have no conception at present of the race with whom they are dealing. And still more needful is it for those who take part abroad in the governing of other races to have a wide view of the character of various civilisations. Until the present generation there have been two great educative influences on the view of life taken by Englishmen, the Old Testament and the Classics. So long as a boy had his ideas formed in contact with Oriental polygamy and Greek polytheism, he was not in danger of undue narrowness in dealing with the Muslim or the Hindu ; but with the pressure of modern requirements both of these excellent views of other civilisations are being crowded out, and we meet men now to whom the world's history began when they were born. There is great danger in such ignorance. All the

painful and laborious experiments in social and political problems during past ages are ignored, rash trials are made on lines which have been repeatedly proved to be impossible, and real advance in any direction is thwarted by useless repetitions of the well-known failures of the past.

It is the business of anthropology to step in, and make a knowledge of other civilisations a part of all decent education. In this direction our science has a most important field before it, at least as valuable as geography or history, and far more practical in developing ideas than many of the smatterings now taught. To present a view of another civilisation, we require to give an insight into the way of looking at the world, the modes of thought, the aims in life, the checks and counter-checks on the weaknesses of man, and the construction of society and of government, in each case. The origin and utility of the various customs and habits need to be pointed out, and in what way they are reasonable and needful to the well-being of the community. And above all, we ought to impress on every boy that this civilisation in which he grows is only one of innumerable experiments in life that have been tried; that it is by no means the only successful one, or perhaps not the most successful, that there has been; that there are many other solutions of the problems of community and culture which are as good as our own, and that no one solution will fit a different race, climate, or set of conditions.

How such a sense of proportion in the world is to be attained, and what course of instruction will eradicate political fanaticism, and plant a reasonable tolerance of other forms of civilisation, is the problem before us as practical anthropologists. The highest form of this perception of other existence is reached in the best history—writing or fiction, which enables the reader to strip himself for the time of his prejudices and views of life, and reclothe the naked soul with an entirely different personality and environment. Very few writers, and those only in rare instances, can reach this level; it needs consummate knowledge, skill, sympathy, and *abandon* in the writer, and if without these, it is neither accurate nor inspiring. The safer course is to carefully select from the best literature of a civilisation, and explain and illustrate this so as to leave no feature of it outside of the reason and feelings of the reader. Here we run against the special bigotry of the purely classical scholar, who looks on ancient literature as a peculiar preserve solely belonging to those who will labour to read it in its original dress. No one limits an acquaintance with Hebrew, Egyp-

tian, or Arabic authors to those who can deal with those tongues; and Greek and Latin authors ought to be as familiar to the English reader as Milton or Macaulay. To say that because it is impossible in a business education to give several years to a working knowledge of ancient languages, that therefore all thought written in those languages shall be a sealed book, is pedantry run mad. A few months, or even weeks, on translations will at least open the mind, and give an intelligent sense of the variety and the standpoint of the intellect of the past. And such a course is certainly better than the total ignorance which now prevails on such lines where the classics are not taught.

What seems to be the most practical course would be the recognition of civilisation or social life as a branch of general reading to be stimulated in schools, and encouraged by subsequent inquiry as to the extent to which it is followed and understood, without making it an additional fang of the examination demon.

The books required for such reading should cover the life of Greece, Rome, Babylon, Egypt, and Mexico in ancient times; and China, India, Persia, Russia, Spain, and one or two low civilisations, such as the Andamans and the Zulus, in modern times. Neither histories nor travels are wanted for this purpose; but a selection of the literature which shall most illustrate the social life and frame of the community, with full explanation and illustrations. We need not to excite wonder, astonishment, or disgust; but rather to enable the reader to realise the daily life, and to live in the very minds of the people. Where no literature is available, a vivid study of the nature of the practical working of their civilisation should take its place.

Such is the practical scope of anthropology in our daily life, where it needs as much consideration and will exercise as great an influence as any of the other subjects dealt with by this Association.

To-morrow you will live, you always cry!
In what far country does this morrow lie,
That 'tis so mighty long ere it arrive?

—*Cowley.*

We love to expect, and when expectation is either disappointed or gratified we want to be again expecting.

WESTFIELD COLLEGE, HAMPSTEAD.

Principal: Miss Maynard.

Educational Series II.

AT certain epochs in the history of the world there seem to have been men and women divinely prepared to carry on the work of the centuries, for at various philanthropic, historical and religious periods, heroes, advocates, and martyrs have followed each other in rapid succession. But in the case of Miss Maynard she was destined to fill a unique position, for she was asked to establish a new principle in educational work. There had never existed a College for Women just on the lines proposed for Westfield, hence this "new departure" was correspondingly interesting to the outside observer, the educationalist, and the Principal herself; and its growth, vitality, and increasing development have been closely watched.



For its uniqueness in character we must look to the fact, that unlike other Colleges for Women, Westfield is founded

on a distinctively religious basis, which was the wish of the founder, Miss Dudin Brown, a wealthy and philanthropic lady, and it had been the long cherished desire of Miss Maynard, its Principal, that such a college should be started. It is often said, we do not know what a day may bring forth. It so happened that Miss Maynard was busy one morning at her drawing in the Slade School of Art, when she was touched on the shoulder by Miss Brown, who came to consult her concerning her wish to establish a college for the higher education of women on a more avowedly Christian basis than had hitherto been attempted.

Miss Maynard, though struck by the unexpectedness of the proposal, gave her opinions and explained her ideas of how the plan could be worked. A Council was formed, and when everything was arranged Miss Maynard was asked to fill the post as mistress in 1882, which position she has held ever since, and has been the mother-mind to all its students who year by year congregate within its walls.

From that time the College has steadily grown, and now occupies a fine set of buildings on the healthy heights of Hampstead. Many Bachelors of Science and of Arts have been sent from the College to various posts in England and Scotland, and in South Africa, Japan, and India. Westfield students are doing good and hard work for the world as educationalists or missionaries.

Of its directing magnet I was warned not to say "too much" when I went to interview the mistress and her College. Her head measures over the average size, and the brain is of superior quality, which is manifested in several ways. She must have inherited many of her strong qualities from her mother, such as her sympathy and her social faculties. Her head is high over the top, long, and broad, hence there is much force and evenness of power in the executive, the social, the moral and intellectual centres, and more harmony of mind than is generally found.

Her Conscientiousness, Firmness, Philoprogenitiveness, Conjugality, Causality, Benevolence, give her moral scrupulousness, perseverance, a maternal affection, strong attachments to friends, and ability to plan, organize, lay out work for others. She is however somewhat lacking in that part of Self-Esteem which gives self-appreciation, and she governs and directs more through her judgment, intuition and innate sympathy —which puts her in rapport with the students—than through austerity of manner, sternness of utterance, or dignity of bearing. She is endowed with the true Christian humility and modesty of spirit, which make heroes and heroines out of

others, and holds her own abilities as a sacred trust for higher purposes than vain-glory. Her forehead, and the post-antero faculties are strongly developed, which prove the strong interest she takes in intellectual pursuits. Her mind bears a *distinctly* religious tone which is to be seen in her large Veneration, Benevolence, Conscientiousness and Spirituality, which tend to make her mindful of the moral needs and the spiritual welfare of all who come under her care.

From her excellent little brochure on *The Cultivation of the Intellect,* I must quote one sentence which will illustrate in miniature the breadth and trend of her mind. "Now, intellectual cultivation, considered for the moment apart from education, moral and physical, is best carried on by a series of mental exercises, increasing daily in difficulty, from the simplest upward. *Every faculty* of the mind should be exercised in turn, or it will but poorly fulfil its duties. Perhaps you may remember a sarcastic description of a school given in few words by Carlyle: 'They (that is, the schoolmasters) knew two things. They knew abundance and syntax, and they knew thus much of the human soul—that it had a faculty called memory, and that it was possible to act on this faculty through the muscular integuments.' We may believe our ideas to be greatly modified since the time alluded to, but too often this one faculty of Memory absorbs the whole of the attention, and nobler and more important points of the mind are left not only untrained and therefore useless, but unguarded and open to the first assaults. It is true that by a wise provision of our Creator, Memory is strongest in childhood, and between the ages of seven and fourteen can bear considerable pressure without harm, but it is also true that the germs of every other power of Perception, Imagination and Invention and Reason, are there also, and cannot be neglected without distinct loss in later years."

Much more could we say of Miss Maynard's character, namely, of her artistic abilities, and her faculties which comprehend and delight in mental and moral science, and of her practical total abstinence principles, but our promise was given to say but little of the personal identity of the God-chosen Instrument, or presiding Genius at Westfield College, but more in praise of the College, and we have strictly kept our word.

J. A. F.

(*A Sketch of the Roan School for Girls, and its late Mistress, Miss Blackmore, will shortly appear.*)

DR. GALL'S WORKS.

THE PHYSIOLOGY OF THE BRAIN.

SECTION II.—ARTICLE XII.

Does Social Life give rise to Factitious Qualities or Faculties?

NUMBERLESS works contain *reveries* on the natural state of man, and on the number of good and bad qualities which, as some say, he has acquired, only in social life. In this hypothesis we easily start with the supposition, that man was made for solitude; that he has been led, contrary to his nature, to unite himself with other individuals, to form a family, a tribe, or nation. These new relations, for which he was not designed, have caused to spring up in him, all those vices and virtues, of which, in his natural state of insulation, he would for ever have been ignorant.

Let us examine, for some moments, the instinct of *sociability* in man and in animals.

Some animals lead a solitary life, the male even separated from the female; in other species, the male and female remain united. In some species, the parents separate from their young, as soon as these are in a state to provide for their subsistence. In others, the parents and all the race of the year, form a little society till the return of spring, when the young ones seek to form for themselves an independent establishment; and, finally, several species form flocks and live in common. In some, a single male couples with several females; in others, each male joins for life with his particular mate. All these modes of living have always been invariable, and are by no means the result of an arbitrary choice; an evident proof that insulated existence, like social existence, are natural institutions for the different species of animals.

Do not believe, what some naturalists imagine, that it is weakness and the need of mutual succour which brings together certain species in society. While so many powerless insects bring forth and live by themselves, why do the gnats, the ants, the bees, the hornets, live together by thousands? The fox is more feeble than the wolf; but we never see him, like the wolf, associated with several of his comrades: the wren, the mock-bird, the linnet, the nightingale, insulated in our groves, charm our ears by their melodious accents; while the bold sparrow and the babbling rook, assembled by hun-

dreds, deafen us from morning till evening. What advantage do the linnets, the sheep, derive from their union, when a single hawk, a single dog can disperse them? Have the headlong boar and the powerful bull more need to lend each other succour, than the timid hare, and the feeble insulated quail?

If it be social life which produces certain faculties, how do you conceive that each of the different species of animals which live in society, enjoys faculties so different, so opposite? How should the mere plurality of individuals produce so many peculiarities, diversities of instincts, propensities and faculties?

Let us penetrate still farther into the mysteries of nature. Each species of animals is destined to fill a void, to accomplish an end in the order of things. As soon as a species was ordained to live in society, it became necessary that all the individuals should be furnished with the qualities necessary to attain this end of the great family. Each individual must be fitted for the whole society. The qualities of each bee, and chamois, and beaver, had to coincide. According as this general end is different, the faculties of the individuals of whom a certain number is destined to form a society, are equally different. The establishment of sentinels among the bustards; the direction of the herd by the leading chamois; the common labours divided between several individuals among the bees and the ants; the mutual aid which swine and monkeys give each other; the direction of a flock of wild geese, always formed in a triangle in their flight; all these instincts have been given to these animals, at the same time as the social instinct.

It is absolutely the same with the human race. Man has been destined to live in common. No where, and at no period has man lived alone. As far as we can go back into history man has been united in families, tribes, and nations, and, consequently, his qualities must have been calculated for society. The phenomena which we witness in whole races are no more the effect of this union, than those which take place in each man in particular. Always, and everywhere, the human race has manifested the same propensities and the same talents; always and everywhere, there have resulted the same virtues and the same vices, the same employments and the same institutions. There exists no crime against which we cannot find a law in the Bible; calumny, theft, usury, incest, adultery, rape, murder, had already spread over the earth like a torrent. On the other hand, there exists no virtue, no moral precept, which has not been recommended, no faculty

relative to human occupations, which has not been more or less exercised. Cain was a labourer ; Abel, a shepherd ; the children of Jubal played on all sorts of wind and stringed instruments ; the children of Tubal Cain were skilful workmen in iron and copper ; Nehemiah established regulations of police, &c.

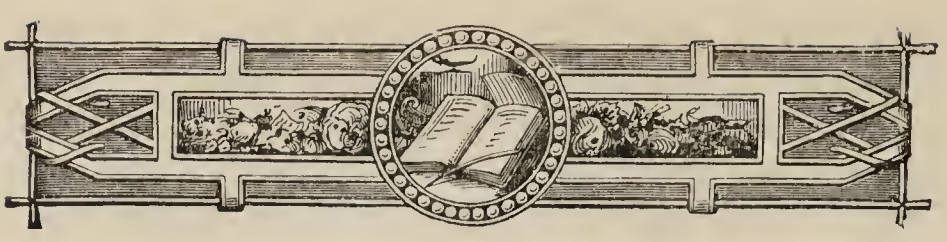
The only changes we remark in the progress of human society consist in this, that the same propensities, and the same faculties, are exercised on different objects, and produce modified results. The manners, customs, laws, different religious ceremonies of different nations, all rest upon the same basis. Everywhere, men profess to do and believe what they regard as just and true ; everywhere, they profess to honour a Supreme Being ; everywhere, there are objects of vanity and glory, marks of honour and disgrace ; everywhere, there are masters and servants ; all nations make war ; men and women are united in all climates, however different their creeds and the ceremonies of their union ; everywhere, there are mournings for deceased husbands and wives, children and friends ; and everywhere is their memory honoured, whether they embalm their bodies, place their ashes in urns, or place over them mounds or monuments. Sing your lines on the straw, or on the harp ; dress your chiefs with feathers or with purple ; your women, with flowers or with diamonds ; inhabit huts or palaces ; it will be still the same faculties which lead men to act within the circle traced for him by his Creator.

But some think to prove that man is born without propensities and without faculties, and that he acquires these faculties merely by social life and by education ; by citing the example of some individuals found astray in the woods, who, having received no education, have all the brutality of animals, and appear to be not only deprived of human faculties, but even of those of the least intelligent animals.

(To be continued.)

It is human nature, I observe, that we are all very exacting about the duties of others, and very neglectful of our own duties.

It is not sufficient to carry religion in our hearts as fire is carried in flint-stones ; but we are, outwardly, visibly, apparently to serve and honor the living God.



SHOULD YOUR BOY GO TO COLLEGE ?*

Is a college course the best training for a boy designed for a business career ?—An important question upon which good judges differ—The views of Messrs. Depew, Strong, Flower, Clews, and Seligman.

IT is hardly necessary to premise that the question discussed in this article is one of the widest interest and of the deepest importance. It vitally affects almost every American youth who is laying out for himself the lines of a career ; it affects almost every one who has, or may have in the future, sons to be offered as recruits for the battle of life.

It is a question that can be answered only by judgment and experience. Those entitled to discuss it with authority are rather the practical men of action than the theorists of educational science. It is those who have themselves won marked success in the work of the world, to whose opinions the public will listen with respect ; and it is for this reason that the views of some of New York's leaders of affairs have been collected and are presented here.

It might perhaps be thought that in the trial of such a cause each juror's verdict would depend upon his own personal history ; that the college alumni would support the honour of their alma mater by voting for an academic training, while those who stepped directly from the school to the shop or office would advise others to seek business success by the pathway they themselves followed. This is, however, by no means invariably the case. There are university graduates—men who made good use of their time in the class rooms, and who went on to honourable places in the world—who question, nevertheless, whether those four formative years might not possibly have been spent to still better advantage. And on the other hand many, if not most, of those who have gained success without a college course look back upon their early days with a regretful sense of having missed something

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* From Munsey, New York.

that would have helped and benefited them all through life; of having entered the arena without a weapon which nothing can entirely replace, even though they win the battle with the arms at their command.

There are few so confident in their opinion on either side of the discussion that they make a positive and unqualified recommendation to fit all cases. It is generally recognized that individual temperaments and conditions must be considered; that a university education may promise far greater benefit to one boy than to another. Some of the best judgments, indeed, practically decline to give a general answer to the question, and leave its solution to depend, in every instance, upon the particular circumstances involved.

The Mayor of New York is one of those who recognize that the subject has two sides. "In these busy and pushing times," says Colonel Strong, "a college education is a good thing to have, but it is far from being indispensable to the business man. If I had to choose between two applicants for a position, the one a college bred man, the other a smart young fellow with only a common school education, I should engage the first, if the post in view would warrant it, and providing the college man displayed an equal capacity for work. If the other applicant was found to be more active, more willing, I should prefer him.

"If a man is enterprising, speculative, and not afraid of work, a college education, if he has had one, will be no obstacle to the performance of his labours, whether he sells printing presses, dabbles in real estate, or keeps a grocery store. On the contrary, his educated mind will disclose to him avenues of success that are closed to many of his competitors, for in this respect the college man should have a tremendous advantage over others who did not enjoy a liberal education. It is not simply the information he acquires, but rather his instruction, under masters of the art of teaching, in the best and quickest ways of obtaining knowledge, and the development of his capacity for original thought and investigation.

"On the other hand, I confess a great personal liking for the smart, brainy, digging, unrestrained young man who is self-taught, and who is imbued with the conviction that he must win in the battle. He generally 'gets there'; at all events he deserves success, and if he achieves it all good men rejoice and the world is better for it. He is an example to the young, and often a tower of strength in himself.

"A college education requires the investment of a small capital, and the expenditure of several years of study. The

boy of natural talent, who enters business life when he leaves the public schools, begins to earn money at once, but it does not follow that the college man's time and money have been wasted. His increased broadness of vision, the greater extent of resources at his command, will equip him to contend with the exigencies of life, and to grasp the business problems that will confront him, with a surer hand, a clearer head, and more ready determination than his brother. The latter's advance in his chosen field will be steady, the result of unceasing labour. The college bred man will gallop gracefully to the front, while the other's gait is slow and plodding, formed in the painful school of experience."

Similar ground is taken by Roswell P. Flower, a self-made American of the most typical sort, the maker of a great fortune, and of an honourable name in public life.

"If I had a dozen boys," says the former Governor of New York, "I should not send all of them to college. I should carefully select from the number those I judged to be best fitted for higher education ; the rest would have to get along as best they could with the elementary knowledge acquired in the public schools. I had to make my own way thus insufficiently equipped ; and while I am quite contented with my fate, I cannot help wishing sometimes that in my youth I had had a better opportunity for developing my natural abilities.

"I think a college education the greatest boon that can fall to the lot of a boy endowed with a clever and active mind and a wholesome thirst for knowledge. However humble a man's station in life, knowledge will enrich him in the long run, one way or another. At the same time, a university training is not essential to success in business life. Moreover, I should hesitate to advise a parent to send even the brightest boy to college if I was not quite sure that he could withstand the temptations sure to be offered to him there.

"There is too much luxury about our present day college life. Young men who cannot afford to spend some thousands a year are becoming afraid to enter certain universities. This unfortunate state of things prevents many parents from sending to college boys who would be greatly benefited by a university course. I am happy to say, however, that there are still universities whose regulations and general conduct are 'dead against' luxury of any kind. At Cornell, for example, at Ann Arbor, and at the Leland Stanford institution in California, the principles of frugality are taught and practised, and our American forefathers' custom of paying for their college education out of their own pocket—that is, by

hard labour in the summer—is still followed successfully by many students.

"That sort of education, acquired by one's own efforts, at the expense of horny hands, and sometimes of humiliation, is the most lasting and the most desirable; accomplishments obtained without effort are little valued. The best gardeners come from Scotland, where it is most difficult to wring from the soil its products; the worst, from Spain, where abundant crops may be raised without effort. Frugal habits, frugal associations, are essential for the building up of the character of the commercial or professional man—or woman, for that matter. Some of our merchant princes began as grocery boys, the most laborious of apprenticeships. The training they received in their years of toil, amid pinched surroundings, was probably worth more to them than a university education.

"Glance at the careers of America's great intellectual leaders of the past—such men as Webster, Clay, Douglas, Lincoln. Of the four I have named, I do not know whether any except the first named was college bred, but I do know that Webster had some hard places to get through in his undergraduate days. One winter day he wrote to his father, from Dartmouth, begging him to send on four yards of stuff to be used in making a warm suit. Old Webster answered in this fashion:

"'My dear boy—You know that when I sent you to college I had to borrow a dollar to be able to stand the expense. Since then I have had to borrow four dollars from as many different parties to repay the original debt. I inclose two cents. Take one cent and buy a pipe, and use the other for tobacco. Smoking breeds contentment; contentment breeds stoicism. And if you are a complete stoic you will not want clothes.'

"Personally," Mr. Flower continues, "I never felt the lack of college education until I entered politics. I was then forty-four years old, and my endeavours to master the various subjects that came before me in the House, or in the committee rooms of Congress, were sadly hampered by want of fundamental knowledge. I had to study uncommonly hard to hold my own, and to cover up the defects of my early training.

"So it is in business. The commercial man who received only a common school training, as he advances in years and responsibilities, as he constantly encounters new developments, new phases of affairs, will be compelled to call in as advisers men of broader education than his own. Very few

of the business men and politicians of the older generation were college bred; the majority of those who are leaders in the commerce and industry of to-day, too, have achieved success upon the basis of a common school education; but the desirability of a university course is becoming more and more apparent as the struggle of life sharpens. Nothing will more thoroughly fit a boy for the battle before him than natural talent developed by college education, and backed up by frugal habits."

We are inclined to think that when Governor Flower speaks of the diffidence felt by a self-made man in judging of new developments and conditions, and his desire for the assistance of a college graduate at critical points, he is too modest. We are much mistaken if the collegian would not be still more eager, at such times, to seek needed aid and advice from just such a man as Mr. Flower.

To complete the historical reference, it may be added that while Douglas spent three years at a country "academy," Clay had only a common school education, and Lincoln scarcely that. A host of similar instances could be given; more, perhaps, than Mayor Strong could produce to substantiate his simile of the college bred man "galloping gracefully to the front."

(To be continued.)

HISTORY OF THE PROGRESS OF PHRENOLOGY.

It may not be out of place to add a word in regard to the religious bearings of the lectures of Mr. Combe. He studiously avoided speaking directly *for* or *against* the principles of any particular sect or denomination. I was surprised to hear so few expressions or principles to which any denomination could object—particularly with regard to whatever related to my own particular views. I had received the impression, both from his writings and his personal friends, that he was far from adopting some of the most important principles of religious belief, usually termed in New England, Orthodox. And I was anticipating much that I could not approve. Nor would I say there *was* nothing unfavourable to what are called evangelical sentiments. I could mention *principles expressed*, which I regard both as untenable *phrenologically speaking*, and, if legitimately carried out, subversive of important truths, and fundamental religious doctrines. But I would speak with diffidence, when I attempt to criticise

the master himself. I was surprised in hearing so little which even the most illiberal could condemn as conflicting with the principles of sound philosophy, or the strictest evangelical sentiments. And, generally, it was, only when he seemed to leave the ground of the phrenologist, and tread upon that which belongs more peculiarly to the theologian, that any exception could be taken, even by the most *hypercritical.* But he seldom went beyond the strictest limits of his science. His object was to teach Phrenology, and leave theologians to weave its principles in the best way they could, into systems of religious doctrines. And no one could help commending the liberality and candour with which he proceeded. His modest, liberal and candid remarks, published in the last number of your Journal, in regard to the relation of Phrenology and religion, and the ground he intended himself to take, did honour both to his head and his heart. No sincere lover of truth who heard him would fail to bid him God-speed. I was confident, judging from what I had heard of his lectures, evangelical truth would be promoted by his labours. The general cause of morals and education could not but receive a powerful impulse. I am happy to be able to state that some of the leading men, now engaged in elevating the standard of education in Massachusetts, attended his lectures, and appeared fully to appreciate their importance. His remarks on the treatment of criminals, too, were received with great applause by his audience, and their influence will be felt in our halls of legislation. There were a few cases in which Mr. C. appeared a little careless or loose in the use of language. For example, he spoke of the intellectual *organs* as being the organs of the *will.* And when that region of the brain should be deficient, the individual would be deficient in the *power* of *will.* But on what principles of philosophy or Phrenology can the organs of intellect be termed organs of will more than those of the affective faculties? Perhaps I did not understand him. I would merely add, in closing this letter, that the *approbation* and *admiration* of the audience increased as the lectures proceeded. This was indicated not only by a more numerous and punctual attendance, and expressions of interest in the countenance, but frequently by *hands* and *feet.* This objectionable manner of showing approbation became more and more frequent as the lectures drew to a close. And as he left the room for the last time, it was long, and loud, and reiterated. The audience remaining a few moments, adopted a series of resolutions, highly commendatory of Mr. C. and his lectures.

On the following evening a social entertainment was given

Mr. C. at the Tremont House, when a plate was presented as a testimonial of the deep interest with which his friends regarded him and his labours. Over one hundred ladies and gentlemen were present. The remarks of Mr. Pickering, the distinguished linguist, and Dr. Howe, the Superintendent of the Blind Asylum, in presenting the resolutions and the plate, did honour to themselves and the occasion; and Mr. C., in reply, fully sustained the reputation he had acquired in his lectures. Happy sentiments were offered, and brief speeches made, which rendered it altogether an interesting occasion. Sobriety, and joy, and merriment, were appropriately blended. They withdrew at an early hour, bidding their distinguished guest *farewell.*

(*To be continued.*)

Method of Dealing with Criminals. — Phrenology demonstrates by final incontrovertible appeal to physical measurement, that the course of conduct which we call crime is the necessary resultant of two factors: the original organisation and habits of the criminal, and the circumstances by which he is surrounded. These circumstances usually consist of temptations, which, in consequence of his organisation he is unable to resist. The remedy is obvious. We must either alter his organisation and habits, or change the circumstances, or do both. To do the first immediately is impossible, but we may change the circumstances and *gradually* improve his organisation and habits. Therefore, the proper course is to place the convicted criminal in a suitable asylum where the temptations shall be reduced to a minimum, and the resistance to these shall be enforced; and he must be kept there, subjected to continuous moral discipline, until his organisation and habits are sufficiently changed to render him capable of resisting the common temptations of ordinary life outside. If this organisation is so low that this is impossible during the period of a lifetime, he must remain in the asylum until he dies. To the phrenologist, who sees the conformation which is common to the heads of our habitual criminals, the existing practice of sending such men to gaol for a specified period and then letting them loose again is as absurd as capturing a packet of dynamite or other percussively explosive fulminate that had been planted in a public thoroughfare, placing it in a strong box for a specified term of weeks or months or years, then taking it out of the box and replacing it where it was originally found.—*A Vindication of Phrenology. By W. Mattieu Williams, F.C.S., F.R.A.S.*

Years are the sum of hours. Vain is it, at wide intervals, to say, "I'll save this year," if at each narrow interval you do not say, "I'll save this hour."

HYGIENIC AND HOME DEPARTMENT.

[All questions intended for the Hygienic Column must arrive at the Office of the MAGAZINE not later than the 12th or 15th of the month, and as far as possible all questioners must state their individual cases as clearly as they can, by giving age, sex, whether married or single, stout or thin, dark or fair, build of body, and general habits. Persons asking questions relative to health should state what length of time they have been deranged.]

HYGIENIC SCIENCE.

HAVING been invited by the Editor of the *Phrenological Magazine* to take the Hygienic Column for a period, we have decided to present a series of articles on hygiene and health, and shall in these articles give a few hints on the different parts of the human body in relation to law of exercise, eating and drinking, study, &c. These articles will be more practical than technical; more for the every-day affairs of life than study.

The health of the body is of immense importance in influencing the character and success of the community as well as the individual.

There is a growing demand for common-sense advice and rules of life.

Preventive medicine is of greater importance than curative compounds. It is better to prevent the shock of disease and a general break-down of the health (which break-down must play fearful havoc both with the constitution as also the success of the individual's business) rather than prescribe *remedies*.

There is much honour due to the honest medical practitioner who is constantly endeavouring by all means in his power to alleviate the pain of his patients, and in these articles we do not under-rate the value of the true medical man.

A medical man said to us some time ago, that he hoped the day would come when most, if not all, people would take an interest in the study of physiology and the laws of health. He remarked that it would be much easier for medical men to doctor their patients if they could explain to them the structural effects of the peculiar affection they are suffering from, as also the effects of the means adopted to bring about a recovery. But above all he said it would impress the ailing with the necessity of avoiding those causes which are calculated to cause a recurrence of the same affection, and therefore both doctor and patient have much benefit to derive from a knowledge of the laws of Life and Health.

We are of the opinion that ignorance leads to wrong doing, *i.e.*, eating and other indulgences, which frequently undermines the constitution and opens the doorway to disease. The human body, while it is like a complicated piece of mechanism and liable to get out of repair through the wear and tear of life's battles, still it must be understood that the vital principle within is ever on the alert to remedy all deviations from a normal state.

Hence we are called upon to give this vital principle such conditions that its great and marvellous work of restoration and regeneration of the parts may be carried on without impediment. We are aware of the fact that many people are naturally defective in bodily developments, and so placed in life that they find it difficult always to obey the laws of health implicitly. For instance, many poor factory girls who are only half made up are called upon to rise early and tramp along the damp street on a cold morning, badly clothed and badly fed, to work in ill-ventilated rooms for "the bread that perisheth." It cannot be said that such are responsible for their defects and these violations of Nature's laws; still a knowledge of the laws of life and health would have enabled the parents of such to develop in their children these defective bodily powers during childhood.

Phrenology and Physiology teaches that all sound health is based upon a proper blending of the temperaments, and that when any temperamental condition is deficient there is a liability to certain forms of ill-health.

For instance, if the Mental system is in excess of the Vital and Motive, then there will be a great predilection to nervous affections as also premature bodily exhaustion. If the parents of such children only knew what these high mental states in their offspring prefigured, it would undoubtedly be a stimulus to them to do all in their power to counteract such undesirable tendencies. It is a fact that during the rapid growth of the body abnormal tendency and physical defects are more easily eliminated than they are after the body has attained its full development. Hence the desirability of early knowledge and its application to the balancing of the temperament. (For a knowledge of the temperaments read "Jacques on the Temperaments." Price 6s.)

The majority of mankind have yet to learn the all-important fact that much can be done for children before they are born. When the laws of parental influences are studied and applied then we will have better balanced men and women than we have to-day. The rickety, the pigeon-chested, the loose-lipped, the painfully sensitive and other undesirable forms of humanity will be rarities to behold.

QUERIES AND ANSWERS.

No. I.

Mr. Keswick,—Could you recommend me anything for Chronic Nasal Catarrh and Soreness in the Nose, resulting, I fancy, from

Influenza? and sometimes I have great difficulty in breathing through my nose at all. Shall be grateful if you can cure me.—Yours,

ELSIE M.

Answer to Question I.

Take a pint of tepid water and put one large tablespoonful of common salt into it, sniff as much of this up your nose as you possibly can. Repeat this night and morning. Thoroughly lubricate the Nasal Passage with Petroleum Vaseline Jelly. Drink two pints of hot water daily.

Rub the surface of your body every morning with a Loofah, dipped in tepid or cold water. The Vapour Bath and Turkish Bath are both very good. Try this for a month or six weeks and then report.

No. II.

A CHILD of mine has been suffering from Ringworm on the head; we have tried various remedies to remove it. Could you give us a harmless cure? L. P.

Answer to Question II.

Take a piece of dry Hazel Stick, put this into the fire until it burns with a good flame. Have a common smoothing iron and rub the bottom of it with Hog's Lard.

Take the Hazel Stick out of the fire, and while burning with a flame hold the smoothing iron above it, and continue to rotate the end of the stick on the smooth part of the iron, already rubbed with Hog's Lard. Continue these rubbings for five minutes. By this time there will be a heavy dew on the smooth part of the iron.

The Ringworm must be thoroughly painted over with this until not a white spot is to be seen.

In two or three days the Ringworm will disappear.

One application is sufficient.

No. III.

DEAR SIR,—I have been suffering very much of late years from corns and have tried various remedies which have eased for the time being, but they always return. Can you suggest a permanent cure?

J. R. SMITH.

Answer to Question III.

Wear large boots so that your feet will have plenty of room, as in most cases it is the contact with tight boots that produces corns. If this does not remove them, consult a Chiropodist.

J. B. KESWICK.

VIRTUE alone outbuilds the Pyramids;
Her monuments shall last when Egypt's fall.

—*Young.*



HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT, WESTMINSTER.

The Phrenological Magazine.

L. N. Fowler, Editor.

LONDON, JAN., 1896.

To our Subscribers and Phrenological Friends.

As we have arrived at the threshold of a new year, we are inclined to be prophetic and give utterance to our thoughts on the future. The trend of the intellectual pulse is towards a firm belief in Phrenological principles, and the localization of Phrenological centres. During the coming year we have to do honour to our venerable pioneer Dr. Gall, who commenced his lectures in Vienna in 1796, and therefore we are glad that all English Phrenologists are uniting with friends all over the world in celebrating this International Centenary. It has been decided to commence the meetings on Centenary Sunday, March 8th, and many Metropolitan and Provincial ministers have already consented to co-operate with our object in preaching Phrenological Sermons on that date. Will our friends ask their ministers to do the same, and send us their names? Monday, the Delegates' Reception will be held. Tuesday, at Queen's Hall, there will be an all-day's Congress, when papers will be read on various Phrenological topics bearing on the century's work. In the evening a special Conversazione is being arranged for. On Wednesday various places of Phrenological interest will be visited, and special arrangements are being made for delegates from a distance to avail themselves of as many opportunities as possible while in London.

We shall be glad to hear from friends of their intention to visit the Metropolis,—as soon as possible,—that we may arrange suitable accommodation.

The Centenary Note Paper is now ready, and is intended for use during the entire year. It has been highly appreciated, and many have ordered it to use instead of plain ordinary paper during the next twelve months.

A Guarantee Fund has been started, and all Phrenologists and friends of the science are invited to contribute to this

fund for carrying out a successful series of meetings. Subscriptions from 1s. and upwards will be gladly received. Subscription cards have been sent out to all Phrenologists, but more are to be had on application. When full the lists are to be sent to Wm. Brown, Esq., J.P., Hon. Treasurer, 4 and 5, Imperial Buildings, Ludgate Circus, London, E.C. All sums will be duly acknowledged in the *Phrenological Magazine*. The March and April numbers will contain matter of special interest.

The improvements in the Magazine this month will, we trust, be appreciated by all. We wish to all

A Bright and Prosperous New Year.

"THE PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL."

THIS able Monthly keeps pace with the times, and continues to produce good Phrenological matter, and the character of its illustrations is well sustained. It contains the character sketch of Wm. J. O'Sullivan, B.A., M.D., LL.B., and a study from photographs, the Duke and Duchess of Marlborough, by the Editor. Child Culture, by Nelson Sizer, is an interesting article, and contains the portraits of several children of various ages. We quote the following paragraph on Mrs. Wells' sketches :—

"The series of biographical sketches of eminent Phrenologists, contributed to the Journal by Mrs. Charlotte Fowler Wells, is drawing to a close. These brief histories taken together will form a unique and valuable addition to the literature of Phrenology, and it is probable that they will appear next year in a handsome volume. Mrs. Wells, who exhibited remarkable vigour of body and mind for a person of her age in her lectures before the Institute this fall, is resting a little, as it were, and will not favour us with another of her sketches until the January number. She has presented the Phrenological pioneers in alphabetical order, and has now reached W, so that next month we may expect the beginning of some interesting facts concerning her distinguished husband and herself, together with her famous brothers, Lorenzo N. Fowler, of London, and the late O. S. Fowler, so universally known in this country."

THE Winter Examination will be held on Jan. 16th and 17th, Thursday and Friday, when a number of students are preparing to enter.

Now is a favourable time to start the study of Phrenology. Will the many who have been talking about it send us their names and make the decision at once? The Classes will commence after the Examination.

OUR YOUNG FOLKS



[Subscribers sending photographs of children to this column must send coupon from the back of the MAGAZINE, also a stamped and directed envelope for the return of the photograph. The sketches will appear as space permits.]



MY DEAR LITTLE FRIENDS,—

For some long time past you have been very busy learning something about Phrenology. You have been told about the different organs of the Mind, and how different parts of the brain are used by the different kinds of thoughts and feelings. You know which parts of the brain are actively used by these different states of mind which we call "faculties," and how very, very different we all are in our characters because these various faculties are so differently developed. Then, when you have read about all the faculties, and when you learned that each one of us has all the same faculties, and can use them in a bad or a good way, I know that many of you have made up your minds to try and use your little minds in a good way.

Now, I want you to go a step further in your study of Phrenology. I want you to use the concentration of thought that is given you by your organ of Continuity. To use all the powers of observation given by your Perceptive faculties, and all the thinking powers given by your Reflective faculties, for I mean to give you a picture of some little friend, once a month, and from that picture tell you something about her, or his character, and then I want you to look at real live people in the same manner for yourselves, and learn something about their characters. Here is a picture of a bonnie little lassie. Do you see how plump and well-rounded her cheeks and limbs are, and how straight at you her little eyes are turned? She will not be one of the sleepy, heavy little women. She will be full of life and animation, will have a character all her own. See how well filled out the head is, and notice that it is large for so tiny a lady. See what a well-

formed and large ear is there, and see how the upper part stands out from the head. I need not tell you the name of the organ that is found just over the ear. This little woman must have that organ large, or the ear would not stand out so, and her head have such a good width from ear to ear. You remember that that is the organ which gives the energetic, working, doing, active tone to the character, and I expect we should find this a very busy, active little maiden, and also a very inquisitive little one, too, a "wanting to see the wheels go wound" little body. Do you know what makes me think that? Why, look at her forehead, just above the nose. I am not going to tell you the name of the organ we look for there, but you know how it gives the enquiring tone to the mind, and makes people love to see even the little things. Then look at the middle of her forehead. Should not you think she would be fond of stories; never tired of sitting on mother's knee as long as stories are forthcoming. Just look at one thing more—that little mouth, just made to be kissed; that little mouth, without being opened, tells tales about the little woman's character; and one of them is that she is an affectionate little woman, one that can put her arms round mother's neck and give her a good hug, and with that large faculty denoted by the outstanding ear, the hug would be an out and out hug; but her Independence is large, and she may not always give a kiss when asked for it. Now you try and find out something more about the little lady and send it to

Your loving

AUNTIE SISSIE.

Christmas is upon us, and I hope and trust you are all having a very merry time, and will be giving and going out to parties. I want to tell you about a party seven little friends of mine arranged, with mother's help, and kept secret from father and all other friends. When we were all ushered into the nursery in which we expected to find a Christmas-tree, there was nothing of the kind to be seen, but one corner of the room was screened off, and made to look like a cottage, whilst the children were sitting in the middle of the room dressed in pretty quaint dresses, having their broth before going to bed, from the eldest girl, who represented "The Old Woman who Lived in a Shoe." Supper over, the little ones were driven off to the cottage, which, when opened, disclosed a very large scarlet shoe. Then there was a great outcry, for the shoe was found to be full of all sorts and sizes of parcels and presents which, as you may guess, were for the different friends at the party. The children handed round the presents in style to match their costumes, Alec as a clown, Irwin as a courtier, like Sir Walter Raleigh, Dorothy as a Puritan Maiden, Willie as a chef, Graham as a "Little Boy Blue," and Arnold as the baby. The children, with their mother, had had all the planning; had made their own dresses (which were inexpensive) in great part, and had got mother to make the shoe of cardboard, covered with Turkey twill, and they, I think, enjoyed their party quite as much, if not more, than their visitors.

THE FOWLER INSTITUTE.

MEMBERS' NOTES.

There is no such antidote for loneliness, no such tonic for depression, as a well-stored, well-trained mind.—YOUNG.

THE Members of the above Institute held their Monthly Meeting on Wednesday evening, December 11th, when a paper was read by Miss Crow on "Happiness." Mr. Grimley occupied the chair, and started a lively discussion, in which the Misses Smith and Salter, and Messrs. Streeter, Harper, Clarkson, and Piercy took part.

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MISSES MAXWELL, DEXTER AND LININGTON, Lady Fellows of the F.P.I., have been actively assisting Miss Fowler in giving Phrenological Examinations at Bazaars held at Holloway, Peckham, and at Epsom.

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OUR Lady President has had a busy month since our last Monthly Meeting. A fortnight's visit in Sheffield, where she gave twelve lectures in and around the town, and two addresses on Temperance Sunday. She visited Chesterfield on her return to London, where she met with an enthusiastic welcome from the Temperance Workers. After filling a number of lecturing engagements the following week Miss Fowler went to Driffield, where great success attended a three days' Bazaar at the Wesleyan Chapel.

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THE Manselton Phrenological Society has enrolled five new members and is steadily growing.

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G. B. C. WRITES :—

"A doctor has discovered the curious fact that the skull of a man who has died from delirium tremens contains alcoholic vapour. A small opening in the skull soon after death permits it to escape, when it can be ignited, and burns with a bluish flame.

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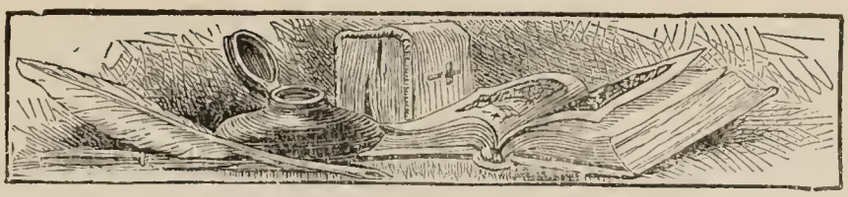
WILL Members of the Institute kindly send in particulars of their phrenological work.

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IN consequence of the International Centenary to be held in March, 1896, the usual Fowler Institute Conversazione will not be given this month. It is the wish of Mr. and Miss Fowler that the interest of all Phrenologists and friends of the science be enrolled for the Gall Centenary.

E. CROW.

NEW scenery is of no use to us unless our natures are clear enough to reflect it, as I have seen mountains double on quiet lakes.



BOOK NOTICES.

"Dyspepsia : Its Cause and Cure," is the title of an able little work by J. W. Taylor. It contains much valuable information, and its low price (1s. and 2s.) brings it within the reach of almost all. Its style is simple and concise, strongly impressing the reader with the fact that the author is fully at home with his subject. Its Food Table will doubtless prove of the utmost practical value to very many of our busy men and women, whose occupations leave them but little leisure for the important study of diet. Tea and coffee are fully dealt with in chapter i., the dangers of mental cramming also being touched upon. Chapters ii. and iii. are devoted to a description of the composition of the human body. Alcohol and Dyspepsia is the heading of the fifth chapter, while later pages freely discuss the evils resultant from drug-taking. The last four chapters of the book are entirely devoted to the subject of food, the importance and practical value of special articles of food, including fruits and nuts, being dealt with in a particularly interesting and intelligible manner.—M. L.

"Popular Palmistry," by James Allen, price 6d. This little work bids fair to become a handy text-book for the amateur palmist, containing, as it does, much information in a few pages. In his introductory remarks Mr. Allen frankly admits that there are limits to the science, and that the future in detail is not revealed to the palmist, however great his knowledge of the subject may be. Such a candid admission ought to give the reader confidence in the writer. The book is evidently written with a view to simplicity and clearness, and there is little to perplex or puzzle. More illustrations would, perhaps, be an advantage, but that is the only fault that can be found with the book. It ought to command a ready sale.

"The Atmik" is the title of a monthly periodical published by P. N. Chakraburtty, the East Indian Evangelist, at 13 and 14, Fleet Street E.C. It is the organ of the Indian Atmik Mission, whose principles are extremely broad and liberal. "The Atmik" will be of interest to all who desire to see India Christianised.

PRIZE OFFERS.

A Prize of One Pound will be given for the best Short Phrenological Tale, not to exceed three pages of the Magazine. MS. must be sent in by February 15th.

"Ogilvie's Encyclopædia" will be given to the one who sends in the best page of Phrenological Sayings each month.

A China Bust will be given each month to any one who will send us four new subscribers to the Magazine during the month.

All communications to be addressed to Editor, Prize Column, *Phrenological Magazine*, Imperial Buildings, Ludgate Circus, E.C.

WHAT PHRENOLOGISTS ARE DOING.

[We shall be pleased to receive, for insertion under this heading, reports of lectures, meetings, or engagements of phrenologists. In sending notices correspondents will oblige by enclosing their communications in an envleope, and addressing them to the office of publication of the Phrenological Magazine. Newspaper cuttings pasted on post-cards are an infringement of postal rules, and subject to a fine.]

Phrenological Society.—"Dreams—Natural or Divine?" was the subject of a very interesting lecture given at the Gordon Hall, by Mr. S. H. Jolley, on Monday evening last. There was a good attendance. The lecturer at the outset referred to Dr. Andrew Wilson, who declares that dreams are only natural and not divine. He (the lecturer) had examined the views of many different writers on sleep and dreams, and had found remarkable curiosities of sleep dreams and brain waves. He had carefully studied the works of Abercrombie, Sir Robert Wilson, Dr. Carpenter, and others, but nowhere did he find satisfactory explanations. Since then he had collected some remarkable facts and coincidences, which went to show that dreams were both natural and divine. Phrenology had taught him that some minds were more spiritual than others. He believed that some minds were so developed as to become the visiting ground of the Great Disposer of Events who made known His plans and purposes to-day as in Bible times. He would set aside the Divine dreams in the Bible, and take ancient history for his guide. The lecturer advised his hearers to steer a healthy middle course of mind, between prejudice and credulity. Whoever would adorn and elevate his mind, perfect and beautify his soul, must cultivate with cautiousness, causality, and investigation, his faculty of Spirituality. He believed that dreams were useful and helpful for life. The invention of the first sewing machine was a complete failure, and was completed and perfected in a dream. Mr. Jolley gave some useful hints as to how to secure Nature's sweet restorer by bringing all the feelings, emotions, and sentiments into accord with the Divine will.—*Eastern Weekly Leader.*

Mr. D. T. Elliott, F.F.P.I., who is a well-known local preacher in Sittingbourne and Chatham Wesleyan circuits, gave a very interesting lecture on "Phrenology" at a meeting of the Sheerness Wesley Guild. —*The Kentish Express and Ashford News.*

"Hats and What they Cover."—Under this title Miss J. A. Fowler delivered a lecture at the Thirlwood Road Wesleyan School-

room on Wednesday, Nov. 20th, to a good audience. Mr. C. Atkinson presided. Miss Fowler first spoke of Phrenology as being a valuable aid in determining what occupation a boy or girl should follow, and said she would like to see the science taught in every school. A person's individuality could be got at by means of Phrenology, and heads varied according to the qualities in them. Proceeding, she compared the head of a person with the hat worn, and showed how when the head gears were broad or narrow the heads were similar. She dealt with the various shaped heads of foreigners, and urged that persons who believed in Physiognomy should also believe in Phrenology. The lecture was attentively listened to, and Miss Fowler was warmly thanked at the close.—*The Independent*, Sheffield.

Madame Winterburn reports active work at bazaars, and in other phrenological work round and about Leeds.

A very successful drawing-room meeting was held on Monday, Dec. 2nd, at Spring Bank, Chesterfield, through the kindness of Mr. and Miss Woodhead, when Miss J. A. Fowler, of London, addressed a large gathering on the subject of "Heredity." Much interest was evinced, and resulted in several new members joining the branch. Miss Bannerman, of Hasland, presided. In the evening a public meeting was held in the Stephenson Lecture Room, when Miss Fowler gave an address on the "20th Century Woman, and why she should be a Total Abstainer." She spoke strongly of woman's influence in the home and out of it, and how she must be prepared for the hard work or engineering of the cause before the happy result of an abstaining people was secured.—*The Derbyshire and Chesterfield Courier*, Dec. 7th.

Prof. Taylor, of Morecambe, is giving a course of Pleasant Evenings for the people of Bentham. His lectures are on popular subjects, and illustrated by special lime-light views.

NOTES AND NEWS OF THE MONTH.

CONFERENCE AT BROMLEY.

An enthusiastic Conference on Mental Science, Hygiene and Temperance, took place at Mrs. Anderson's, on December 7th. Mrs. Coleman spoke on the usefulness of Hygiene in the Home, and Miss Fowler gave an address on "Mental Science and Temperance," and afterwards examined a lady's head ; at the close there was an interesting debate on the above named subjects.

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On Wednesday, December 4th, Miss Fowler lectured at Brixton on "Phrenology and its Usefulness in the Present Age."

CATECHISM OF PHRENOLOGY.

What is Phrenology?

A system of Philosophy, the fundamental principles of which are. that the *brain* is the organ of the *mind*, and that different parts of the brain have different functions. The term Phrenology literally means, *doctrine of the mind;* as a science, Phrenology treats of the mental powers, and the relationship which these powers bear to certain corporeal conditions.

Can you prove the brain to be the organ of the mind?

Yes. The most undoubted evidence exists that all mental manifestation is connected with the action of the brain.

Will you state some facts that lead to that conclusion?

1. Inflammation of the brain is uniformly attended with delirium and with the removal of the inflammation the delirium ceases.

2. Pressure upon the brain, as from a depressed portion of skull, instantly produces insensibility, and the removal of the pressure restores the individual to his wonted powers.

3. When the brain is very deficient in development, although all the other organs of the body be well formed, idiocy is the invariable consequence.

Do phrenologists admit the brain to be a single organ?

No. It is a fundamental principle of the science that the brain is a congeries of organs through each of which a distinct power of the mind is manifested.

Is this a mere supposition of phrenologists?

No. It is a conclusion derived from the existence of mental phenomena, which can not be explained satisfactorily upon any other principle, and is at the same time not inconsistent with the true structure of the brain.

WHAT THE PUBLIC SAY OF THE "PHRENOLOGICAL ANNUAL AND REGISTER" FOR 1896.

I HAVE to congratulate you for the superior style in which the *Annual and Register* is got up, surpassing anything of the kind yet produced, and as well worthy of the occasion, namely,

The Centenary of the Great Founder of the Science.

I note your remarks regarding myself, which seem very correct. As to my ability to command men, I may say it was my occupation at a very early age, as I was in command on board ship before reaching the age of 20. As to politics, I have always noted Conservatives finding more liberality of thought in their ranks than the so-called liberalism

which of late years has partaken more of hero-worship than liberality of principle.—Very truly yours,

J. H. F.

Glasgow.

I REJOICE when the public attention can be arrested by any publication of credit to Phrenology. In price and style this *Annual* will help to do that. Our united respects and good wishes to Prof. Fowler. May he be spared many years to his family, and to us the phrenological world.—Yours very sincerely,

J. A. C.

Rothesay.

ALLOW me to congratulate the Editors and staff of the *Centenary Annual*, it has shown itself up beyond my sanguine expectations. It is well done and suitable for the Centenary number, and is well worth being placed in the hands of any one, and more especially our doubters and opponents.—Yours faithfully,

W. M.

Blackpool.

THE *Annuals* to hand quite safe. I am delighted with the contents and the price, how cheap ! I glanced through in vain for a likeness of Miss Fowler ; surely the Lady President ought to have been in.—Yours sincerely,

J. T. G.

Dewsbury.

THE *Annual and Register* is exceedingly good.

W. A. W.

Wales.

I LIKE the *Annual and Register* very much.

M. L.

Southsea.

JUST received the *Annual*. The brightest feature in it is the dear old Professor Fowler in his study. The Eskimo is very interesting, and the book altogether shows great improvement. I hope it will meet with a ready sale as it deserves.

E. A. W.

Leeds.

I HAVE received the *Phrenological Annual and Register*. I like the style, and think it an improvement.

W. A.

Finchley.

I CAN assure you that I am delighted with the *Annual* for '96, and further, I believe it will do good to all Phrenologists, therefore all ought to support it as far as possible. The description of my character is the most pointed and correct for the space it covers that I have ever had.

Morecambe. J. W. T.

MESSRS. L. N. FOWLER & Co.

Dear Sirs,—My parcel of *Phrenological Annuals* came duly to hand. It is a splendid sixpennyworth of phrenological literature, and got up in good style. It would be presumptuous of me to say that the character delineations were remarkable for the skill and accuracy manifested in their compilation ; however, I feel that I must just say this much—it can easily be seen that they have been done by a master hand. The delineation of my own character is, I consider, a splendid example of intuitive phrenological experience. It speaks my mind and feelings exactly. Please accept my thanks and best wishes for the success of the *Annual.*

Yours faithfully,

J. M. S.

CHARACTER SKETCHES FROM PHOTOGRAPHS.

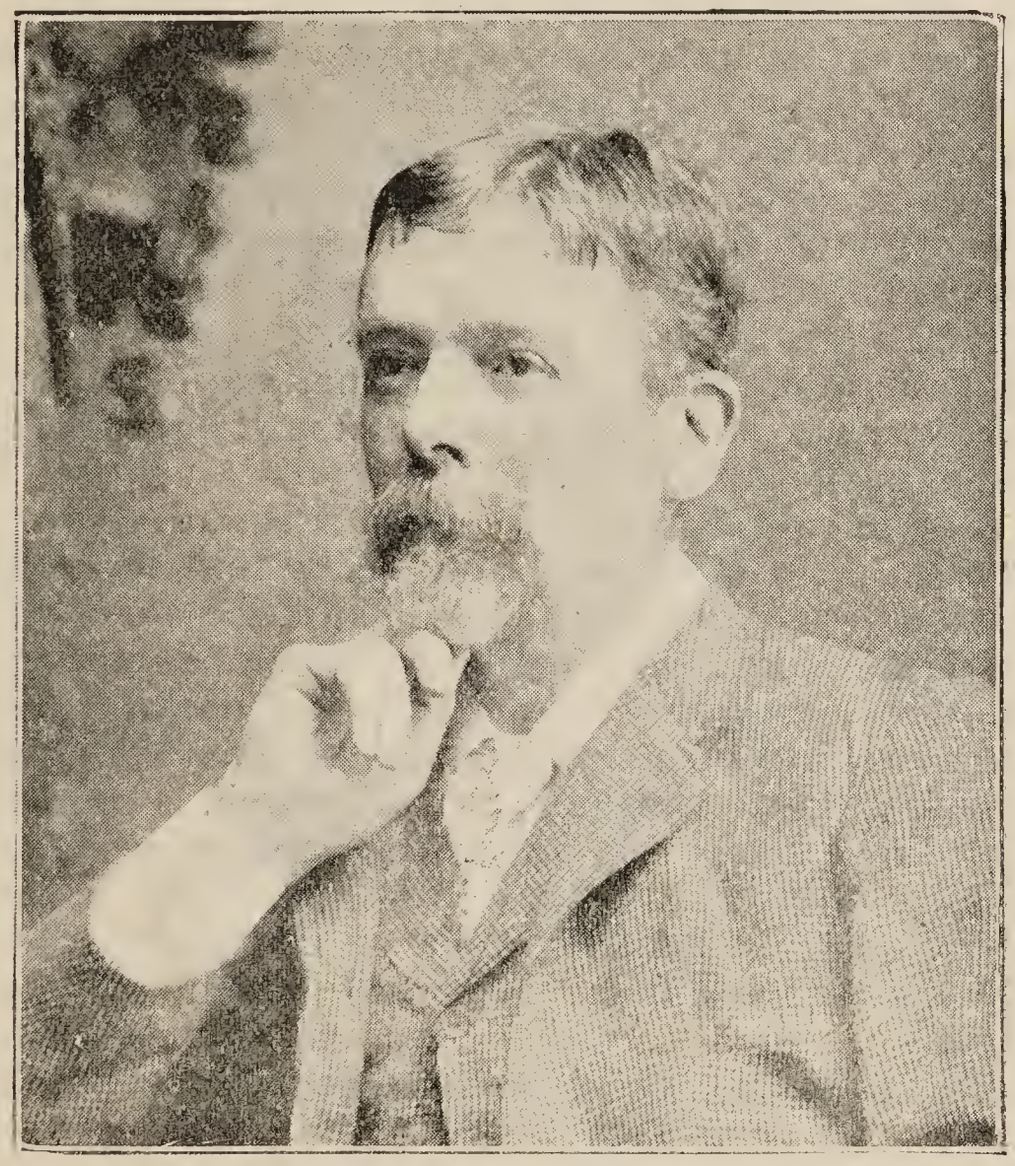
[Persons sending photographs for remarks on their character under this heading must observe the following conditions :—Each photograph must be accompanied by a stamped and directed envelope, for the return of the photograph ; the photograph, or photographs (for, where possible, two should be sent, one giving a front, the other a side view), must be good and recent ; and, lastly, each application must be accompanied by a remittance (in Postal Order) of 6s., for twelve months' subscription to the MAGAZINE. The leading traits will be given when 2s. 6d. in stamps is enclosed with the photograph, and the MAGAZINE containing the delineation will be sent.—Letters to be addressed to L. N. FOWLER.]

R. C. R. (Wexford).—You possess a thoroughly practical mind. Your perceptive faculties appear to be developed above the average ; hence you ought to take an interest in humanity and all the exact sciences. Your temperament is a well-balanced one. You have the hardiness and strength of the motive, the keenness and susceptibility of the mental, and the rotundity and geniality of the vital. With this combination we generally find superior strength of a physical and mental nature. Your responsibilities are increased thereby, and you should take an interest in many subjects which are engaging the public mind to-day. You have a pioneering mind which goes into subjects in advance of other people. You know how to collect information and gather facts in a practical way. You are not one to waste words, but concentrate your thoughts and language in well chosen words. You possess force, energy, and spirit to cope with the emergencies of life. You are not easily overcome by impediments that may come in your way. You look a man straight in the face, or, in other words, like straight dealings with everyone. Your head is strong in moral principle and thought. You may not trouble much about the orthodoxy of religion, yet you regulate your conduct by a strict moral tone. You are keen in your criticisms, forethoughtful in the way in which you prepare for the future, intuitive in your deductions of character and the motives of people. You are fond of humour and wit in their proper places. You are able to take a hint and see more through a key-hole than some do through an open door. Have as much influence over others as you can.

THE

Phrenological Magazine.

FEBRUARY, 1896.



M. GEORGE DU MAURIER,

Author of "Trilby."

A Charactergraph.

EVERY Nationality has its distinctive characteristics, and, from a Phrenological point of view, the study of each is interesting, for through its help we can trace causes and their results. The Frenchman being a descendant of the Celt is characterized for his impulsiveness, clear-headedness, brilliant imagination, politeness and affability, and has much

tact, literary talent, and versatility of talent. He has more vanity and ambition than pride, likes some display, is witty, sprightly, lively, ingenious, clever, and ardent in disposition.

When compared with the Anglo-Saxon the French brain does not weigh so heavily nor is the head so large, but his temperament is highly mental, which gives to him great nervousness, intensity and excitability.

The basilar region of the brain in well developed. The most prominent faculties being Combativeness, Secretiveness, Amativeness, Approbativeness, Ideality and the Perceptives as a group, Form, Size, Weight, also Comparison and Imitation. These give with their combinations, great taste, refinement, love of decorations, an exquisiteness of finish to all works of art, a passion for the beautiful, skill in athletic sports, and a great fondness for science.

George du Maurier has a fine combination of temperament. He has no clogs or physical impediments, but instead has a keen, sharp, sagacious mind.

He is quick to gather facts, and also knows how to mount them well. His mind works so easily that he is able to pursue a subject until he has exhausted it, for everywhere he gathers information. His organization is a healthy one, and has unusual recuperative power; he has indications of long life and a wiry constitution, and must be a rapid thinker, and possesses a powerful imagination. His brain is compact and well filled out, and is very responsive and available.

He has the vivacity of the French, and the capacity of imparting great ardour and brilliancy to his work, be it art, literature, or conversation. His head is comparatively high and broad on the top, which gives him great sympathy and far-sighted philanthropic views of subjects, especially human subjects. His sympathy and humour are his great touchstones in bringing his ideas forward. He is very intuitive and inductive in his reasoning, and has capacity to notice characteristics with wonderful quickness.

There are many kinds of typical writers, and Du Maurier represents one kind. His head is different in shape from Louis Stevenson or George Eliot. Some writers are descriptive in their style; others are emotional and sentimental. Some deal in facts, others in imaginary characters. Some have larger language than they have ideas to express; others have more ideas than they have language to explain them. Du Maurier has a wonderful completeness of organization, which enables him to touch so many sides of life and character, and depict each with truthfulness and minuteness.

His head is well developed in the occipital region or social

faculties, as well as in the faculties in the crown of the head. He has great executive ability, and his basilar brain enables him to show force, energy, and power to the refining qualities which are found in the superior and frontal regions. In short, his superior quality of organization, joined to his refining tastes (or large Ideality), his strong sympathies, quick intuitions, and keen perceptions give him remarkable scope, versatility, and a ready command of all his abilities.

THE EDITOR.

As a writer, his name is established. A year ago when "Trilby" was first appearing in monthly parts, it was spoken of as "a novel written by the well-known cartoonist, George du Maurier." To-day, when we see a drawing of Du Maurier's, we speak of it as the work of "the famous novelist who wrote "Trilby," so completely has his literary success overshadowed his artistic reputation.

The wonderful vogue of "Trilby" declares that the popular taste is not too degraded to appreciate anything that is good. With some crudity of style, and an occasional imperfection of dramatic unity, "Trilby" is so original, so clever, so full of life and action, so tender, so pathetic—in a word, so fascinating—that it must rank very high up in the great literary creations of the time. It breathes the kindly open-hearted personality of the author of whom an acquaintance once wrote: "He is the sweetest masculine character I ever met in my life. He has a charming and winning disposition, he is devoted to his family, he has been a hard student, and worker in his art, and is to his friends a frank, affectionate and entertaining companion."

DURING the year 1894 nearly three and a half millions of francs had been received in Paris for royalties from foreign countries, considerably more than in any previous year.

WE recently saw the following bit of history of the Editor of *Punch*. He was educated for the priesthood, and, like all men who have seen the vision of the mitre, he has never walked completely out of its shadow. He looks priestly. After leaving Cambridge University he entered a religious community which was presided over by Dr. Manning. Burnand was so boyish, and so full of fun-making and horseplay, that one day Dr. Manning called him and ordered him back to the world. "You a priest?" he said; "go and be a shoemaker." "Then you still leave me with the care of *soles!*" Burnand retorted.

PAUPER IDIOTS AND IMBECILES.

A LECTURE BY

JOHN LOBB, C.C., VICE-PRESIDENT OF THE F.P.I.,

MEMBER OF THE METROPOLITAN ASYLUMS BOARD.

Delivered before the United Wards Club of the City of London on Wednesday Evening, November 20th, 1895.

(*Continued from page 10.*)

THE SCHOOL BOARD AND FEEBLE-MINDED CHILDREN.

By the Elementary Education Act of 1870 (33 & 34 Vict. c. 75) School Boards are bound to provide for the education of all children, not excluding idiots, with all the necessary teachers and appliances.

On March 5th, 1891, the Board considered a proposed motion to instruct the School Management Committee to consider the advisability of providing either special schools or special classes for children of defective intellect, and, having regard to the recommendation of the Royal Commission on the instruction of the Blind, and Deaf, &c., "That, with regard to feeble-minded children, they should be separated from ordinary scholars in public Elementary Schools, in order that they may receive special instruction," the Board have at various dates adopted the following scheme for giving effect to the above recommendation :—

That special schools for those children who, by reason of physical or mental defects, cannot be properly taught in the ordinary standards or by ordinary methods, be established, and that the schools be designated "Schools for Special Instruction."

That a sufficient number of rooms be provided at each school for special instruction so as to enable the children to be properly classified, in order to meet their individual capacity for mental development, so that they may eventually be enabled to assume their places in the ordinary schools.

The object of the special teaching of the mentally defective children has always been with a view to the children being fitted to return to the ordinary day schools. Since the establishment of the centres 78 children have been so returned.

There are now open 20 centres, with an average roll of 744 and an average attendance of 520. Five additional centres will be opened after Christmas, and one before Christmas. In addition there are 23 projected centres. The present staff

numbers about 40, under the supervision of a Lady Superintendent, Mrs. E. M. Burgwin. Her duties consist in visiting the ordinary schools to report upon cases suitable for the special classes which are brought under the notice of the Board, and in superintending the general organisation of the centres for special instruction.

OVERTAXING THE BRAINS OF CHILDREN.

A fruitful source of dementia which must not be overlooked is the great strain upon the nervous system and energies of children. The present system of education is far too exacting. The code of the Education Department is far too high. Teachers are compelled to grind, grind, grind for results; no allowance or consideration is made for the varied capacities of children. Their little minds are over-excited, and overtaxed, and unduly stimulated, and instead of qualifying them for work, we are disqualifying by overcharging their brains.

On another occasion I hope to deal with the "Moral Degeneracy of the Rising Race" from an educational standpoint.

SHOULD IDIOTS BE ALLOWED TO LIVE?

The question as to whether deformed infants, idiots, and similarly afflicted children should be allowed to live, has been discussed both in past and present times. By the laws of Lycurgus sickly or deformed infants were exposed in a glen of Taygetus; and from an allusion of Cicero it appears that the laws of the twelve tables contained similar enactment. Curtius tells us that parents in India were compelled to bring new-born infants to be examined by persons appointed for that duty, who ordered all those born with any signal defect to be put to death. Christianity settles that question. We are not only taught respect for but the sacredness of child-life, by the incarnation of the Son of God, Who became an infant and child, and the institutions in which these poor helpless and harmless children are housed and protected in England are the outcome of Christian philanthropy. In Mahommedan countries idiots and imbeciles are protected and cared for. The following passage in the Koran may refer either to insane persons or imbeciles, or to both:—"Give not unto those who are weak of understanding the substance which God hath appointed you to preserve for them; but maintain them thereout, and clothe them, and speak kindly to them." Every idiot and imbecile who cannot be provided for by his own family is entitled to a suitable provision at the public charge. The Legislature has acknowledged this obligation.

The neglected idiot is the most solitary of human beings.

Shut out by his infirmity from all feelings with his fellow-men—all sympathy; shut out also from all enjoyment of life, even animal enjoyment. Often he cannot use sight or hearing so as to distinguish objects or sounds; often he cannot walk or stand; often he is tortured with painful bodily infirmities. If the mental perceptions and emotions have in any way been developed, he is often still more tortured—by malevolent or brutish passions. In a private house he is often an intolerable burthen, an incubus, a walking night-mare.

CAUSES OF IDIOCY.

What is the cause of the alarming increase in these terrible maladies? Our highly civilised life has much to do with it. It is one of the penalties of rapid progress. The whirl and high pressure, the feverish excitement of the present day is



JOHN.*



MARIA.

producing fatigue and exhaustion of the nervous system, which must tell on the next generation. We are putting 100 years into 50. We are living too fast—this is one of the causes of the numerous breakdowns and the increase in nerve diseases. Unhappily it does not end here. It will affect the next generation in the form of hysteria, and in the third generation will appear in dementia and idiocy.

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* "*The cuts in this article represent an idiot family, which together form perhaps one of the most remarkable examples of the truth of Gall's philosophy to be found on record; and to such examples do phrenologists continually refer in proof of the principle which they maintain.*"

"*The Father was a drunkard, and of very inferior intellect; the Mother was inoffensive and of weak intellect. John and Thomas were over 40 when they died, and the three daughters over 60.*

"*Susan, Maria, and John were not much more than brutes, except that they could talk.*

"*Susan and Maria could never be induced to do anything whatsoever. Thomas was a curious character, fond of horses and riding, would imitate what he had seen, but would tell untruths and pilfer.*"

Ancestral taint is one of the primary causes of idiocy. Insanity, idiocy, and imbecility are in many cases hereditary. The children of epileptics are frequently insane, idiotic, or hysterical, and the descendants of an insane person are often epileptic, or idiotic, or insane. Haller, in his *Elementa Physiologia*, says that he knew of two noble women who got husbands on account of their fortunes, although they were almost idiots, and that their mental defect has spread for a century through several families, so that some of their descendants are idiots in the fourth, and even the fifth, generation.

In the report of the Scottish Lunacy Commission in 1857, it is stated that the number of idiotic women who had given birth to illegitimate children, and whose mental defects were manifested in their offspring, was no less than 126. The Royal Commissioners recommended, for the sake of public morality and civil policy, that all idiotic females should be restricted in their liberty.

It has been ascertained that idiocy is, of all mental derangements, the most frequently propagated by descent.

One writer on the causes of idiocy and imbecility states that after careful inquiries into the causes of idiocy, in 2,000 cases he found that 45 per cent. of them were in the families of one or both of the parents who had been afflicted with mental diseases.

He further states that if the neurosis were marked on the mother's side the first children were most affected; if on the father's side, he found that it was the later born children who were affected.

There is no doubt that hereditary predisposition plays an important part in the causes of idiocy and imbecility; whatever weakens the mental and physical organism of the parents may be a cause of idiocy and imbecility in the offspring.

(To be continued.)

A GOOD man is united unto God, as a flame touches a flame, and combines into splendour and to glory.

—*Jeremy Taylor.*

A LITTLE word is not a little thing;
For it may make, and it may mar, a king.

—*Sophocles.*

IN THE PUBLIC EYE.

EMPEROR WILLIAM II. OF GERMANY.

THE character sketch of the Emperor II. of Germany was given *in extenso* in the August number of the *Phrenological Magazine*, 1888, to which we refer our readers for details, while for the present we will quote a few paragraphs which will show the reliability of his Phrenological and Physiological characteristics: "He has a very distinct individuality, and a character and tone of mind peculiar to himself. His head is broad at the base and his ears much lower than usual. His head is also high in the centre for Firmness, which gives him a stout, strong spirit. He will know no surrender. He sees much at first sight, and remembers what he sees, and delights to come into contact with physical existence and active life. The ensemble of the mouth, lips and chin, communicate an expression of great frankness, and there is little doubt that, however much Bismarck may



diplomatise, Kaiser Wilhelm will speak out what he thinks, no matter whom it may please or offend. He will manifest the same determined will, the same pride, the same love of the Fatherland and the same jealousy of its rights as any of his family ever did. The whole indicates a character jealous for its just rights that will not abate a jot or tittle of its claims, that will not be thwarted."

PRESIDENT PAUL KRUGER.

PRESIDENT KRUGER, of Dutch descent, is a shrewd and resourceful man; he is a diplomatist and clever statesman.



He is firm and self-reliant. He has won confidence by his persevering efforts, his broad sympathies, and his keen observing abilities. He has a large head and a strong organization. His mind takes a practical turn; hence he looks at the utility of things. He is not short of Acquisitiveness, Secretiveness, and Cautiousness, and knows the worth of property. He is firm and not easily moved, but also kind hearted. He has a cogitative nose, which indicates executive, planning, and organizing ability. His large mouth, deep indentation of the upper lip, broad nostrils, high cheek bones, keen penetrating eyes, and long ears, are all characteristic of the uneducated Dutch class, which in Africa is often called the "Boer" or farmer.

DR. L. S. JAMESON.



Dr. Jameson with his hat off represents a man with special force, both in height and breadth and expanse of the frontal lobe. Among the intellectual faculties his Causality is particularly prominent. Many of his photos do not do him justice from a phrenological point of view, but probably on his return home, more sketches like the one that appeared in the *Daily Graphic* will be circulated, then the above remark will be recognised as necessary and appropriate. He is a man of resource, and of many and varied plans. His large Constructiveness working with his Causality must give him more ideas than he can carry out. He has a pioneer's type of mind, and is very intuitive and sympathetic.

THE RIGHT HON. CECIL RHODES.



Mr. Rhodes, along with Dr. Jameson and President Kruger, has come prominently before the public eye, and the various opinions that have been expressed, on the present situation of Africa, goes to prove the truth of Phrenology, for mental science accounts more accurately than any other science for diversity of opinion. His head indicates great reserve force, independence, foresight. There is also great tact and coolness, as indicated

by the breadth of the head. He is not one to naturally precipitate matters that can be dealt with to a better advantage by waiting. He will shirk no important duty. He likes to look at finalities, hence will use his energy, courage, pluck and resolution, to a good account; these qualities will be found to be large from the width of the head over the ears, just behind, and slightly above them, and the height of the transcoronal portion of the head.

He is not short of basilar force, and should be able to bring great energy to bear on any enterprise before him; his head is not so long and narrow, as broad, hence there is phenomenal strength and indomitable persistence to such a nature, and will be known for great tactfulness, power of resource, superior energy, reserve force, and practical insight.

ASPIRATION.

CHISEL in hand stood a sculptor boy,
With his marble block before him,
And his face lit up with a smile of joy
As an angel dream passed o'er him.
He carved the dream on that shapeless stone,
With many a sharp incision;
With Heaven's own light the sculpture shone—
He had caught that angel vision.

Sculptors of life are we as we stand,
With our souls uncarved before us,
Waiting the hour when at God's command,
Our life dream shall pass o'er us;
If we carve it, then, on the yielding stone,
With many a sharp incision,
Its heavenly beauty shall be our own,—
Our lives that angel vision.

—*Bishop Dodue.*

CIRCUMSTANCES are the ruler of the weak; they are but the instruments of the wise. —*Lover.*

PHOTOGRAPHY AND THE CENTRE FOR SPEECH.

THE following facts, which appeared some time ago in the *New York Tribune*, and which, so far as I know, have not been discredited, appear to me to be of sufficient importance to be brought before the attention of Phrenologists. The gentleman who records the experiences is Mr. George Rockwood, an eminent American photographer.

"A short time ago," says he, "I was sent for by Professor Black, of the Bellvue Hospital, on Manhattan Boulevard. I had been for some considerable time previous interested in the case of a distinguished patient of his, a certain Count Borenski, who was formerly a professor of languages in the College of Science and Art at Munich. His was a strange history. At an early age he developed a marvellous gift in the acquisition of languages, and before he was thirty-five had successfully interpreted many of the ancient hieroglyphs and symbols that had baffled the skill of the greatest students of philology.

"But, as is sometimes the fate of even the most practical and scientific of men, the Count fell in love with a young German girl, and proposed marriage. This was refused, and the Count in hot blood wrote a letter to the father which so incensed the family that one of the girl's brothers replied with a challenge, and in the duel that followed he was left on the field fatally wounded. The Count at once resigned the professorship, and came to the States, where he lived upon a moderate income derived from an estate in his native land, and devoted the remainder of his days to the study of Egyptology. He had now passed away, and the doctor, knowing his past history, desired to send a photograph to his friends as collateral evidence of his death.

"When the negatives were taken the professor remarked that such singular complications had manifested themselves during the illness of the Count, especially in the cerebral

region, that he proposed to hold an autopsy, and at his request I remained.

"The brain had always been to me the most interesting organ of the human body, and this, I thought, would be a good opportunity of observing whether a life devoted to study would in any way affect its material structure.

"The general appearance of the cerebrum was normal, but in one locality (the portion which, as advanced physiologists assert, controls the faculty of speech) the cells were curiously distorted. At my request, the doctor gavé me a portion of this substance, from which I subsequently planed off a number of thin laminæ for microscopic examination. Several scientific experts joined me in my investigation, and with a low power we discovered that there was a peculiar laminated structure to the tissue, whereupon I planed off a little more of it in the direction of the laminations or strata, the first having been transverse or across these layers.

"And now was presented a mystery! Curious markings, which my medical friends declared did not belong to the ordinary structure, were plainly visible. Some were geometrical, some sinuous, others wavy, and all to a more or less extent, crossing each other. We now applied a higher power, and obtained a magnification of 600 diameters. This intensified the mystery! The markings now assumed a more definite form, and seemed continuous, as if part of a picture or design.

"My next step was to secure a photo-micrograph upon a specially prepared film, and subject this to still further magnification or enlargement. But here I had a difficulty to contend with; the bromide of silver deposit complicated when magnified the images found in the tissue. This, however, I overcame by preparing a film of albumen that was perfectly structureless, and gave an image free from all striæ and imperfection. On this film I produced an amplification of 3,000 diameters, which gave a result that was the wonder of all present.

"Fully convinced that the figures were not of a generally recognised physiological character, I timidly suggested that they might possibly be symbols. One of those present, a learned man who had been for years a missionary in the East, and who was withal a philologist of experience, said:—'Yes, they certainly are familiar.' When informed that it was the portion of the brain of an individual who during life had been distinguished for his linguistic attainments, his astonishment knew no bounds, and looking at them more closely he without hesitation assured us that the images so unintel-

ligible to us were in truth characters in the Ethiopic, Ancient Syriac, and Phœnician languages! He pointed out the differences between them, and, as far as he could, gave their equivalents and meaning, and, in brief, so fully identified them as to remove all suspicion of a mere accidental occurrence.

"Naturally the minuteness of the microscopic field prevented intelligent combinations, for the tracery was so complex, irregular, and involved as to forbid all hope of being able to unravel by any means now known the tangled records of thought so manifestly engraved upon that bit of brain. If anything practical does result from this discovery—if, for instance, future executors should be able to extract from the dead posthumous poems, suppressed opinions, family secrets, or the whereabouts of missing wills, it will truly be a remarkable achievement of science; and there seems at present no reason why, by patient experiment and profound study, such an achievement may not be accounted within the realms of possibility."

Such is Mr. Rockwood's story, and, though extraordinary enough, there is no reason *primâ facia* why we should disbelieve it. More wonderful things than that have yet to be discovered before we have unravelled the whole mystery of the brain and its connection with mind.

A. T. STORY.

SHOULD YOUR BOY GO TO COLLEGE?

Is a college course the best training for a boy designed for a business career?—An important question upon which good judges differ—The views of Messrs. Depew, Strong, Flower, Clews, and Seligman.

(Continued from page 28.)

ONE of the most conspicuous disbelievers in the university as a training school for the business man is Henry Clews. "The brain of a human being," the well-known banker argues, "is divided into cells—receptacles for knowledge. There are, I understand, just so many of these divisions and no more. Think of a man going into business with three-fourths of his brain cells filled with classical knowledge, dead languages, and high sounding but unpractical ideas!

"I have been severely criticised for saying that I would not have a college bred man in my office. Here is my

reason. To become a successful merchant, banker, or broker, one must begin young. Most college boys, when ready to enter an office, are over twenty years of age. I have a son at college—a six-footer, in his twenty-first year. Can I ask him to undergo the training I deem necessary for every business man? Would he be willing to commence at the foot of the ladder, with boys of sixteen, and on a salary of $150 per year? Why, that youth not only knows more, in every branch of knowledge, than all the office boys and clerks in this office; he knows more than his father, too.

"A collegian cannot, or perhaps will not, humble himself sufficiently to learn the rudiments of the business man's vocation. He rebels against the discipline necessarily imposed upon a subordinate. He has been used to regard himself as a brilliant young gentleman for several years; can you blame him for objecting to sit on the same bench with errand boys? And has he enough practical knowledge to deserve a place behind the desk? In my opinion the average graduate does not even know enough of arithmetic and of caligraphy to earn, upon his arrival in an office, a salary of five dollars a week. My legible hand secured for me the first good position I ever held; the average college graduate writes a fearful scrawl, and is proud of it. I understand that none of our universities employs a teacher of caligraphy. This is a sad defect, of which the collegian does not become aware, as a rule, until it is too late to remedy the evil.

"I have practically tested the problem whether a college education is desirable for a business man. Years ago I employed several college men, one after another; none of them succeeded in benefiting either my business or himself. So I got rid of them. Of the boys who came to me equipped with nothing beyond a common school education, a sound mind, and an ambition to work, dozens are now independent business men, while as many hold responsible positions with large firms.

"I consider a university course a valuable and even an absolutely necessary qualification for many of the most important departments of action — medicine, literature, journalism, art, the church, public life, the army, the navy, and such scientific pursuits as civil engineering. But for the counting house, the best training is in my judgment a good, common English education, comprising a thorough knowledge of grammar, spelling, arithmetic, history, geography, bookkeeping, and penmanship." To these elements he adds one more, which recalls Herodotus' description of the education of those Persians who conquered the eastern world for

Cyrus, and who were taught "to ride, to shoot with the bow, and to tell the truth." "At school," Mr. Clews declares, "a boy should be taught to tell the truth. Truth is the foundation of an honourable career." This last sentence is a good maxim.

Wall Street may be regarded as an arena where the most valuable equipment is an education in matters that receive little attention in colleges, and where a special and technical training is more prized than varied erudition; yet few of its leading men take so uncompromising a position as Mr. Clews. A more moderate view is expressed by a member of the famous Seligman fraternity.

"In my business," he says, "I prefer men who have received a college education, but I do not make employment conditional upon the fact. Although college alumni are comparatively scarce among the business men of the present generation, I think the next will abound with them. In every walk of life, the necessity of higher education is becoming more and more apparent all the time. Any American who wishes to make his mark in the world should understand the English language thoroughly. There is but one way so secure a thorough knowledge of our tongue, and that is by a study of the dead languages. To expand the mind and to learn to concentrate its powers upon a given subject, mental discipline is needed. Where can such discipline be acquired so well as at college?"

"There are other things," Mr. Seligman adds, "that make a university education desirable. It promotes good fellowship, and imbues the young man with a healthy and indelible appreciation of art and literature. A college bred man will best reap the benefits of travel. He will always be something of a reader. He will make sacrifices to give his children an education.

"The whole human race profits by the spread of college education. Still, I recognize the fact that many bright young fellows must get along with a common school education, and I am willing to help them and promote them whenever an opportunity offers itself. A man of sound mind and good habits will come to the front, whether he is college bred or not; but with equal gifts, and with the same application, the collegian will outstrip him in the race."

(To be continued.)

A WISE man should have money in his head, but not in his heart.
—*Swift.*

A CHARACTER SKETCH OF A GRAPHOLOGIST.*

By L. N. Fowler.

AS we inevitably put character into everything we do, we certainly show our various characteristics in our style and mode of writing, which changes with our idiosyncracies, at different periods of our lives. Mr. Eugene Gorrie has devoted himself to this particular line of character reading. His phrenological developments indicate an exquisite organization, and he is above the average in quality and tone of mind. His head is broad above the temples, and the developments are well sustained in all the superior faculties of his head. He is also exceedingly practical in every detail of work. He likes to harmonize one thing with another, and his sense of appropriateness is so strong that many



Mr. Eugene Gorrie, Melton Mowbray.

* Reprinted from the *Phrenological Annual and Register*, 1896.

things must annoy him if they are not done with proper care and considerable taste.

Individuality, Sublimity, Causality, and Comparison are all strongly marked, hence if there is a failure or error in any work he is sure to see it. He is a man who can express himself on a subject with clearness and superior power of understanding. He has also a strong sense of character. He is independent and beholden to no one. He possesses a distinct degree of ambition, and has power to excel in whatever he undertakes, therefore he will make special efforts to win the esteem of those who are capable of giving a sensible opinion with regard to workmanship.

He is decidedly intellectual, and could sustain himself in a literary occupation or profession; should be where he is master of the situation, for he will succeed the best in a calling where he has liberty of thought and license to speak and act according to his judgment and insight.

He is an accurate reader of character, and knows how to draw the correct inferences from evidences he examines.

He could succeed in artistic work, for he knows how to decorate, beautify, and harmonise colours and materials. He does not like extravagant colours in close quarters. He has energy and force of mind, and with a motive before him he can bring pressure to bear to do two days' work in one.

Mr. E. Gorrie was born in 1860. From boyhood he was a rapid and omnivorous reader, fond of books and study, interested in psychological and metaphysical subjects, and always read character intuitively. He first took up Graphology, during his apprenticeship (bookselling and stationery business), through seeing a few fragments of a series of articles on the subject. It fascinated him, and after reading all the scanty available literature on the subject, practising on friends and their friends, his success with the public was so great and so immediate that he was practically forced in a year or two to relinquish business in favour of what he first took up as a pastime. He has continued to practise professionally since 1881, and has a world-wide reputation and *clientéle*. He has now the largest graphological practice in the kingdom. He is a life-long abstainer.

HUMILITY is the hallmark of wisdom.—*Jeremy Collier.*

CONSTANTLY exercise and educate what is best in you, and you will be happy.

NOTABLE MEN AND WOMEN.

THE LATE REV. PETER MACKENZIE.



THE late Rev. Peter Mackenzie possessed a remarkable organization. It was unique in many ways. The blending of his temperaments favoured combined power of both body and mind. He had the geniality of the Vital, which was indicated in fulness and plumpness of form, quickness of circulation, good digestion, and power to assimilate nourishment ; the Motive favoured wiriness and activity, while the Mental temperament inclined him to philanthropic and intellectual brain work rather than a business occupation.

His mental endowment manifested a trend towards strong perceptive faculties, which enabled him to collect practical information about matters and things. He saw what the generality of men missed and with his ready humour he was able to suggest metaphors and comparisons that were particularly individual, pointed and appropriate. His brain was an available one. He knew how to load his gun, and kept his powder dry until he was ready to fire. He was remarkably versatile, owing to the special combination of his faculties.

He was broad between the ears, which indicated energy, spirit, and enthusiasm ; this faculty, joined to his large Sublimity, Mirthfulness, and Benevolence, gave him a singular piquancy, originality, genuine sympathy, and stretch of imagination which made all his utterances remarkably telling.

He was logical, analytical and critical, but he was so sympathetic that he would not knowingly hurt anyone's feelings, but could speak to people and explain personal characteristics, and thrust truths home to his hearers in a way

that was inimicable. He took people by surprise by his drastic remarks, for he feared no man ; was outspoken, frank, and candid, and was as ready as an Irishman in his repartee and witty replies.

His large Individuality, Form, and Size combined with his originality or large Constructiveness gave him a peculiar power to illustrate his subjects with vividness and ready memory when he referred to everything connected with his subject, from His Satanic Majesty to Peter as a fisherman, or Jonah in the whale's belly. He was well developed in the social region, hence was friendly, companionable, kind-hearted, and generous.

His loss will not only be felt by the Methodist Connexion throughout the land, but also by other denominations, for he had three years' engagements ahead of him. Had he not been over sanguine about his health, he would, no doubt, with more rest have succeeded in throwing off the chill that fastened upon him and caused his decease. His life work has been so well reported that further comments are unnecessary here.

Said a friend of Mr. Mackenzie's :—"We were in Leeds District together, in John Farrar's days (Good John Farrar !) sitting side by side. A brother at another table had a peculiar head, more forehead than back. Peter turned to me and said, 'Look, Jonathan, you see that brother's head ? It is all engine and no tender, all shopfront and no warehouse-room !'"

He was an enthusiastic believer in Phrenology, and was publicly examined by Prof. L. N. Fowler at the close of one of his lectures in Keswick.

MACKENZIE AND VOLTAIRE.

In one of his many visits to London he was taken one evening to Madame Tussaud's. After inspecting the various wax figures in the large room and the Hall of Kings, he went into the Golden Chamber and saw the reading-chair of Voltaire. "And this belonged," said he, "to the man that was going to pull down the edifice of Christianity and sweep the religion of Jesus Christ from the earth !" Then, seating himself in the chair in his own peculiar nervous style, he exclaimed, as wondering visitors gathered round :—

> Jesus shall reign where'er the sun
> Doth his successive journeys run ;
> His kingdom stretch from shore to shore
> Till suns shall rise and set no more.

SUSAN B. ANTHONY



SUSAN B. ANTHONY lays down the sceptre of command in the women's movement, having, like Gladstone and Bismarck, set her standard of victory on the crumbling walls of the enemy's citadel. There are few figures so picturesquely impressive as this of the venerable champion of her sex. For more that half a century she has believed with all her heart, taught with all her might, and wrestled with herculean force against the powers of ignorance and despotism. She found her sex in the deeps of social and political inequality. She takes off her harness now with every woman in the land conscious at heart of her imprescriptible rights, and, in a measure, competent to enforce them.

Before the temperate persistency of Miss Anthony, all the old sophistries of the "unsexing" of women, the sepulchral train of evils supposed to be involved in admitting their equality, have become a derision and an emptiness. It was not for the "new woman," or the man-woman, or the fantastic nondescript who outmans man, that Miss Anthony battled. Her plea was for the mother's right, the wife's prerogative, the maid's security before the law. All these have been substantially won.

She is a true friend to the study of character from empirical and scientific means combined. In America and when in England she visited our offices, and her head indicates a keen, intuitional insight into character. Level-headed in the sense of going right ahead with whatever she considers to be right in principle and sound in its practical working, she embodies the true humanitarian spirit in all her work. She is known for calmness, joined with enthusiasm, and an utter disregard for the vanities and pomp of the world.

ORION.

"MATTHEW ARNOLD" for a penny is one of the latest achievements of Mr. W. T. Stead. This little book forms No. 26 of "The Penny Poets," all the previous numbers of which have, we are informed, circulated to the extent of 100,000, while in the case of "Macaulay's Lays" 200,000 copies have been sold. To place well-chosen selections of a poet of the high intellectual order and perfect literary style of Matthew Arnold within the reach of the public for a penny is a publishing feat that deserves wide recognition.

SIMPLE LESSONS IN AMBULANCE.

By an Old Ambulancer.

"Help for the Weak and Needy; Freedom and Usefulness for the Strong; and Justice for All."

WHATEVER tends to improve the Race and promote human happiness—whatever aims at the allaying and the prevention of pain and misery is, or should be, a matter of deepest interest and concern to every intelligent and earnest Phrenologist. It is therefore principally to my brothers in "the Science" that I wish to dedicate this series of simple lessons in "Ambulance," trusting that all who have not as yet given attention to a matter *so important* will do so, and that where the opportunity offers for class instructions and practice under the auspices of the St. John Ambulance Association, they will, without fail, avail themselves of it.

PRELIMINARY.

The word Ambulance was primarily applied to the picking up and carrying the wounded from the field of battle,—now it has a much more extended meaning, and not only applies to the conveyance of the sick and wounded either by hand or carriage, but includes the rendering of "First Aid," in any case of accident or emergency.

An Association known as the "St. John Ambulance Association," being the Ambulance department of "The Grand Priory of the Order of the Hospital of St. John of Jerusalem in England," now provides a training and special appliances for carrying out the great work not only on the field of battle, but in civil life; and in its work it is undoubtedly the most humanitarian organisation of the present day.

The "Order of St. John of Jerusalem" was founded about the year 1092 for the maintenance of a hospital at Jerusalem, and, subsequently, the defence of Christian pilgrims on their journeys to and from the Holy Land. It afterwards became a Knightly Institution, but ever preserved its hospitals, and cherished the duty of alleviating sickness and suffering. This "Order" was first planted in England in the year 1100, and raised the noble structure which once formed "The Priory of Clerkenwell," of which the gateway now alone remains to attest the importance of the chief house of the Order in England. This institution took a prominent part in most of the great events of Europe until its supreme disaster in the loss of Malta in 1798. Half a century ago, a majority of five out of the seven then existing remnants of the institution decreed the revival of the time-honoured branch of the Order in England, since which event it has, so far as means permitted, pursued in spirit the original purpose of the foundation, namely, the alleviation of the sick and suffering of the human race.

Many humanitarian objects have since engaged the attention of the Order. The last, but not the least of these, was the establishment of the "St. John Ambulance Association" in 1877, by the Duke of Manchester, and the Chapter of the Order as then stated, "For the

purpose of disseminating general information as to the preliminary treatment of the sick and injured among all classes of society."

The needless suffering so frequently caused by the ignorance of those persons with whom the patient is first brought into contact, is as undoubted as it is deplorable. To remedy this, the Association's work embraces the establishment of classes for instruction in "*First Aid*" and "*Nursing*" in all the important towns and districts in the country.

The principal points in the "Syllabus of Instruction" adopted for these "First Aid" Classes, are the acquirement of—

1st. A general knowledge of Structure and Functions of the various parts of the human body.

2nd. An intelligent knowledge of the Nervous System, and the processes of Circulation, Respiration, and Nutrition.

3rd. A thorough acquaintance with the human skeleton.

4th. The ability to deal intelligently with Fractures and Hœmorrhage of every description.

5th. The ability to perform artificial Respiration in case of Drowning or Suffocation.

6th. The ability to render "First Aid" in all cases of Insensibility, Poisoning, and Wounds from any cause.

7th. The ability to recognise the Modes, Signs, and Causes of Deaths.

8th. The ability, by practice, to handle and carry the injured, and to care for him in the best possible manner until the arrival of the doctor.

Next month the lesson will deal with the first of the foregoing sections.

HISTORY OF THE PROGRESS OF PHRENOLOGY.

(Continued from page 30.)

FROM another correspondent we learn that the Hon. Abbott Lawrence was chairman of the meeting referred to, after Mr. Combe's last lecture, and Nahum Capen, Esq., acted as secretary. And that among the gentlemen present at the entertainment at the Tremont House were John Pickering, LL.D., Hon. Horace Mann, Rev. John Pierpont, Josiah Quincy, Junr., Luther S. Cushing, Charles G. Loring, Geo. Daracott, and Nahum Capen, Esqrs., Drs. S. G. Howe, Winslow Lewis, and J. F. Flagg. We are happy to record the names of such men among the number of those who thus complimented Mr. Combe. Many, if not all, of these same gentlemen, had the honour of a personal acquaintance with Spurzheim, and were among the first to pay their last respects

to the earthly remains of that illustrious man. Since the death of Spurzheim, all acknowledge that his mantle has fallen upon the person of Mr. George Combe. And we rejoice, not only for the sake of science, and the cause of truth, but also for our national honour, at home and abroad, that Mr. C. should have received such marked hospitality and respectful attention from the enlightened and liberal-minded citizens of Boston. We are confident that the friends of Phrenology generally, who have not the privilege of hearing Mr. C.'s lectures, nor the pleasure of a personal acquaintance, and cannot therefore express their respect in *acts*, will yet participate in *feeling* at least in the tokens of regard shown to him by others more highly favoured. We select the three following quotations in reference to Mr. Combe and his lectures, from the *Boston Medical and Surgical Journal.* The first date is—

Boston, Oct. 17th. Phrenological Lectures.—Mr. George Combe is now in this city, and those who entertain any respect for the science which he most eloquently advocates, could not listen to higher authority. Since the death of Dr. Spurzheim, Mr. Combe has been regarded as the strongest champion in Europe, of the cause to which that celebrated man devoted his whole life. Those, especially, interested in legal medicine would derive profit from Mr. Combe's lectures. If he falls below the estimate we have formed of his powers, from the representations of his foreign admirers, we shall be quite free to make strictures according to our convenience.

Oct. 24th. Mr. Combe's Lectures.—After having closely followed this gentleman in his lucid demonstrations, we confess ourselves not only very much gratified, but profitably instructed. His manner is not boisterous or imperative, but strictly plain, and those who listen to him are constrained to acknowledge that he is a philosopher of no ordinary powers. Physicians will reap as much benefit from these lectures, if not more, than any other class of hearers, because he clears up points that have always been obscure in diseases of the brain. On insanity, particularly, the facts advanced in proof of the positions laid down, are too important to be disregarded by those who profess to relieve the worst of maladies to which humanity is predisposed. Without going into details, it is sufficient to say, unhesitatingly, that the study of legal medicine and mental philosophy, without a knowledge of the principles of Phrenology, illustrated by one as thoroughly conversant with both as Mr. Combe, cannot be studied to advantage, or understood in all their length, breadth, and bearings.

Nov. 14th. Mr. Combe's Lectures on Phrenology.—With a few interruptions, we have bestowed a thorough attention upon the lectures of this distinguished philosopher, since their commencement in Boston. We feel no half-way sentiments upon the matter, nor are we disposed to suppress what we unflinchingly acknowledge to be true, viz., that he is a profound man, who gains upon the understanding from day to day, by the simple presentations of truth. He must be regarded as an able, nay, an unrivalled teacher of a system which can alone explain the phenomena of mind. Call it Phrenology, or discard the name if it calls up unpleasant associations; but it is as certain as the foundations of the everlasting

hills, that the doctrines embraced by Phrenology are predicated upon facts, a knowledge of which is necessary to unfold the web of thought and show the relationship we bear to each other, and the duties and responsibilities each one owes to society and to humanity. Wherever Mr. Combe may visit in our country, for the honour of our national character, if no other consideration were involved, we hope he will be appreciated for his devotion to the cause of human culture and social happiness, everywhere inculcated in his voluminous writings.

Mr. Combe commenced his lectures in New York on Nov. 19th. We have many interesting facts respecting the state of Phrenology, and the reception of Mr. C. and his lectures in that city. But our present limits prevent us from going into details, though we shall recur to this subject in some future number. We will present an extract from a letter, dated New York, December 8th, to the Editor of this Journal.

(To be continued.)

HYGIENIC AND HOME DEPARTMENT.

[All questions intended for the Hygienic Column must arrive at the Office of the MAGAZINE not later than the 12th or 15th of the month, and as far as possible all questioners must state their individual cases as clearly as they can, by giving age, sex, whether married or single, stout or thin, dark or fair, build of body, and general habits. Persons asking questions relative to health should state what length of time they have been deranged.]

THE BONY SYSTEM.

THIS has been correctly called the frame-work of the body, and upon it hangs all the softer parts. Taken altogether it is a skeleton, and is so arranged in conjunction with the muscular system to meet all the requirements of the ever-varying process of locomotion.

The vertebral column perhaps is the most wonderful part of this bony framework. It is composed of 24 separate bones, one placed above the other with discs of elastic cartilage between. This cartilaginous substance is very mobile and extremely flexible.

The fact of the backbone being composed of so many separate vertebra gives to it its peculiar suppleness. If the backbone were all in one piece we should be unable to bend our backs, and our movements

would be very awkward ; the backbone, such as we have it, constitutes a great spring in the human body, enabling us to move ourselves with ease and grace in a multiplicity of ways.

Now the backbone is very often abused by many people getting into the habit of sleeping in a wrong position and using two pillows instead of one, also constantly sleeping on one side. This of course throws the spinal column out of its normal position.

We frequently see persons of both sexes standing in a stooping posture. This is not conducive to health. Many boys and girls allow themselves to sit in a very bad position when reading, the body being bent in a most unnatural way, thus producing a multitude of evils not only to the backbone but to the other parts of the system. Cyclists oftentimes convert what would otherwise be a fruitful source of health and strength into a serious injury, by allowing themselves to sit in an unnatural position on their machines. In the first place a prolonged unnatural position of the spinal column greatly disturbs its general structure by bringing too much pressure to bear upon one side of the disc of cartilage, this will cause permanent thinning or flattening of those cartilaginous portions of the spinal column, so that they do not readily return back to their natural dimensions, moreover, the edges of the vertebral column will be more or less impeded in their growth.

Spinal Curvature frequently arises from such causes. It is true the muscular parts will also participate in the weakness caused by these unnatural positions, and hence will be less likely to keep the spinal column in a proper position. It must also be self-evident that the softer parts of the body must suffer derangement, for instance, the lungs cannot be duly inflated, and as a consequence the shoulders become rounded.

(To be continued.)

QUERIES AND ANSWERS.

No. IV.

Dear Sir,—Adverting to the contributed article under the heading of "Hygiene Physician," page 45 of the *Phrenological Annual* for 1896.

It is, indubitably, moderately tolerable to claim high advantages for nasal breathing, and deprecate the practice of mouth breathing so largely prevailing amongst the civilised community. It is also quite proper to persuade the practical observance of the former, but one should not be oblivious, there are those so far inured to the latter that it approaches impossibility to resort to the former ; whether the cause is to be traced to malformed congenital nasal ducts, or whether these ducts have been narrowed resulting through continued early practice of mouth breathing, it must be admitted from experience that, ordinarily, nasal breathing is almost out of the question for those long addicted to mouth breathing.

Unfortunately amongst the latter class the writer has to be numbered, and though sensible of the superior advantages of nasal breathing, yet its attempt has only proved futile. It might be urged, persevere, but

one must reply it is no use persevering to suffocation, as this would be the issue of perseverance in my case. From your extensive experience it is however not improbable that some remedial agent is known to you, which might effectually rectify the irregularities of the nasal ducts mentioned above, especially to those far advanced in the stage of mouth breathing. A little information imparted in this way would be of utility and confer a transcendent boon upon those victimised as I have described,—Yours faithfully,

W. Evans.

Answer to Question IV.

There are three reasons why you cannot breathe through your nose:—

1st. The nasal cavity which is a hollow cleft between the bones of the face and those of the skull, may possibly be so badly formed so as not to afford sufficient room. This I hardly think likely.

2nd. There may be an obstruction caused by the formation of polypi.

3rd. Both the anterior and posterior nases (or nostrils) may not be properly developed for want of exercise.

If No. 1 and No. 2 be the cause, the remedy belongs to the surgeon, and in the case of No. 1 I doubt if anything can be done.

Case No. 3 is perfectly under your own control, and may be overcome as in the following case of a young lady who at the age of 11 years had scarlet fever. From that time until she was 21 she breathed through her mouth at all times. Having it impressed upon her the injury accruing therefrom, she steadily persevered for two years, and eventually overcame the difficulty, and now finds no trouble whatever in breathing through her nose.

It was at first thought by the doctors she was suffering from a polypus, and as a means of softening the formation, applications to the bridge of the nose were made of tallow, as also a feather dipped in castor oil was inserted up the nostrils. This having no effect it was allowed to go on until she was made to understand the necessity of exercising in the natural way. After the first few attempts to breathe through the nostrils she gave it up in despair, feeling certain if she persevered it would suffocate her. Her greatest difficulty was when walking or when waking up from sleep in the night, but as already indicated the difficulty has entirely disappeared.

Undoubtedly lubricating the nasal passage with vaseline or some other lubricant is a good thing.

No. V.

Dear Sir,—I shall be thankful *to know the cause* of occasional severe headache. I experience the first symptoms of an attack on rising in the morning, with just a slight feeling of uneasiness across the top of the head. By noon that is increased, accompanied (occasionally) by an unpleasant sensation in the stomach. By 5 o'clock the pain is very much increased and *more especially on moving about a little.* By this time the pain generally extends to the occipital region, with extreme chilliness all through the system. Often the day before such an attack I feel extra brisk, both mentally and physically, all my

organs act in a normal and regular manner, and the tongue appears in a healthy state (this is my one bugbear). Age 47 ; married ; medium stature ; florid complexion. Muscles very fairly developed, general habits regular, total abstainer and non-smoker. Have suffered more or less 25 years. I sleep with bedroom window open winter and summer, and have a sponge bath first thing on rising : tepid, sometimes finish with cold (always during warm weather), followed by exercise with light weight dumb bells. I take from three-quarters' to an hour's walk daily, first thing after breakfast, in all weathers.—Yours,

McNab.

Answer to Question V.

Your difficulty arises undoubtedly from constitutional and periodical sluggishness of the liver, and a slightly abnormal state of the kidneys. The reason you feel better and brighter the day before is owing to the liver from some cause or other becoming more vigorous, and the beginning of the reaction of the system mustering its forces to make a determined effort to throw off the morbid accumulation consequent upon the afore-named condition. To prevent these attacks the body should be well rubbed with a Loofah every morning, and gently patted on the region of the liver with the closed fists.

Drink two pints of hot water daily. Avoid all fat and greasy food, as also sugar.

Take a little pure vegetable charcoal a few times per week or a table-spoonful daily.

A gentle herbal stimulant may be beneficial.

A pill made as follows would be helpful, and will not injure any part of the body :

Podophylin	...	...	...	½ grain.
Leptandrin	...	...	...	1 ,,
Sanguinarin	...	...	...	½ ,,
Ext. Cascara	...	...	...	1 ,,
P. Ginger	...	...	...	1 ,,

Take two twice a week at night for a few weeks and report progress.

J. B. Keswick.

No. VI.

Sir,—I have suffered from backache more or less for the last ten years. Sometimes I am as well as anyone *can* be, at other times I can scarcely endure the pain.

I have had medical advice, and I have been informed it is lumbago. I shall be glad if you can give me any advice which will relieve me.—Yours gratefully,

"A Sufferer."

Answer to Question VI.

It is very likely your medical man is quite right in his diagnosis of your trouble. Make a pad of three thicknesses of chamois leather, size sufficient to cover the region of the pain. Wear this regularly, and rub your back night and morning with Vegetable Naphtha. If convenient sit in water 95 to 100 degrees, and have the part well covered for ten minutes. Drink two pints of hot water daily.

Procure some Agrimony and Bog Bean, equal parts, make a strong decoction of this and drink two teacupfuls of this every day. If this does not remove the difficulty, report, and we will give further advice.

Question VII.

DEAR SIR,—I should be glad to know if anything further can be done towards a permanent cure for my little boy who is suffering from inflammation of the eyes ; it seems to come on periodically, and though I have had advice for him and hospital treatment, he seems little, if *any*, better. I am afraid he will lose his eyesight ; should be glad to hear if you know if a cure is possible.—Yours truly,

M. C.

Answer to Question VII.

Apply cold tea-leaf poultice, which consists of cold tea-leaf wrapped in a silk handkerchief. Boil half a pint of milk, drop a piece of alum, size of filbert nut, into it. This will curdle it. Let it stand until cold. Bathe the eye with the whey and apply the curd as a poultice every night. Wash the eyes every morning with eye-bright water.

J. B. KESWICK.



HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT, WESTMINSTER.

The Phrenological Magazine.

L. N. Fowler, Editor.

LONDON, FEB., 1896.

Dr. Gall's Centenary, March 8th, 9th, 10th, and 11th.

ARRANGEMENTS are progressing favourably in connection with Dr. Gall's Centenary. The circular issued last month explains the scope of the celebration.

March 8th, Centenary Sunday.

This date is the one set apart for all Churches to recognize as Centenary Sunday, when the important subject of Character and the right development of talents (1 Cor. xii.) is the subject suggested for consideration. Members of the Church of England, Congregational, Wesleyan, Presbyterian, and Baptist Bodies have intimated their willingness to bear in mind the suggestion laid before them.

Monday, March 9th, Dr. Gall's Birthday. The Reception of Delegates will be given on Monday evening.

Tuesday, March 10th. The Congress Meetings will be held at Queen's Hall, Regent Street, W., when papers will be read on the Origin and Development of Phrenology, and the various phases of the subject. Congress tickets can be had on application to the Secretaries. In the evening a Conversazione will be held, when a special programme is being arranged. Single tickets for the above will be 2s. 6d. each, double tickets 3s.

Wednesday, March 11th. Arrangements have been made for delegates to visit some special places of phrenological interest on Wednesday.

Badge. A Centenary Badge to be worn as a brooch or pendant will be ready early in March.

Life of Dr. Gall. A condensed life of the illustrious Founder will be issued at a popular price, and contain many special illustrations.

Subscriptions. Subscriptions continue to be forwarded towards the Guarantee Fund, and in the March Number there will be published a list of the contributions. Further aid and interest are still desired from all lovers of the science, and sums from 1s. upward will be highly appreciated by the Centenary Committee. Subscription Cards are to be returned as soon as possible, as Jan. 31st was the date mentioned for them to be sent in.

America. The Gallian Centenary in America will probably be celebrated in the East and in the West by special Conventions. We are very glad to note this, as there are enthusiastic workers in Phrenology in both parts of the great Continent, and all might not find it convenient to congregate at one centre, and the more efforts put forth to celebrate this event the better.

Meetings in Connection with the Centenary. Several meetings have been held during the month on behalf of the Centenary of Dr. Gall. One was arranged for by the Hastings' Society, when Miss Fowler addressed an enthusiastic audience in the Y. M. C. A. Rooms, a notice of which will be found elsewhere.

An *At Home* was held by Mr. L. N. Fowler and family on Saturday, 18th, when nearly fifty guests were present. Music was interspersed between the Phrenological Examinations and remarks on the Centenary.

On Sunday afternoon, January 19th, Miss Jessie A. Fowler was invited to address a P. S. A. Meeting at Finsbury Park Hall, on the Moral Bearings of Phrenology. She took for her text 1 Cor. 12th chapter, and her practical remarks on "Our Various Talents" were highly appreciated. She took the opportunity of mentioning the object of Centenary Sunday. One Member of the Committee has forwarded a cheque for the Guarantee Fund.

Facts in connection with Dr. Gall's Life.

It is interesting to note among other authorities, that in *Elements de Philosophie Phrenologique*, an interesting account is given of the commencement of Dr. Gall's labours in 1796 in Vienna, par H. Scoutetlen, M.D., who has many distinguishing titles (1861).

Dr. Fossati, the long and intimate friend of Dr. Gall, writes in high terms of his life and labours, and mentions the commencement of his lectures in Vienna in 1796. He followed his friend to his grave in Père la Chaise in 1828. ("Manuel Pratique de Phrenologie sur doctrines de Gall," Paris, 1845.)

In the *Allemeine Encyklopädie* (Leipsig, 1851), a most interesting account is given of the various epochs of Dr. Gall's life. The commencement of his lectures in 1796 is mentioned among other important events.

In a volume of Tracts on Phrenology, written in French and English, the History and Origin of Phrenology is mentioned, and Dr. Gall's labours enlarged upon. It is further stated that Gall's lectures commenced twelve years after a Professor of the University, Dr. Prochaska (in 1784) employed the word "Organ" to various parts of the brain.

Dr. Noble in his work on the brain, page 432, says,—

"In the year 1796, exactly half a century ago, Dr. Gall publicly announced the discovery of a connection between certain specific faculties of the mind, and certain particular parts of the cerebrum and the cerebellum, explaining the method by which he had attained his conclusions."

Our next Number. THE March or Centenary Number of the Magazine will have special reference to Dr. Gall, and will be fully illustrated.

Ogilvie's Encyclopædia. STUDENTS of Phrenology are fast becoming aware of the usefulness of Ogilvie's Encyclopædia, not only for its fund of general knowledge, but for its excellent notes on Mental Science, which are illustrated. No phrenologist should be without a copy. See advt. column.

Teachers' Guild. THE past month has been one full of interest in many ways. We may mention the interesting Annual Meetings of the Teachers' Guild, this year held in London. Professor Jebb in his opening address on "The Place of Literature and Humanistic Study in Secondary Education," said, "Education in the proper sense of the word meant not merely the development and discipline of special faculties, but the eliciting and humanous training of all the faculties. Education should have a moulding influence upon character." This we were very glad to hear, as such teaching will tend to a liberal and scientific enquiry into the true elements of character.

Royal Institution Lecture. A VERY great admission was recently given in favour of the hypothesis that notwithstanding all this wonderful apparatus shut up in the labyrinths of the inner ear, we hear after all not with our ears but with our brains. The machinery of the ear is only preparatory. It sorts out and sifts out the vibrations, and excites the terminals of the nerves, but the real hearing is done at the other end of these telegraph wires, and is part of the mystery of consciousness. This comes upon phrenological ground, and explains why music fits in so differently with different moods and states of the brain.

The Sultan's Character. A CORRESPONDENT in Cairo sends to the *Daily Graphic* a curious contribution to the symposium on "What shall be done with the Sultan?" in the shape of a phrenological chart, published by a local Arabic journal, *Et Moushir* (*The Councillor*). "Although not actually stated, it is sufficiently implied and generally understood that this chart is intended to represent the cranial bumps of the Caliph Abdul Hamid. The various bumps are described in Arabic, and the following is a translation of the chief legends:—1, Blindness; 2, Cruelty; 3, Pride; 4, Treachery; 5, Obstinacy; 6, Disorder; 7, Love of money; 8, Centre of wickedness; 9, Fanaticism;

10, Spite; 11, Despotism; 12, Bloodthirstiness; 13, Fickleness. At the corners of the mouth is the legend, 'False promises.' This is an array of vicious protuberances which even the machine invented by Midshipman Easy's father would have experienced considerable difficulty in modifying."

"Whose Skull was this?"

THE detective department of the Birmingham Police Force has, within the last few days, become the possessors of the remnant of a human frame, which might be of some interest to physiologists. Recently a couple of youths visited the central police office, and brought with them a skull, which they stated they had found on the banks of a brook in Medlicott Road, Sparkhill. As the skull, from its appearance, had long ago parted company with the body of its original possessor, the police failed to see any reason for immediately taking "active" measures. Their only concern is with the thickness of the bone, which they candidly confess is sufficient to test the best made police staff. In the frontal, parietal, and occipital range, the thickness differs in places from a quarter to half an inch.

MEMORY IN ANIMALS.

THE proof that experience is the guide of life among the lower animals may be found very low in the scale of animal organisms. The razor shell, or mollusc, as soon as the tide retreats, buries itself in the sand, often to the depth of several feet. The fishermen who hunt them use a long, thin iron rod, hooked at the end, or they sprinkle a little salt in the hole to drive out its occupant. This generally succeeds: there is a movement in the sand and half the creature appears on the surface. With a quick movement the fisherman tries to seize him: if this fails, the mollusc vanishes into its hole, and all the blandishments of the fisher's art would fail to tempt him out a second time—the mollusc has profited by experience.

Similar conduct of animals which cannot be regarded as other than the result of experience may be noted among the most diverse species.

A fox that has once been caught in a trap, and fortunately regained his freedom, will profit by the experience and beware of traps in future; the same is true of many other animals, and the birds also. Quail which have once been netted by the allurements of the "call," if they regain their freedom, will never be allured by it again. Every

hunter is familiar with the fact that it is much easier to outwit a young animal than an experienced one.

Bortase tells a very interesting story of how a lobster got the better of an oyster. The lobster several times inserted his claws in the half-opened shell, but the oyster always closed in time to save himself. The lobster then seized a stone, and inserted it quickly into the cautiously opened shell and devoured the oyster. Monkeys secure oysters by the same trick, but there is nothing so remarkable in that, as their intelligence is well known. Kirby tells of the bees that after repeated raids of the "death's head" upon their store, they build a sort of bulwark of wax about the hole of entrance to keep him out. Duges observed a spider which had seized a bee from behind, and thus hindered it from flying. The stronger bee, however, had its legs free, and walked off with the spider, which tried to drag her into his den. The struggle lasted some time, when the spider lowered itself with its prey by a thread. The bee's legs were useless in mid-air, and the spider clung to her until he had accomplished his full purpose.

It is impossible to argue that these are exceptions, which afford no proof of a general intellectual capacity of animals. Every such experience is individual, and, from the circumstances of its origin, cannot extend to the species. We must concede, too, that, even among animals, there are individuals much more highly gifted than the general run of the species. Innumerable instances are seen among horses, dogs, elephants, and monkeys ; to deny the fact would be to deny the capacity of animals for further development. The possibilities of such advance are, of course, limited, but so, also, is the possibility of human advance, although the boundary line is not yet in sight.

The higher animals are much more ready to meet exceptional exigencies than the lower, both because their capacities are greater, and because they have been more highly developed by a wide range of experiences.

PRIZE OFFERS.

A Prize of One Pound will be given for the best Short Phrenological Tale, not to exceed three pages of the Magazine. MS. must be sent in by February 15th.

"Ogilvie's Encyclopædia" will be given to the one who sends in the best page of Phrenological Sayings each month.

A China Bust will be given each month to any one who will send us four new subscribers to the Magazine during the month.

All communications to be addressed to Editor, Prize Column, *Phrenological Magazine*, Imperial Buildings, Ludgate Circus, E.C.

CATECHISM OF PHRENOLOGY.

Mention some of the phenomena which go to prove the brain to be an aggregate of parts, each performing a particular function.

1. The mental powers are not equally developed at the same time, but appear in succession, as the different parts of the brain to which they belong become successively developed.

2. Genius is generally partial. For example, a person may possess a strong genius for poetry or music, and be totally destitute of talent for metaphysics or mathematics.

3. In dreaming, some of the faculties are awake, while others are asleep; now, if they were all manifested through one and the same organ, it would be absolutely impossible for them to appear in such opposite states at one and the same time.

4. In partial insanity, there is a great deficiency in the operations of some of the faculties, while the others remain powerful and healthy.

5. When the brain is injured, all the mental faculties are not equally affected, but one or more, in particular, manifest an evident disturbance in their functions.

6. The brain, during its growth, undergoes various changes of form, each change corresponding to the permanent condition of the organ in various orders of inferior animals.

Who was the founder of this system?

Dr. Francis Joseph Gall, of Vienna.

Give a short account of the manner in which he was led to its discovery.

By the circumstance that such of his fellow-students at college as possessed a great talent of learning to repeat words, had prominent eyes; and he recollected that those distinguished for the same talent in the first school he attended, were characterized by a similar peculiarity. Reflecting, that if the memory for words was indicated by an external sign, he conceived that such might be the case with the other powers of the mind; and from that time observed strictly every individual who came under his scrutiny, remarkable for any peculiarity of talent or disposition. He visited asylums, prisons, and schools, and there studied the developments of the heads of those who were remarkable either for superior or deficient mental endowment. He likewise took every opportunity of examining the brains of those whose heads he had observed while alive, and found as a general fact, that the surface of the brain corresponded to the form which the skull had presented during life. He thus collected, by the most indefatigable zeal, innumerable instances of development, and found out by degrees, that there was a concomitance between particular talents and dispositions, and particular forms of head. Fact succeeding fact, to the establishment of his previous observations, he divulged his system at Vienna in lectures, in 1796.

Was any other person associated with him in his researches.

Yes. Dr. Spurzheim, of Germany, commenced the study of the science under him in 1800, and in 1804 became the partner of his labours.

Did Dr. Spurzheim do much toward the advancement of Phrenology?

Yes. He made some discoveries on the anatomy and physiology of the brain, and formed his own observations, with those of Dr. Gall, into a beautiful system of mental philosophy. It is chiefly to his works, and personal exertions, that the English-speaking public are indebted for a knowledge of the science.

Is Phrenology making much progress at the present day?

Yes. It is daily gaining converts: it is supported by many of those who at one time entertained the most violent prejudices against it; and the justness of its principles is acknowledged by many of the ablest writers of the age. Literature has been greatly modified, and especially biography enriched by it.

Does Phrenology, thus referring the mental powers to particular organs, not lead to materialism?

By no means. Phrenology to do so must teach that the different cerebral parts, or some state of these, are the mind, which is not the case. It merely states that these are the *organs* of the mind, which in itself is a direct denial that Phrenology leads to materialism. No one is weak enough to suppose that the auditory and optic nerves are hearing and seeing, they are nothing more than the *organs* of these senses; in like manner the different cerebral parts are the *organs*, and merely such, of the mind.

(To be continued.)

CORRESPONDENCE.

Mrs. Charlotte Fowler Wells writes in a recent letter to Miss J. A. Fowler:—

"Your delineation of Dr. Bradford in the November Magazine was very happy. Evidently you are in your right niche. Would that many more could find theirs, if they have any, and I think everybody has."

In another letter from a member of Dr. Bradford's Church:—

"Your account of Dr. Bradford was much appreciated."

The improvement in the Magazine for January is very marked. I trust it will be an inducement to those who are not yet subscribers to become such. J. F. A.

Leatherhead.

I like the improvement in the January Magazine very much.

Sheerness. E.

OUR YOUNG FOLKS



[Subscribers sending photographs of children to this column must send coupon from the back of the MAGAZINE, also a stamped and directed envelope for the return of the photograph. The sketches will appear as space permits.]

"*Try to make life interesting by always having something to do.*"—G. ELIOT.



MY DEAR LITTLE FRIENDS,—

To-day we have the picture of a dear little man before us, and although the greater part of his head is covered by his hat, yet in spite of that, you may learn something about him, if you will use first your eyes in observing, and then your brains in remembering what you have learned in the past. First, notice the size of the little fellow's head. It is large for the size of his body, and the little man will need to have plenty of nourishing food, of pure, fresh air, and of running about, in order to sustain his mentality in a healthy, active condition. I want you to notice how well developed the head is at the side of the forehead, below the central organ of Benevolence. Do you remember the name of the organ located there? Think. It is an organ that will help the little man considerably in picking up knowledge. It will help him to use his toys in the same manner as he sees his little friends using theirs. It will also help him in his constructive ability very much. Notice that the side head is decidedly broad, above and in front of the ears, so that we shall conclude that he has natural talent in the latter direction. Then look at the distance between his eyes, and notice how well developed the inner corner of the eyebrow is. You remember the name of the organ of the brain that is situated there, and when we notice the well-developed organs of Constructiveness, of Imitation, and of this organ as well, we shall feel sure that as he gets on in life he will be fond of his pictures, and of making pictures of his own with his pencil. I want you to look at the upper part of the forehead. See how well filled out it is, and, from that, we may surmise that the little man is a thinker and questioner, in his small way. He will think before following in the steps of his little companions. Why, you can see this in his little face! As he gets older he will be full of

plans. Full of activity, too, you will say, when you notice the breadth above his ears, and not at all wanting in the merry spirit that is always ready for fun. Now let me say Good-bye for the present, and remain,

Your loving

AUNTIE SISSIE.

A short time ago I had the pleasure of learning something about a dear little motherless boy of three and a half years of age. Although such a tiny little man, this wee Laurie has begun his career as a reciter, and his Auntie asked him to stand up and let us hear what he could do. The little fellow was very shy, and stood close up against her, without saying a word for some time, but suddenly he broke out in a loud whisper, "Auntie,—I've lost my tongue! It's down here" (pointing to his chest). On this everyone laughed, and turned their attention to another young reciter, when presently little Laurie, touching Auntie on the arm to gain her attention, thrust out a small red tongue for her to see, and then straightway began, "Tom, Tom, the Piper's son." I had noticed that this little man had one organ of the brain very strikingly developed, and on remarking this to his Auntie, she told me that whenever she taught the child any little Nursery Rhymes, he, without any hint from her, would use his hands and feet in appropriate gestures, in a remarkable manner, never standing quietly passive, either when talking or reciting. He showed us how "Tom went *roaring* down the street," and how "There came a little blackbird and *pecked* off her nose," in a manner that would have done credit to a far older child. I wonder which of you will write and tell me what organs of the brain he must have had well developed?

THE FOWLER INSTITUTE.

MEMBERS' NOTES.

Know not for knowing's sake,
But to become a star to men forever.—L. E. KEELER.

THE Members' Meeting of the above Institute was held on Wednesday, Jan. 8th. After the minutes of the previous Meeting had been passed, Mr. Eliott, of Sheerness, was voted to the chair. He then called upon Mr. Eagle, A.F.I., to read his lecture on "The Characteristics of Horse Trainers." Mr. Eagle, who had brought several diagrams of the principal jockeys and horse trainers, pointed out the most prominent faculties of each, and showed how the principal facts known about them were in most cases quite in accordance with their phrenological developments.

Mr. Eagle stated that habit was the foundation of character, and that these men had almost all been trained to their work since childhood. He then pointed out the fact that horse trainers had large Language, Acquisitiveness, Secretiveness, and Intuition.

At the close of the paper Mr. Eliott thanked Mr. Eagle for his paper, and then threw the meeting open to discussion, in which Messrs. Piercy, Streeter, Ramsey, and Misses Dexter, Salter and Fowler took part. Two new Members were then welcomed.

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Music as Medicine.

Science Siftings tells us that Professor Tarchanoff, of St. Petersburg, makes use of a measuring instrument of precision styled the "ergograph." He found that if the fingers were completely fatigued, either by voluntary efforts or by electric excitation, to the point of being incapable of making any mark except a straight line on the registering cylinder, music had the power of making the fatigue disappear, and the finger placed in the ergograph again commenced to mark lines of different heights according to the amount of excitation. It was also found that music of a sad and lugubrious character had the opposite effect, and could check or entirely inhibit the contractions. Professor Tarchanoff does not profess to give any positive explanation of these facts, but he inclines to the view that "the voluntary muscles, being furnished with excito-motor and depressent fibres, act in relation to the music similarly to the heart—that is to say, that joyful music resounds along the excito-motor fibres, and sad music along the depressent or inhibitory fibres." Experiments on dogs showed that music was capable of increasing the elimination of carbonic acid by 16·7 per cent., and of increasing the consumption of oxygen by 20·1 per cent. It was also found that music increased the functional activity of the skin. Professor Tarchanoff claims as the result of these experiments that music may fairly be regarded as a serious therapeutic agent, and that it exercises a genuine and considerable influence over the functions of the body.

No doubt music plays a great part in the influence of the mind upon the body, far greater than is usually understood ; and in such cases as nervous excitability, melancholia, insanity, and irritability, music should have a great curative influence.

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The Bacteriology of Clothes.

Carlyle gave us the philosophy of clothes ; now Dr. Seitz, of Munich, gives us their bacteriology. On examining a worsted stocking, says the *British Medical Journal*, he found 956 thriving colonies, while on a cotton sock there were 712. Both these articles had been worn, but no information is vouchsafed as to the personal habits of the wearer. Thirty-three colonies were found on a glove, 20 on a piece of woollen stuff, and nine on a piece of cloth ; none of these articles had been worn. On a piece of cloth from a garment which had been worn a week there were 23 colonies. Of the micro-organisms found on articles of clothing relatively few were capable of causing disease ; the pathogenic species were almost without exception staphylococci. In one case, however, Dr. Seitz found the typhoid bacillus in articles of clothing from 21 to 27 days, and the staphylococcus pyogenes albus 19 days, after they had been worn. The anthrax bacillus found in clothes was

still virulent after a year. The microbe of erysipelas, on the other hand, could not be found after 18 hours, nor the cholera vibrio after three days. Dr. Seitz studied with special care the question whether in tuberculous subjects who sweated profusely the bacillus was conveyed by the perspiration to a piece of linen worn for some time next the skin of the chest. The inoculation of two guinea-pigs, however, gave negative results.

The above may be true, but it certainly is not pleasant to contemplate. If, however, such be the case, every opportunity should be taken to study Hygiene.

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Ranmoor Wesleyan Band of Hope.—In connection with the above Band of Hope Miss Jessie Fowler delivered her lecture on "Our Boys and Girls, and How to Train Them." This very important subject was dealt with in a most practical and entertaining way. Valuable hints were given on the training of children according to their organization. Mr. E. Weston took the chair.—*The Independent*, Sheffield.

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The Leicester Phrenological Institute opened its New Year Session on January 2nd. Interesting lectures are given fortnightly by the President of the Institute. E. Crow.

WHAT PHRENOLOGISTS ARE DOING.

[We shall be pleased to receive, for insertion under this heading, reports of lectures, meetings, or engagements of phrenologists. In sending notices correspondents will oblige by enclosing their communications in an envleope, and addressing them to the office of publication of the Phrenological Magazine. Newspaper cuttings pasted on post-cards are an infringement of postal rules, and subject to a fine.]

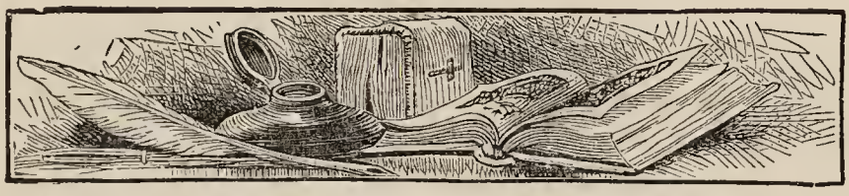
The Leicester "Hydro" and Phrenological Institute.—The New Year session of the above institute was opened on Thursday evening, Jan. 2nd., when a large assembly of members and friends listened to the lecture by the principal, Professor Timson, F.B.P.A., London, on "Man's Physical, Mental, and Moral Development." The lecture, which was illustrated by physiological diagrams, casts, busts, skulls, &c., aroused great interest. Some amusement was also afforded by Professor Timson's delineations of persons present, and an interesting discussion followed. Several new members were enrolled. —Leicester *Daily Post*.

Hastings Phrenological Society.

On January 1st the members and their friends of this Society were very kindly invited and entertained by Miss Mallard (the Lady-President), to the Annual Social Gathering, which was highly appreciated by all, and a very enjoyable evening was spent.

On January 9th this Society was favoured with a visit from Miss J. A. Fowler, who delivered a lecture on "Men and Women of the 20th Century; what they will have to know and do." The chair was taken by Councillor Sutter, who introduced Miss Fowler to the audience by a few well chosen remarks. Miss Fowler, in the course of an admirable lecture, which combined instruction and interest, showed in a very lucid manner how very useful Phrenology is to the human race, and to the professional community especially. She pointed out that the object of this science was "That the works of the Creator might be more fully appreciated," and to influence men and women to live nearer to the Ideal Man (Christ). She wanted them to see the "Fundamental Principles" of the subject, and to see that each one of them had a right to believe in it. Two heads were examined at the close of the lecture, a lady and gentleman well known in the town; the latter in a few remarks proved the statements of the lecturer, to the entire satisfaction of all present, which, by the way, amounted to a very large number. The meeting was closed with a hearty vote of thanks to the lecturer and chairman, who suitably responded. The proceeds of a good collection were given to the "Dr. Gall Centenary Fund," the objects of which were fully explained by Miss Fowler.

JOHN PETTITT.



BOOK NOTICES.

IT has long been recognised by Phrenologists, that a true system of education can only be established by the study and application of the laws relating to the mind, and its material instrument the brain. As we welcome the truths now being re-discovered by the Physiologists of to-day—which Gall and others discovered nearly a century ago—so we welcome the new and valuable work "The Growth of the Brain, a Study of the Nervous System in relation to Education," by Henry Donaldson, Professor of Neurology in the University of Chicago. The author has sought to especially emphasize some points which he considers to have been hitherto neglected, such as the following: The growth of the nervous system compared with that of the body; the interpretation of brain-weight in terms of cell structure; the peculiar relation between increase in size and in organization; the large though variable number of cells which have but slight importance in the final structure; the dominance of nutritive conditions; the native character of mental powers, &c., &c.

These instructive and important topics are illustrated both with diagrams and elaborate tables gathered from the most reliable sources. In some of these at least the student of character cannot fail to be deeply interested, such as: Brain-weights of the different races as cal-

culated from their cranial capacities; brain-weights in persons with deformed skulls, male and female; the average amount by which the weight of one hemisphere exceeds the other; average weight of the cerebral cortex in both sane and insane; brain-weights of certain eminent men, among whom we find the beloved Spurzheim, who is classed as a Phrenologist.

The thought and research which have been concentrated into this volume of somewhat less than 400 pp. is truly surprising. The author evidently realizes a difficulty in estimating cerebral power, despite all the tabulation and statistics of brain-weights, &c., for in the concluding paragraph in the chapter on "Development of Nerve Elements," he points out the advantage of the differences noticeable among these tables, "in preventing a too hasty inference from the brute figures indicating weight differences to the subtle physiological possibilities of this complex organ." Such works as this must ever prove powerful levers of truth, and every Phrenologist will concur with Professor Donaldson's concluding words when he says he has "endeavoured to combine the various observations on the changes in the form and functions of the brain during its time of growth, believing that a closer study of these changes will undoubtedly assist us, and that along this line the Anatomist and the Psychologist can bring together their accumulated facts for the benefit of all."—B. G. C.

In "Bessie Costrell" Mrs. Ward proves herself thoroughly competent as a story-teller when abstruse reasoning is laid aside, and for vivid colour, simple and unvarnished narrative, and depth of pathos the book will rank high among the novels of the year.

NOTES AND NEWS OF THE MONTH.

The French are a gallant and a noble people. They are great in their virtues and also in their vices. They have a mania for eclipses. The last French Exhibition outshone anything in the way of expositions which the world had ever witnessed. But that wondrous display was utterly routed by the American's World's Fair. So France is restless till she shall have rendered the world oblivious of the splendours of Chicago in the year of the "White City." The French are so great a people that they can without doubt once more astonish the world by a supreme effort in 1900. Nations learn to know each other through these monster displays.

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Spoiled by a Habit.

Many of the badly shaped mouths that are the sorrows of the young women of to-day result from their being permitted when they were children to suck their fingers. One of the prettiest women in New York has coarse, thick lips, that come from having been allowed, when

she was going to sleep, to put her thumb in her mouth; while another, whose lips protrude in the centre and whose mouth is large, now blames her mother for allowing her to find consolation in her two forefingers.—*Herald of Health.*

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An excellent letter recently appeared in the *Lancet* on "Word-blindness and Visual Memory." It was a reply to Dr. James Hinshelwood, and it very clearly points out Dr. Gall's observations as to his researches on the above subject.

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Curious Case of "Absent Mind."

"Word-blindness" is the designation given by Dr. James Hinshelwood to a case with which he has just had to deal. A teacher of languages, a man of intelligence and education, after a long spell of mental work, was startled to find one morning in his own house that he could not read the French exercise which a pupil gave him to correct. On the previous day he had read and corrected the exercises just as usual. Greatly puzzled he went into an adjoining room, and having summoned his wife, he asked her if she could read the exercise. She read it without the slightest difficulty. He then took up a printed book to see if he could read it, and found that he could not read a single word. On examining his visual acuity with the test types generally employed for such purpose Dr. Hinshelwood found that he was unable to read even the largest letters by this means. He could see all the letters plainly and distinctly, but could not say what they were. He made the most absurd mistakes, and only very rarely, after guessing several times, did he hit upon the proper name of the letter.

This inability to read was manifestly not due to any failure of visual power, but to a loss of the visual memory for letters. The page of a printed book appeared to him exactly as it appears to a person who has never learned to read. He saw each individual character distinctly enough, but the character was no longer a visual symbol, as he no longer remembered the special significance attached to it. His difficulty with written characters was equally well marked, and it was the same for Latin and Gothic characters. He was ignorant of music, and Dr. Hinshelwood, therefore, could not test his power of reading musical notes. To put it briefly, he had lost the visual memory of all the printed and written characters with which he was previously familiar.

He could, however, write with perfect fluency and ease to dictation, although afterwards he could not read what he himself had written. No other mental defect could be ascertained on the most careful examination. He spoke as fluently as ever, nor had he since the beginning of his attack ever experienced the slightest difficulty as regards speech. His mental powers were as vigorous as ever, nor was there any defect of memory apart from the loss of memory for the visual symbols of language. Remedial measures were adopted including mental rest, but the power to read did not return and the patient had to begin to

learn. He commenced by learning the alphabet and spelling through a child's primer. He practised daily, and at the present time he can read, but only slowly and laboriously, spelling out the words letter by letter like a child.

CHARACTER SKETCHES FROM PHOTOGRAPHS.

[Persons sending photographs for remarks on their character under this heading must observe the following conditions :—Each photograph must be accompanied by a stamped and directed envelope, for the return of the photograph ; the photograph, or photographs (for, where possible, two should be sent, one giving a front, the other a side view), must be good and recent ; and, lastly, each application must be accompanied by a remittance (in Postal Order) of 6s., for twelve months' subscription to the MAGAZINE. The leading traits will be given when 2s. 6d. in stamps is enclosed with the photograph, and the MAGAZINE containing the delineation will be sent.—Letters to be addressed to L. N. FOWLER.]

No. 3.—There is about this gentleman an evenness of disposition, a large amount of quiet strength and self-reliance. He is not one to make much show or talk about his work. He is a general favourite, for he has the art of getting on well with people, of adapting himself to those with whom he comes into contact. He is good-natured, sympathetic, and has very strong affections. He would be better fitted for some line of life in which he would have active exercise, than for a sedentary one, as he requires much muscular and outdoor exercise to keep him in the best of health. His is a practical, well-balanced mind. His imitative ability is decidedly strong, and that, together with his constructive ability and well developed organ of Form, should give him skill as a draughtsman. His sense of the fitness of things, and his love of perfection, are well marked. He appears to have the power of balancing, and should make a good rider, cyclist, and skater. I imagine there to be a large amount of forethought in his character, although not much timidity. He is naturally rather open-minded, but not rash in changing his opinions.

No. 4*a*.—This gentleman has considerable mental power, but will need to be very careful to keep up his vitality in order to use his abilities to a good advantage. He will need much care in his diet, and some regular muscular exercise. He has a very active mind, is full of plans and ideas, is very imaginative, original, and inventive. He has marked intellectual gifts, and with his good powers of language should wield considerable power as a writer and speaker. He is a great thinker, and perhaps overcrowds his mind, which may cause his memory to be less productive than he desires. He should have much appreciation of good music, and with his temperament should make an excellent performer, after very little tuition. He is full of mental fire, has very high ideals, and appreciates and strives after perfection in a marked degree. He has the making of a very influential man, but needs to look well to his physique, in order to give him the requisite strength in the use of his mental powers ; or in a business he would do the intellectual part of it.

THE

Phrenological Magazine.

MARCH, 1896.



(Portrait published in Leipzig, 1857.)



CHARACTOGRAPH OF DR. GALL,

Founder of Phrenology.

TO say that Gall's was no common mind is but to reiterate the thought of every earnest student of his works for the last half century. Nature endowed him with a happy organization. The more we peruse his characteristics and his few autobiographical notes, the more fully we realize the determined perseverance which enabled him to fill his long and active life of seventy

years with such an abundance of facts and minute observations. Our great regret is that he did not leave fuller particulars of the last two years of his life, from 1826 to 1828. His mind, however, was wonderfully clear and retentive to within a very short time of his death; for he showed but little abatement of intellectual vigour as his three score and ten years crept on. He must have rejoiced to have lived to complete his grand life-work—namely, his immortal volumes on the functions of the brain, which he did two years before he died.

We all, more or less, have an innate desire to know the physiognomical features of those about whom we have heard a great deal, yet have never seen. It is, therefore, with a degree of interest that we learn something, however little it may be, about Gall's physiological and phrenological characteristics.

In the year 1867, while in Paris, we examined the Phrenological collection made by the Founder of Phrenology, among which was his own skull. This he bequeathed with the others to the Institute, and we there had the opportunity of making a close examination of it.

In person Gall was fully developed. He stood five feet two inches in height, and possessed a large chest and strong muscles; his step was firm, and his pure and penetrating look was particularly noticeable. His features were the reverse of forbidding, being mild and genial; while a pleasing expression like that of a benefactor, lighted his whole countenance. His head was strongly marked, and measured above the eyebrows and over the top of the ears slightly over twenty-two inches in circumference, and rather more than fourteen inches from the root of the nose backwards to the occiput. The organs of Amativeness, Philoprogenitiveness, Adhesiveness, Combativeness, and Destructiveness, were largely represented, and influenced his character in a striking degree. His social brain as a whole, however, was not so marked as the superior portion of his intellect, as can be easily seen by any one who draws an imaginary line from the centre lobe of the ear backwards, and then compares that dimension with one drawn to the centre of the forehead.

The breadth of the basilar portion of his head from ear to ear indicates that he had a capacity to enjoy life highly, great energy of mind, and power to overcome obstacles and beat them back with spirit. His Secretiveness and Cautiousness gave to his character reserve and prudence rather than cunning and timidity; when expressing his opinions, he was frank, candid, and straightforward. Of the two faculties, his Approbativeness was larger than his Self-Esteem; he was

not a leader of men through his love of authority, or by his dignity of bearing : Approbativeness as well as his smaller Self-Esteem inclined him to be tolerant of the opinions of others. Firmness and Conscientiousness were two of the largest and most influential faculties of his mind.

Through his Cautiousness he weighed all sides of a question ; but when once convinced that he was right, he could be as firm as a rock, and as determined and persevering as a strong sense of justice and principle could make a man. It was owing to the combination of his Conscientiousness, Firmness, and Causality, rather than to his faculty of Continuity that he achieved so large a measure of success. His head indicates a full degree of Benevolence ; this faculty gave to his mind a generous and philanthropic tendency. His labours threw him into daily contact with men possessing various organizations ; hence his sympathies were constantly being widened.

His ambition showed itself in a moral direction ; and he must have cared but little for the honoured titles and distinctions which are commonly regarded with so much pride. He was not so proud as independent in spirit. His organ of Hope was large, and it must have inspired him considerably, and often have given him a fresh impetus to press onwards towards the completion of his theories.

His perceptive faculties were inferior to his reflective powers. Eventuality, Time, Tune, Order, Colour, and Calculation, were his most defective organs. His observations were guided by his wonderful powers of investigation ; and, therefore, he reasoned intelligently about everything he saw. He could not have possessed a good memory of faces, of events, of localities, of colours, of dates, or figures ; he was not a good geographer, and could not have travelled from choice.

His Comparison and Causality were the dominant features of his intellect, and made him the pioneer he was in human science, a discoverer and a faithful interpreter of nature. His whole mind must have been centred upon these investigating powers ; he was pre-eminently a man of reflection. His Ideality, Constructiveness, and Imitation, helped him in the arrangement and expression of his thoughts ; but he was no mimic, inventor, or poet, in the common acceptation of these terms. He appreciated poetic sentiment and humour, however, and, as a speaker, he must have used the gestures of an orator who desires to express the inward by the outward sign in the most forcible and practical way. He was probably more plain and direct in style than florid or imaginative ; his religious views must have been sustained by his intellect

as well as by his large Veneration, Hope, and Conscientiousness.

One or two humorous anecdotes are told of his weaker powers, which seemed to stand out more prominently in a man of his eminence than they would in scores of other people. The want of Locality he would often show by forgetting where his patients lived, especially those whom he had visited in his carriage; and he had considerable difficulty in remembering in what storey of the building they lived. The want of Order for material things he showed by the curious arrangement of his house, his drawers, his letters, &c.; many times he was known to shake money out of his packets of letters instead of taking it out of his pocket.

His want of Individuality he felt all his life, and it caused him a thousand troubles; when he rose from the table he could not distinguish the lady or gentleman who sat by his side during the meal. His generosity might be illustrated by many deeds of kindness; he educated and supported his nephews, and his table was a singularly free and open one.

His grave is in Père-la-Chaise. This is the largest cemetery in and around Paris; it is situated to the north-east of Paris, near the Buttes Chaumont. He is buried in one of the best positions, to the right of the statue of Casimir Périer, and under his bust are the words—Gall, Phrenologist, 1828.

A wreath of immortels has been placed on the bust of Dr. Gall by the Centenary Committee, as was done some few years ago by ourselves.

L. N. & J. A. Fowler.

CARDINAL MANNING.

Cardinal Manning told many good stories about himself, and was not sensitive if they cut against himself rather. I do not remember before to have encountered one which appears in Mr. Purcell's just published life of the famous Cardinal. It relates to a sculptor who was doing a bust of Manning at Rome, and with whom he chatted about Phrenology. Manning got the sculptor to point out on the head he was modelling the seat of various organs and qualities, and at last asked where was the seat of conscience. The sculptor stalked across the room, touched a certain part of the sitter's cranium, and remarked, "That's where it ought to be." In a list of Things One Would Rather Not Have Said this would shine brightly.

The Expressman.



OUR FIRST PHRENOLOGISTS.

Interesting Notes on their Life, Work, and Character.

No. I.—Dr. Gall.

By J. Millott Severn, F.B.P.A.

THIS being the Centenary year of the first lectures delivered on Phrenology by the illustrious and venerable Dr. Gall, it should be interesting to most persons to know something of the life, work, and character of the founders of this grand and sublime science. To those interested in Phrenology the names of Gall, Spurzheim, Combe, and Fowler possess a kind of charm, or attraction, which seems to connect their thoughts at once with that most important and engrossing of all other studies, which adopts as its prime motto—"Man, know thyself"; and there is indeed much to be proud of in the characters of these noble pioneers and founders of the science of Phrenology. Volumes could be written in praise of them, but space will not permit of my doing more than touch on some items and facts of most interest in connection with their life and character.

Dr. François Joseph Gall, the discoverer and founder of Phrenology, was an eminent Physician. He was born on the 9th of March, 1758, at Tiefenbronn, Swabia, a village in the Grand Duchy of Baden, Germany, of which his father was a merchant and mayor. His parents professing the Roman Catholic religion, had intended him for the Church, but his natural dispositions were opposed to it, and favoured more the study of Medicine, Natural History, Mental Science, and Philosophy. His studies were pursued first at Baden, afterwards at Brücksal, and were then continued at Strasburg. Having decided to make the practice of Medicine his profession, he went in 1781 to Vienna, the Medical school there of which had obtained great reputation. In Vienna he soon became recognised as an able physician, and about the year 1794 he was recommended for the office of Medical Counsellor of State to the Emperor Francis I., but he courteously declined the intended honour, stating that he was not born

for a court, and feeling no doubt that it might interfere with his especial physiological and philosophical researches.

THE DAWN OF PHRENOLOGY.

"From my earliest youth," says Dr. Gall, "I lived in the bosom of my family—composed of several brothers and sisters, and in the midst of a great number of companions and schoolmates, each of these individuals had some peculiarity, talent, propensity, or faculty, which distinguished him from the others." At school, "some were distinguished by the beauty of their handwriting, some by their facility in calculation, others by their aptitude to acquire history, philosophy, or languages. One shone in composition by the elegance of his periods, others had always a dry, harsh style, another reasoned closely and expressed himself with force, a large number manifested talent, or a taste for subjects not within our assigned course; some carved or drew well; some devoted their leisure to painting, or to the cultivation of a small garden, while their companions were engaged in noisy sports; others enjoyed roaming the woods, hunting, seeking birds' nests, collecting flowers, insects or shells, thus each of us distinguished himself by his proper characteristic, and I never knew an instance where one who had been a cheating and faithless companion one year became a true and faithful friend the next."

THE ORGAN OF LANGUAGE THE FIRST TO BE DISCOVERED.

What seems first to have attracted Gall's notice to the circumstance that these peculiarities manifested themselves in some external conformation, was, that he observed such of his schoolfellows as were most remarkable for the facility with which they committed their tasks to memory were distinguished by remarkable prominency of the eyes (which he nicknamed "Ox-eyes"). This he found to be so invariably the case that he felt assured that it could not be the result of a mere accidental coincident, but must spring from some deeper and more philosophical cause.

IN PROCESS OF TIME,

he thought he could discover the external signs of other mental qualities and dispositions, such as those of music, painting, &c.

Continuing his observations he perceived that some of his acquaintances who were distinguished for decision of character, had the head largely developed in a particular part. The idea then occurred to him to look to the head for the external signs of the moral sentiments, and thus feeling convinced that

mental qualities and dispositions were manifest in the external development of the head he gave himself up entirely to the observation of nature, experiment, and research.

Being Physician to a Lunatic Asylum, and having the charge of many of the Hospitals and other public Institutions in Vienna requiring medical superintendence, he availed himself of making observations on the insane. He visited prisons, resorted to schools. He was introduced to the courts of Princes, to colleges, the seats of justice, and whenever he heard of any individual distinguished in any particular way, either by remarkable endowment or deficiency, he observed and studied the developments of his head, and whenever possible would take a cast of the same.

As an illustration of his indefatigable earnestness and enthusiasm in acquiring all possible data, knowledge, information, or acquisition that would in any way help and aid him in his discoveries, some amusing items of interest are recorded, of which the following is a quotation :—"There was, indeed, says M. Villers, a time when everybody in Vienna trembled for his head, and feared lest, after his death, it should be put in requisition to enrich the cabinet of Dr. Gall, but in spite of such fears and precautions the latter has not failed of materials, and has collected a large number of heads, among which are those of some illustrious men, skulls of poets, madmen, robbers, &c. ; and he has added as many heads of animals as he could collect suitably for his purpose, especially of those whose character and manners are well marked, and he has scrupulously informed himself of the history, dispositions, habits, passions, vices, and virtues of all these individuals, men as well as animals."

In 1796 Dr. Gall commenced giving courses of lectures at Vienna ; these lectures were the first public demonstration of his Phrenological theories,—hence the holding of the "Gall Centenary" in March this year, that being the month of Dr. Gall's birthday, and just one hundred years since the announcement in lecture form of his discoveries.

The first written notice of his enquiries concerning the head appeared in a familiar letter to Baron Retzer, who forwarded them to the German journal *Deutschen Mercur*, in Dec., 1798.

After continuing these lectures for five years, on the 9th of January, 1802, the Austrian Government issued an order that they should cease, his doctrines being considered dangerous to religion.

In 1800, Dr. Spurzheim, a medical student, commenced his labours with Dr. Gall.

The prohibition of the lectures strongly stimulated curiosity, and their doctrines were studied with greater zeal than before. However, not having the full and free sanction of the Government in 1805, Drs. Gall and Spurzheim quitted Vienna to travel together, and to pursue in common their researches. It is well perhaps to state here that many years after, about 1814-15, the Emperor of Austria, meeting with Dr. Gall in Paris, after the peace, asked him if he would return to Vienna,



Dr. François Joseph Gall.

but Dr. Gall declined his royal invitation, having then settled himself in Paris.

From 1804 to 1813, Drs. Gall and Spurzheim were constantly together; their theories were becoming widely known; they visited the principal towns and cities of Germany, and other parts of the Continent, investigating, lecturing, demonstrating, and in other ways pursuing their researches.

"In these travels, I experienced everywhere," says Dr.

Gall, "the most flattering reception—Sovereigns, Ministers, Philosophers, Legislators, Artists, seconded my design on all occasions, augmenting my collection, and furnishing me everywhere with new observations. The circumstances were too favourable to permit me to resist the invitations which came to me from most of the Universities."

From 1807 Dr. Gall made Paris his permanent home.

The above portrait is considered an accurate likeness of Dr. Gall. The original does not appear to be well executed, and there may be better ones, indicating finer quality of organization, and a little fuller forehead, and a less degree of language ; still this is something like what we would expect the great founder of the Phrenological system would be.

The following is a description of Dr. Gall, published in the *Birmingham Gazette*, after an interview with him :—"I found Dr. Gall, says the interviewer, in 1826, to be a man of middle stature, of an outline well proportioned, he was thin and rather pallid, and possessed a capacious head and chest, the peculiar brilliancy of his penetrating eye left an indelible impression. His countenance was remarkable,—his features strongly marked and rather large, yet devoid of coarseness. The general impression that a first glance was calculated to convey would be, that Dr. Gall was a man of originality and depth of mind, possessing much urbanity, with some self-esteem and inflexibility of design."

Dr. Gall was a great lover of pets and animals. Dogs, cats, birds, and even monkeys, he would constantly have about him, and in his rooms, where he could caress them, and study their dispositions and habits. As a boy he was fond of the woods, birds'-nesting, and the study of natural history. The same interviewer speaks of how he found Dr. Gall surrounded by his pets, whose habits and disposition he studied with great interest. He speaks also of Dr. Gall's genial manner and ready disposition to give him information regarding his doctrines, and to interest him in his pets, and the specimens of his collection of skulls, &c.

Here is another description, by Dr. Elliotson of St. Thomas's Hospital, London, which is too interesting not to quote :—"I have seen Dr. Gall," says Dr. Elliotson,—"seen much of him, and had repeated conversations with him on Phrenological points, and on the history of the discoveries. He lectures in Paris to a class of above one hundred, at the Athenée Royale, his course consists of sixty or seventy lectures, and he spends several days in dissecting. When at the end of the hour he asks whether he shall proceed? the audience applaud violently, and he often continues two, and upwards of three hours. Dr.

Gall ranks high in Paris ; he is physician to ten ambassadors, has great practice, is considered a Savant, and bears himself, and lives handsomely like a gentleman.

"Gall's head is magnificent ; and his countenance, dress, and manners, with the depth, continuousness, liberality, and simplicity of his remarks, show you that you are in the company of a profound philosopher, a perfect gentleman, and a most kind-hearted friend. He is perfectly free from affectation or quackery ; pursues truth alone regardless of all consequences ; and has sought it at an immense expense, and free from all interested motives."

The doctrines of Gall have been greatly misconstrued, ignored, and abused from time to time, by incompetent and envious critics and reviewers of his system. It has thus shared the fate of almost all other new discoveries upon their first appearance before an unenlightened and prejudiced public. Phrenology, however, has triumphed. Gall's masterly genius was highly valued by those who were best qualified to judge of its merits. While accomplishing the great work of his life, he was honoured, esteemed, and sought after by Royalty and by the leading men of science and learning of his day. The French and German Savants were frequent attenders at his lectures and listened with profound interest to the learned Dr. Gall's discourses.

In 1819 Dr. Gall, at the request of the Minister of the Interior, commenced lecturing for the benefit of the medical students of Paris.

In March, 1828, at the conclusion of one of his lectures, Dr. Gall was seized with a paralytic attack from which he never perfectly recovered. He died on the 22nd of August the same year, at his residence, two miles from Paris, being then seventy years of age, a good age it seems for one who had mentally accomplished so much, and who had contended with, and pushed his way through so many changes and opposing circumstances. His interment in Père le Chaise, was attended by an immense concourse of friends and admirers, including Drs. Broussais, Fossati, Vimont, and others of the leading and most distinguished literary men, physicians and scientists at that time, five of whom delivered orations over his grave.

Gall's memory lives, and will live, and both now and in ages to come, he must be recognised pre-eminent as a Philosopher, one of mankind's greatest philanthropists, and the prince of discoverers.

(To be continued.)

THE CENTENARY OF PHRENOLOGY.

THE long-expected year has arrived when we must pay profound respect and admiration to the Founder of the Science best known to the world as Phrenology, which includes Craniology, Ethnology, and Anthropology.

Many important centenaries have been celebrated of late. Those of Shakespeare, Burns, and Carlyle have passed. Homœopathy and Phrenology have their meetings this year. Dr. François Joseph Gall, the greatest pioneer of the century, deserves to have the recognition of all scientists at so memorable a period of his life-work, namely, the time when he began to lecture on his researches. Homœopathy, like Phrenology, has had its way to fight, but both have won converts and established themselves in a decided and definite manner.

We are glad that friends in the old and new world are uniting in celebrating this Centenary. From India several gentlemen have promised papers. From the West, Mrs. Wells, Mr. Sizer, and Dr. E. Beall will be heard by proxy.

During the year meetings will be held in New York and the Far West. Prof. Haddock, Editor of *Human Nature*, waxes eloquent over the Centenary. In the February number there are several allusions to the meetings.

In an article by Prof. D. C. Seymour, he says, "One hundred years ago, or in 1796, Gall gave to the world the greatest discovery that had ever been made, namely, the functions of the different parts of the brain. After long years of hard study and experiment he and Dr. Spurzheim unravelled the mysteries of the dome of thought. . . . Yes, Craniology, as Dr. Gall called it, was the greatest discovery ever made by mortal man. All other discoveries and inventions were on the material plane, and were the result of experiments in the field of crude matter without thought or the power to set itself in motion; but Gall, with scapel and knife, invaded the home of the soul, the temple of the mind. He carved deep and wide in the convolutions

and grey matter of humanity's thinking machine. He travelled the mysterious corridors of heaven's greatest handiwork, and unravelled the divine web of thought. He was at work in the laboratory of the home of the mind, and brought to light the power that measured the distance to the stars and discovered their wondrous motions. He found, as by enchantment, the force that was educating and civilizing the world, ever making new discoveries and inventions for the evolution of humanity. *Yes, Dr. Gall was the master-mind, and greatest genius, and most inspired of all men that have ever lived in the eons of time. Let us* all celebrate," says Prof. D. C. Seymour, "the one hundredth anniversary of his great work."

The celebration in the Old World will commence on Sunday, the 8th of this month, when references will be made to character building and the right use of talents. Ministers of all denominations have been asked to co-operate in this idea. Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, the great Dr. Chalmers, in the Iron Church of Glasgow, and Archbishop Whateley, D.D., of Dublin, all at various times have publicly declared their indebtedness to the science of Phrenology in understanding men and things.

On Monday, March 9th, an Anniversary Meeting of Dr. Gall's birthday will be held, when a special attraction has been reserved for that occasion, and delegates who are able to be in Town are cordially invited; particulars regarding the place of meeting and hour will be forwarded to all who indicate their intention of being present. As the excursions to London will prevent some from arriving in Town before Tuesday, the General Reception of Delegates and Friends by the President and Council will take place on Wednesday Eve, at the house of the President, from 5 to 8 o'clock p.m.

On Tuesday, March 10th, the Congress Meetings will be held at Queen's Hall, Langham Place, W.

President, L. N. Fowler, Esq. Vice-Presidents, Dr. Alfred Russell Wallace, D.C.L., F.R.S., and Sir Isaac Pitman, &c. Chairman of the Morning Session, Richard Sly, Esq., J.P., F.R.G.S. Meeting to commence at 10.30 a.m. (prompt).

Papers to be read by L. N. Fowler, Esq., President, Mrs. C. Fowler Wells (New York), Nicholas Morgan, Esq. (Edinburgh), Prof. Sizer (New York), Dr. Beall (New York), Wm. Brown, Esq., J.P., F.F.P.I. (Wellingboro'), J. Oldfield, Esq., M.A., B.C.L., Miss A. J. Oppenheim, F.B.P.A., J. B. Keswick, Esq. (Ilkley), J. W. Taylor, Esq., F.F.P.I., F.B.P.A. (Morecambe), C. W. Ablett, Esq. (Yaxley), Mrs. C. Leigh Hunt Wallace, D. T. Elliott, Esq., F.F.P.I. (Sheerness), Duncan

Milligan, Esq., F.R.A.S., T. Timson, F.B.P.A. (Leicester), W. A. Williams, Esq., F.F.P.I. (Wales).

AFTERNOON SESSION—President, The Lady Elizabeth Biddulph, 2.30 p.m. (prompt).

Papers to be read by Miss Jessie A. Fowler, F.A.I., Lond.), J. Lobb, Esq., F.R.G.S., M.B.A. (Lond.), Miss Maynard, Westfield College (Lond.), S. Hoyland, Esq. (Sheffield), J. H. Raper, Esq. (Lond.), John Hilton, Esq. (Lond.), Leopold Becker, Esq., in French (Paris), John Allen, Esq., F.F.P.I., F.B.P.A. (St. Anne's, Kilgrimoll), Mrs. Burgwin (Lond.), Jamshedjü Mehta, Esq. (Bombay), P. N. Chakraburtty, Esq., in Native tongue (India), Rev. Henry C. Chubb (Philadelphia), K. Takahashi, Esq. (Japan), Trimbaklet J. Desai, Esq., in Indian language (of Bombay), C. Y. Morrison, Esq. (Hamburg), and a few names of persons who, up to going to press, have been omitted owing to the uncertainty of the circumstances of the writers.

The Conversazione in the evening will commence at 8 p.m.

The Æolian Ladies Orchestra will give selections of music during the evening. Conductress, Miss Watson ; pianist, Miss Mukle, A.R.A.M. Miss Grainger Kerr, contralto, will sing.

Several Public Phrenological Examinations by J. Millott Severn, Esq., F.B.P.A. (Brighton), A. Davies, Esq. (Bournemouth), and Miss J. A. Fowler, will be given, also Scientific Limelight Views of the New Photography ; Drs. Gall, Spurzheim, Mr. G. Combe, Mr. L. N. Fowler, and others' portraits, &c. ; Tableaux Vivants ; Five-Minute Speeches ; Curios ; Skulls, &c.

Refreshments.

Carriages 10.30 to 11 p.m.

WEDNESDAY.—Morning, Adjournment of Congress. Afternoon, Visit to Anatomical Museums, Asylums, &c. Evening Reception of Delegates by President and Council (see notice above).

The Centenary Badge in Gold, Silver, and Metal will be ready before the meetings. The badge consists of a medallion of Dr. Gall, with the words, Dr. F. J. Gall, Founder of Phrenology ; on the reverse side, 1796, Centenary, 1896.

The Life of Dr. Gall will contain an illustrated programme of the whole meetings.

The Committee trusts friends from all parts will make a special effort to visit London and attend the meetings.

Letters have been received from various friends of Phrenology in different parts of the world, and among others we give this month quotations from Dr. Alfred Russell Wallace, F.R.S. : " I sympathise with the objects of the Congress, and

am still, as I have been all my life, a firm believer in Phrenology, both in its scientific and practical aspects."

Rev. Charles Garrett, Liverpool: "I am delighted to hear that Mr. Fowler is still able to engage in work. His life has been a great power for good, far greater than he knows. I wish I could come up to the Gall Centenary Services."

Dr. F. Lees: "Just a line to congratulate your father on the Centenary of Phrenology, for the promotion of which, and the intelligible ethics of its basis, he has done so much, to the great advantage of the public. Wishing him long life and happiness."

Sir Eizak Pitman:

Bath, 30 *Jan.*, 1896.

From Eizak Pitman tu Mr. L. N. Fowler.

DEER MR. FOWLER,—I am glad tu heer that it iz propoazd tu hold a Nashonal and Internashonal Kongres in London tu komemorait the introdukshon ov Frenoloji in Vienna, thru Dr. Gall's reserchez, in 1796. The progres ov mental sciens in the last hundred yeerz iz marvelus. Even the niuzpaperz now sumteimz say what gud Geo. Herbert sang, *solus*, in the seventeenth sentiuri, and Swedenborg demonstraited in the aiteenth, that "the soul duth the bodi maik." From this it foloz that az we hav a vareieti ov afekshonz and persepshonz ov gud and truth, the *soal'z* brain haz a vareieti ov organz, thru which, leif, from the Wun Soars ov leif, floz, and ekseits the bodi'z organz tu aktiviti.—Fairwel.

P.S.—Yu may insert mei naim amung the Veis-Prezidents ov the Kongres. It iz imposibel for me tu atend. Everi our iz rekweird for the Speling Reform.

"THE PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL," NEW YORK.

This Journal is as usual full of interesting matter, and Dr. Edgar C. Beall has excelled himself in his Phrenographs of the renowned actress, Madame Sarah Burnhart, &c., &c.

The Centenary.—It thinks that instead of holding one National Convention the distances being so great that it will be well to hold three: one in the East, one in the West, and another on the Pacific Coast. We hope that opportunity will permit of our visiting the New World during one of the celebrations.—J. A. F.

Excursion Trains will run on Monday from all parts of England on all the principal Railway Lines. Will friends kindly make enquiries?

PAUPER IDIOTS AND IMBECILES.

A LECTURE BY

JOHN LOBB, C.C., VICE-PRESIDENT OF THE F.P.I.,

MEMBER OF THE METROPOLITAN ASYLUMS BOARD.

Delivered before the United Wards Club of the City of London on Wednesday Evening, November 20th, 1895.

(*Continued from page 51.*)

CONSANGUINE MARRIAGES.

IT has been alleged by eminent scientists that marriage with blood relations is the cause of cases of insanity and idiocy. I am aware that there is a difference of opinion as to the effect of consanguine marriages in producing idiocy. Some distinguished physicians hold that a marriage between near relations in no way affects their descendants. On the other hand, there is an accumulation of indubitable evidence that marriages with blood relations carry with them an evil tendency, especially in the case of first cousins. The venerable Dr. Landon Down gives it as his opinion, as the result of much research, that in England at least every fourteenth idiot is the child of cousins. Much has been written to prove that idiocy is the result of consanguine marriages, especially amongst the aristocracy of England, of whom it is alleged that about 4 per cent. of all marriages are between first cousins.

THE DEGENERATE'S LEGACY.

Another cause: Habits of intemperance in the parents. Idiocy and imbecility are amongst the ordinary legacies which drunkards leave to their children and the community. It may be assumed with certainty that the children of drunken parents have an unhealthy nervous system, resulting in a lowering and debasing effect upon the physical and mental constitution, and forming the germs of neurotic diseases, bringing idiocy and imbecility in their train. Morel, a French writer, gives a notable instance of the process of extinction in a family. In the first generation there was immorality, depravity, alcohol excesses, and brutalisation. In the second generation, hereditary drunkenness, attacks of mania, and general paralysis. In the third generation there was sobriety, hypochondriac tendencies, melancholia and delusions, and homicidal tendencies. In the fourth generation the intelligence was feeble, and a transition to idiocy, imbecility,

and deformity. In many cases the fault lies with the progenitors; there was something wrong in the antecedents of the stock.

Idiocy, in many cases, causes the dying out and extinction of a family mentally, and physically, and morally. Another cause of idiocy is ignorance of husbands towards their wives during the critical period in their maternity, which sometimes amounts to brutality, the result of which is that their offspring are often born malformed. Another cause is a fright or a shock to the mother, or a fall to the child. These and other accidents go to swell the number of these poor helpless creatures.

HEREDITARY ENDOWMENT.

If degeneracy and the intellectual and moral deformities which mar so many of our race are to be arrested, we must pay more attention to BREED. Why should so much atten-



IDIOT.

tion and discrimination be given to stock in the animal world; to horses, sheep, horn-cattle, &c., and in the human kind—"God's noblest of all His works"—the law of hereditary endowment be absolutely ignored? If the coming generations are to be an improvement on the present we must improve the stock, the breed, *i.e.*, *tone up* physically, mentally, and morally; strengthen the muscles, stomach, heart, lungs, and every other physical organ and nerve function. We cannot escape from the effects of hereditary law; physical and moral infirmities may be transmitted, and, thank God, so also may physical and moral excellences. It is important, therefore, how we live and whom we marry. Debility ought not to marry debility; thin pale faces should not marry thin pale faces; weak blood should not marry weak blood; soft brains and muscles should not marry the same peculiarities; small noses and chins should not marry the same; the immoral and low-bred should not marry the same. We must be guided by the laws of Physiology and Phrenology.

And here I will quote a high authority. The late Lord Beaconsfield, in one of his earlier works, referring to this very subject, enjoins on young men contemplating marriage to look well to the *family breed* they would marry into ; and equally should young women look well to the *family breed* into which they may be asked to enter by marriage ; for the indisputable facts of everyday life clearly show that both for good and for evil the family qualities on each side will appear in the offspring either to a greater or lesser degree. No doubt evil hereditary tendencies may be modified, and even finally arrested, although, as experience shows, it is a risky venture. On the other hand, good tendencies may be strengthened and improved ; although, as experience shows, they may also be weakened, and even subverted. It is useless to complain : we must all accept the laws of life as they are.

HOW CAN DEGENERACY BE ARRESTED?

By the avoidance of unwise marriages, by careful obedience to physiological laws, by moderation in all things, by judicious training and education, both mental and physical, in youth, also by adopting such conditions of life and occupations as counteract morbid tendencies, and by the preservation of a calm and equal mind amid the cares and perplexities of life.

Marriage into a family mentally unstable is a great risk, and the marriage of two persons from such families is much to be deprecated, since it tends to induce insanity in the offspring.

And now I would like to add a word or two, in conclusion, respecting the influence of practical religion upon body and mind. It is undeniably certain that the man who endeavours to lead a religious and moral life, who in all things strives to "*keep a conscience void of offence toward God and man*"; who puts his trust in the infinite wisdom and goodness of the Almighty, and whose rule of life is to do to others as he would have others do to him ; who, feeling his obligations and responsibilities to his Creator and Saviour and to his fellow-man, seeks, in the words of the old Prophet of Israel, "*to do justly, love mercy, and walk humbly with his God*," is the man who in all cases will make the best citizen, the best husband, the best father, the best friend. Such a man is one of God's nobility, although he may wear a rough and common coat and live in an humble home, and his influence cannot fail to be wholesome and healthful in all the relations of life. In his own sphere such a man is a living power for good, a source of health and happiness to himself and family and to

those around him; and this each sane man, by God's grace, may become, despite the difficulties and disadvantages of birth; for, notwithstanding all that must be said of heredity, and said in truth, God is greater and more powerful, and can and will, to those who seek Him, give "*a new heart and a right spirit.*" It is an old saying, "A sound mind in a sound body," but it is equally true that to have a sound body we must have and keep a sound mind.

SOME CHARACTERISTICS OF GENIUS.

By L. N. Fowler.

Men of genius form the epoch of time.

Their works are the noblest monuments a nation possesses.

Material things perish.

Truth is immortal. Like a seed in the ground it spreads among nations. Truths taught by Homer, Socrates, by Luther and Milton, and above all Christ, live and triumph over error.

Great is the fascination works of genius exert over the mind of men.

Genius — is the higher part of man's nature — the intellectual, imaginative, and emotional elements of his character.

No study is so interesting as man. To man nothing is uninteresting that relates to humanity.

How intensely interesting is the study of the lives of those men who have formed the cream of the world's inhabitants—whose very names we thrill to hear pronounced.

Genius—Define it. It is a powerful natural inclination towards one pursuit of an elevated character and the capability of following it.

Genius—is the deepest and most real part of man's nature. It is not a mere excrescence, not a mere accident of character, but the extreme development of a certain assemblage of qualities, which leads him to pursue some particular subject with earnestness and pleasure.

Genius—is seen in the intense brightness of one faculty, or of several.

Genius is creative, talent is constructive. Genius produces original thoughts — thoughts that are original to the man himself.

Talent takes old ideas, moulds them anew. Genius turns them into gold. There is a clear line between talent and genius.

NOTABLE MEN.

THE LATE LORD LEIGHTON.



THE late Lord Leighton owed his success as an artist to the decision of the far-sighted Hiram Powers, of Florence, the American sculptor. The father, Dr. Leighton, was not a phrenologist evidently, or he would have been able to have realized the ability of his son; but like many others, he waited year by year to test the powers of the artist lad, before allowing him to decide. To Hiram Powers he asked, "Shall I make him an artist?" "Nature has done that already," was the reply. With such a remarkable organization, such great quality and exquisiteness of mind, and such strong artistic powers, the father should have had no hesitancy in deciding on his boy's genius.

He had the predominance of the mental temperament. He was like his pictures, or his pictures were like him, as perfect a development of mind and body as is possible to find. He came into life with all the qualifications to succeed in his calling. His character was a positive one, and his knowledge was distinct; his powers of discernment were great, and he was remarkable for his correct perceptions, his keen judgment of things, and his superior intuitions of character, the motives of people, truths, and principles. It was said of him some years ago: "He may be social and enjoy company, and he is able to entertain company, but he has generally too much solid thought and positive knowledge to entertain merely for the sake of it." This has been proved many times concerning him. He had strong general sympathies, and those who went to him empty for advice must have come away full. He had a broad head in the temples and just above them, which gave ingenuity in contrivance, and versatility of talent

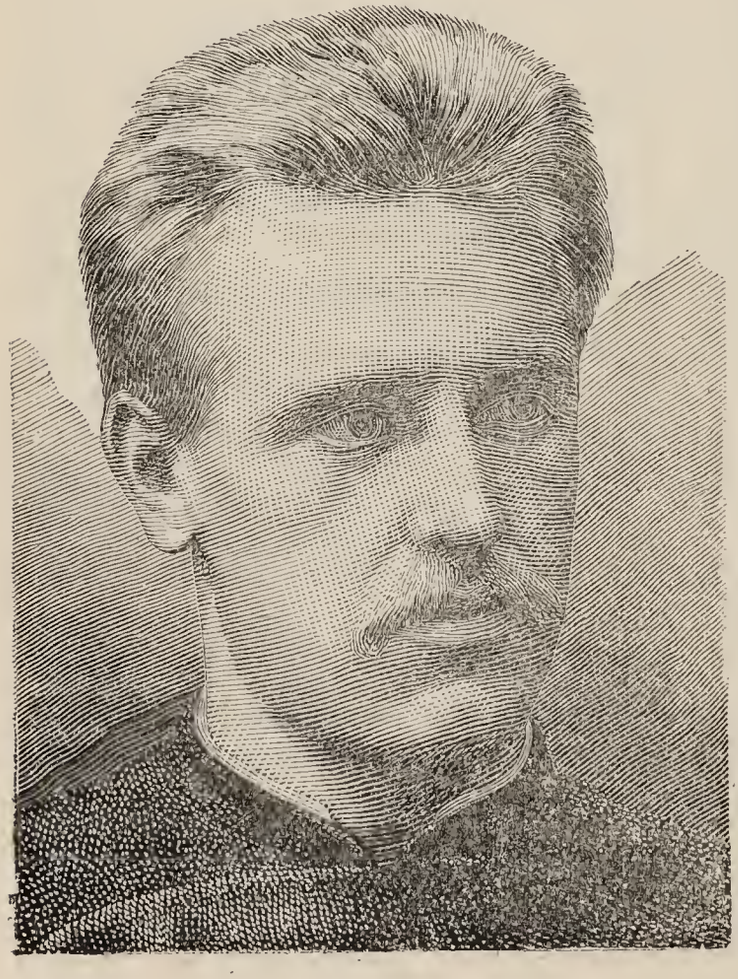
and artistic taste. Ideality, Constructiveness, and Colour being large.

Many people are phrenological in their way of treating the character of their friends, though they do not admit the theories of Mental Science to be true. Twenty-four years before Lord Leighton became famous as the President of the Academy, Thackeray wrote to another young artist who seemed far ahead of him in promise: "Millais, my boy, I have met in Rome a *versatile* young dog called Leighton, who will one of these days run you hard for the Presidentship."

It was one of those prophecies based on the study of the facts. Lord Leighton was pre-eminently "versatile." There seemed nothing he could not do. He wrote, spoke, thought in French, German, Italian, Spanish, "like a native." He was a good classic, a good orator, a good horseman. In his maturity he was the handsomest man of his time, and, altogether, a most splendid person in our public life.

"There have been many greater painters," says the *Christian Age*; "there never has been such a President of the Royal Academy." He has not lived to enjoy the honour so well deserved, and his death, which occurred on January 25th, was a blow to British Art which it is impossible to calculate.

AT THE POLE (?).



The name of Dr. Nansen, the Arctic explorer, has come prominently before the public quite recently on account of a telegram received recently from St. Petersburg, which told us that on the authority of a message from Irkutsk, Siberia, that a trader named Kouchnareff, who has acted as agent for Dr. Nansen in Siberia, has informed the Prefect of Kolymsk, Northern Siberia, that he has received intelligence that Dr. Nansen has reached the North Pole—that he found land in the region,

and that he is now returning home. So much by the way. Dr. Nansen himself possesses, as will be easily seen by the portrait, a powerful well-set organization, and one in whom there are few, if any, weak spots that disease can attack. He has strongly knit fibres, and there is harmony between body and mind. His perceptive brain is very active, and capable of becoming well stored with facts, and the knowing and observing faculties are exceedingly prominent. He has the mind that can organize and set others to work as well as work himself. His Hope is remarkably large, and he must possess buoyancy and elasticity of mind. He has too much ardour, enthusiasm, and energy to take life quietly, and if he were crowned with the success of finding the North Pole, he would seek for some new discovery where action, determination of mind and great force of character are required.

ORION.

SHOULD YOUR BOY GO TO COLLEGE?

(Continued from page 60.)

"IN my opinion the college bred man has better chances for success in life than one hampered by an unfinished education. The collegian is able to grasp business and scientific problems with a firm hand; he knows how to use his mental powers, how to concentrate his energies, how to adapt himself quickly to situations that confront him. Above all, he has learned to reason from cause to effect, and *vice versâ*.

"The fact that among the great corporations most of the heads of departments are college bred men proves a general appreciation of the superior ability, the sounder judgment, and the greater quickness of decision that are the result of their education. An able, diligent non-college man should not lose courage, however. There are plenty of exceptions to the general rule. If he continues to work hard, and to improve his mind as he goes through life, his abilities and his industry will surely carry him to an honourable and creditable position."

There is no authority, probably, who has a better right to an opinion, or can better express that opinion, that Chauncey

M. Depew. This is Mr. Depew's summing up of a subject in which—himself one of the most distinguished alumni of Yale—he takes a strong and sympathetic interest :

"Always remember that the strength of our government is in the intelligence of the people. The sources of our power and the recruiting stations of our armies are not in the camp, nor in the forts, nor with the flag and drum-beat of the conscripting officer, but they are in the common schools, the high schools, the academies, the colleges, and the universities of the United States.

"While the world gives on its material side such examples of success as Commodore Vanderbilt, and such instances of wise statesmanship and service to his country as Abraham Lincoln, we must remember that in the affairs of life no comparisons can be made with the phenomenally gifted who are endowed by the Almighty from their birth with powers far beyond the equipment of their fellows. With the business man who must be more than his vocation, the artisan larger than his trade, and the farmer more learned than in the traditions of his fathers, it is the trained intellect disciplined by higher education which alone has any certainty of success.

"This is not a modern thought, a new-fangled idea. American independence, and the founding of our nation upon constitutional lines, embodying the experience and the lessons of the ages, was the work of the graduates of the colonial colleges. Harvard, Yale, and Princeton, Columbia, and William and Mary were the architects of the Declaration of Independence, of the Constitution of the United States, of the union of the States, and of the incomparable system of executive, legislative, and judicial independence and inter-dependence which have survived so successfully a century of extraordinary trial and unprecedented development. Samuel Adams, in his commencement thesis at Harvard, struck the keynote of colonial resistance. John Morin Scott brought from Yale to New York the lessons which prepared that rich and prosperous colony for the sacrifices of the Rebellion. Alexander Hamilton, a student at Columbia, though only seventeen years of age, educated the popular mind to the necessity of the struggle; while the pen of Jefferson, of William and Mary, wrote that immortal document which lives and will live for ever as the most complete charter of liberty.

"The best proof of the value of a college education in all the pursuits of life is to be found in the eminent success of those who have enjoyed it in the higher walks of the professions, of statesmanship, of business."



HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT, WESTMINSTER.

The Phrenological Magazine.

L. N. Fowler, Editor.

LONDON, MAR., 1896.

Science and Progress: Seeing One's Own Brain.

AN experimenter tells how to proceed in this apparently impossible feat. The experiment of "seeing one's own brain" is an interesting one taken from Professor Loyd's work, "The End of the World."

The experimenter provides himself with a lighted candle and enters a perfectly dark room. He stands before a black curtain or wall or any other dark flat surface, so that details cannot be seen by the candle's feeble light. The candle is moved laterally to and fro in front of the eyes, keeping it about six inches from the face and just below the tip of the nose. In a few minutes something, as if thin mist, seems to grow before the eyes. It becomes more definite and gains outline. Soon one can distinguish the venation and the divisions of the brain. One is seeing his own brain. A change of position of the candle will bring out other portions into view, but as soon as the lateral movement is stopped, however, the view, whatever it is, soon fades away.



A GLIMPSE OF ONE'S BRAIN.

The example given is very simple. According to the author, there is nothing more wonderful in seeing an object almost touching the organ of sight than in seeing the most distant stars hundreds of millions of miles away. The theory is that the moving light produces a counter irritation of the

nerves that conduct the impression of sight to the brain. The current is reversed, and the brain is pictured on the retina. Then the impression returns through the nerves and affects the brain so that we see it.

Popular Science News, in reproducing the foregoing, says that the explanation may or may not be true, but the fact remains that one sees something marvellously like what one would imagine a brain to be in its natural environment.

Experiments at St. Thomas's Hospital. THE first practical demonstration in a London hospital of the Röntgen discovery in regard to a living subject was given at St. Thomas's Hospital before the members of the Medical and Physical Society. Dr. Mackenzie, one of the assistant physicians, presided, and was supported by a large gathering. The experiments were conducted by Mr. A. F. Stanley Kent, late demonstrator of physiology, who briefly described the new process. The first experiment was a most interesting one to those present. The subject was a young medical student of St. Thomas's, who, during the day, had had the misfortune to break one of the fingers of his right hand. This hand was photographed, and the plate, when developed, showed the exact position of the fracture in the bone of the finger. In the opinion of many medical men present the result was regarded as very satisfactory, and as likely to lead to important developments in surgical and medical science. Other experiments of a deeply interesting character followed, and it is the intention of the authorities of the hospital to enter more fully into the scientific points of the discovery.



(1) Living Hand through black vulcanised fibre. Exposure four minutes.

New Photography: Practical Results. A CENTRAL NEWS telegram from Vienna says that Dr. Neusser, a Professor of Medicine at the Vienna University, demonstrated by photographs taken on Professor Röntgen's system the presence and position of calcareous deposits in the bladder, liver, and kidneys of a patient.

Some remarkably good specimens of Röntgen photography were recently shown at the Royal Photographic Society's meeting. The finest of those exhibited were taken by Mr. J. W. Gifford, of Chard, in Somersetshire. One especially noticeable was a human foot of a living subject, showing that the cause of deformity was the enlargement of one of the metatarsal bones pushing the other toes on one side. This gives clearly the diagnosis of the malady. Another photograph, of a lady's hand, gave the most minute images of the slender bones and all the joints, and a gold ring on the middle finger was brought out prominently in very dark colour. Some faint traces of the flesh enwrapping the bones sufficiently indicate the outer forms of the fingers, but there appear no visible traces of the nails.

Diagrams of the above have been given in the Special Edition of the *Photogram* called *The New Light*.

The Recent Developments with the New Photography.

ONE of the first surgical operations in which the diagnosis has been made by means of the Röntgen rays was performed in Berlin. The patient was a woman who had got a piece of a needle into her hand two months ago, and who suffered very severe pain. With the help of a Röntgen photograph, the exact position of the fragment was ascertained, and the operation was perfectly successful.



(2) Living Frog through sheet of aluminium. Exposure twenty minutes. Shadowgrams by Mr. Campbell Swinton.

(In *The New Light* and *The New Photography*, Pub. for the Photogram, Limited.)

"Science Siftings" and Cathodic Rays.

THIS excellent paper has given diagrams of how the "rays are produced," and "conducting the experiment," and "Cathogram of a hand and razor in case."

A Picture of our Brains.

MR. EDISON is completing the preparations for his promised attempt to photograph the human brain by means of Röntgen rays. A little later he intends to make a series of experiments designed to ascertain the effect of rays on disease microbes. His first investigation will probably be devoted to tuberculosis germs.

Mr. Edison's delay in making his essay in cerebral photography is due to the fact that he has not yet succeeded in determining the exact amount of the vacuum required in the tubes which he employs.

The Star thinks that Mr. Edison must be careful in selecting his subjects. He will have a blank "negative" if he tries to find the brains of certain politicians (and other brains as well).

Ahead of Mr. Edison.

DR. CARLETON SIMON, of New York, a pupil of Charcot, has stolen a march on Mr. Edison by inventing a process which has enabled him to photograph his own brain. For three years past Dr. Simon had been working quietly towards his end. Reports of Professor Röntgen's discoveries and Mr. Edison's experiments hastened his researches, and yesterday his labours were rewarded by results which, though still incomplete, were fairly satisfying. An ordinary camera was employed.

Dr. Simon is not yet prepared to explain his process in detail. In making a statement to an interviewer, however, he said: "The rays I use in conjunction with sound, and they are electric rays so far as the light is concerned. I produce the effect by attraction of the light and propulsion through the brain substance. At the time of photographing the whole internal chamber of the brain is illuminated. My discovery is not consequent on the application of the cathode ray to photography."

What the Rev. Wm. Spiers, M.A., says on the New Photography in the "Methodist Times."

THE most exciting event of the month in the scientific world is undoubtedly that of Professor Röntgen, of Wurzburg, who announces a new photographic medium capable of affecting the sensitive plate in a way that is wholly different from the behaviour of ordinary light. These actinic rays are emitted from Crookes' vacuum

tubes electrically excited, and they have the property of passing through some solid substances which are opaque to ordinary light. The source of light being placed on one side of a box which contains some body impervious to the actinic rays, a photograph of that invisible body will yet be imprinted on the sensitive plate on the opposite side of the box. The lenses do not focus the new rays, since they do not suffer reflection or refraction as do ordinary light-rays. Hence the photograph is a sort of shadow of the object. A compass inside a box was photographed by Professor Röntgen. The human hand shows a strong outline of the bones, and only a very faint indication of the flesh. Dr. Spiess, of Berlin, was able to show the existence of a piece of glass which had become embedded in a human hand. Bullets and bone diseases have also been located, and, indeed, there seems to be in this discovery the opening up of a wonderful field for surgery and for science in general. It is reported that a great financier has ordered his private room to be lined with steel lest he should be photographed through his walls. Others are claiming priority, of course—it is always so with every discovery, but they should have spoken sooner.

The Latest Experiments from Paris.

THE last sitting of the Academy of Sciences was again taken up entirely by the subject of the new photography. Professor d'Arsonval informed his colleagues that M. Le Bon's discovery, which readers of *The Daily News* have been informed of, has given rise to important developments. M. Le Bon showed that shadow photographs could be taken through opaque bodies with the help of ordinary light.

M. H. Murat, of Havre, has obtained results by this method just as astounding as those of Professor Röntgen, whose merit, of course, as first discoverer, is questioned by no one. M. Murat takes a large frame for printing photographs, and in the place of the glass plate puts a sheet of copper. Underneath is placed the object to be photographed, and a gelatine plate. The frame is then placed on a large sheet of copper, and covered over with a sheet of lead. The overlapping edges of the copper and lead sheets are folded over so as to inclose the frame completely, making it a dark box. After exposure to sunlight or lamplight—longer in the latter case—the plate is developed in the usual way. M. Murat submitted to the Academy two photographs of a skate—one by ordinary photography, the other by M. Le Bon's process after two hours' exposure to a gas burner. The different organs of the fish—liver, stomach, &c.—were first to appear on the plate.

Being further developed, the skeleton came to view. This fish was therefore crossed through and through by the invisible rays of ordinary light.

Professor d'Arsonval stated that M. Le Bon proposed to show at an early sitting, by means of a highly sensitive galvanometer, that electricity was given out in the course of the formation of the photographic image. Professor Lipmann said he had received communications on the new photography from Professor Righi, of Bologna, and Professors Borgmann and Bergim, of St. Petersburg. They find that the Röntgen rays have the property of electrically charging an insulated body, even if this body is sheltered from ordinary electrical action by means of a Faraday screen—that is, a metal box in communication with the earth. MM. Benoist and Hermengescu have written to M. Lipmann that the X rays are heterogeneous, being a mixture of simple rays, each of which is absorbed by aluminium, with a specific co-efficient.

What "The Alliance" says.

THE "new photography," which can show one's bones in one's flesh, is a wonderful invention. But the wonders of the old photography are not yet exhausted. Recently a camera "took" a child's clear complexion so thoroughly that the photograph showed only too repulsively an eruption which broke out a week later. The *St. James's Gazette* observes that: "For reporting dinners the camera might provide a most morbidly new sensation. 'Alderman Beanfeast after the Turtle,' 'After the Plum-pudding,' 'After the Speeches.' What a series! If an ordinary camera can prognosticate these minor complaints for the benefit of the general practitioner, there may be a 'new' art of medicine yet, apart altogether from the all-conquering operator."

The Centenary.

THE centenary of latter day Phrenology is to be celebrated in the United Kingdom from the 8th to the 11th of next month. For the date first-named the members of the church as by law established and ministers of nonconformist bodies have intimated their willingness to bring some related subject before the congregations in various places. The reception of delegates is fixed for the following evening; next day congress meetings in Queen's Hall, Regent Street, W., and on the last day visits and calls. The next number of the Magazine will have articles devoted to Dr. Gall.

Feb. 22nd. —*Brighouse Local and District News.*

SIMPLE LESSONS IN AMBULANCE.

By an Old Ambulancer.

Lesson I.—The Structure and Functions of the various parts of the Human Body.

"THE body of a living man performs a great diversity of actions, some of which are quite obvious ; others require more or less careful observation ; and yet others can be detected only by the employment of the most delicate appliances of science."—(Huxley.)

The two sciences which deal specially with living, organized bodies are, Zoology and Botany ;—the study of man is included in the former. The Animal Kingdom (Zoology) is divided into *Seven Sub-Kingdoms*—commencing with the lowest form of animal life and progressing to the highest ; they are Protozoa, Cœlenterata, Molluscoida, Mollusca, Annuloida, Annulosa, and Vertebrata. The last sub-kingdom is again divided into five classes, namely, Pisces, Amphibia, Reptilia, Aves, and Mammalia. Man belongs to the last of these classes, Mammalia. This class is again sub-divided into fourteen Orders, Bimana being the last, and highest. In this order Man stands alone.

The Zoological position of man, stated in full, is as follows :—

Sub-Kingdom	-	"Vertebrata."
Class	-	"Mammalia."
Order	-	"Bimana."

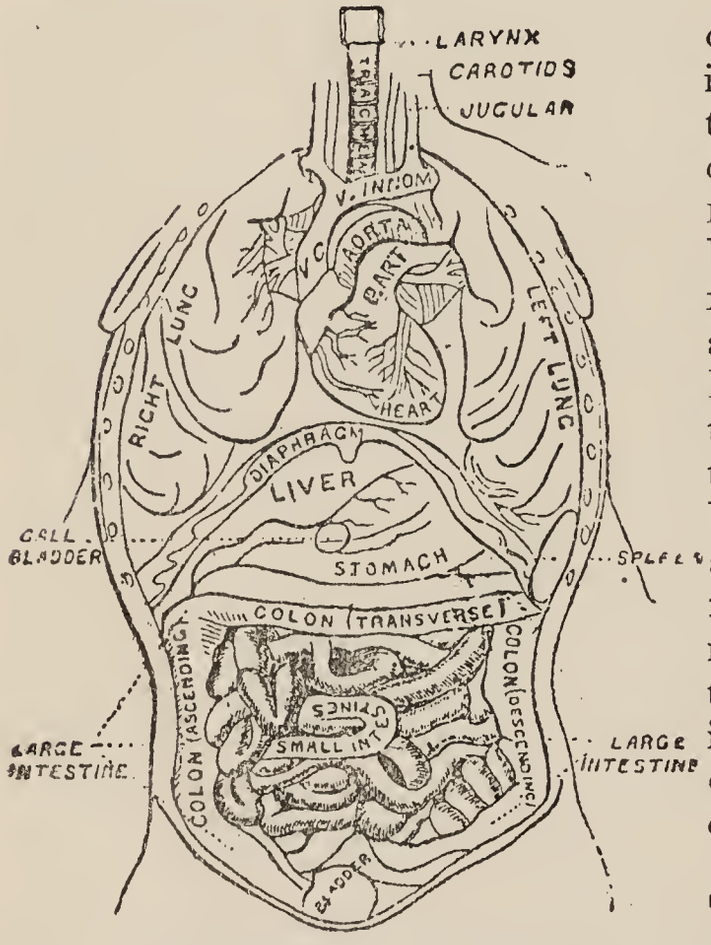
Zoologically, man is distinguished from all other animals, by his habitually erect posture and bipedal progression. The inferior limbs are exclusively devoted to progression and to supporting the weight of the body. The superior limbs are shorter and more slender than the inferior, and are essentially the organs of prehension. The thumb is opposable to the fingers, and all are provided with nails. The toes are also furnished with nails, but the hallux is not opposable to the other digits. The foot is broad and plantigrade, and the whole sole is applied to the ground in walking.

Man's dentition consists of thirty-two teeth ; and his brain is more largely developed and more abundantly furnished with large and deep convolutions than that of any other Mammal. He is the only terrestrial Mammal whose body is not provided, at any rate dorsally, with a covering of hair.

The Human Body is obviously separable into three distinct parts : *Head*, *Trunk*, and *Limbs*. The Head is connected with the Trunk

by the Neck, which contains the Cervical Vertebræ. The limbs are connected with the trunk by ball and socket joints, thus allowing them free motion in every direction. In the head, the Braincase or *Skull* is distinguishable from the *Face*, which contains the special organs for seeing, hearing, smelling and tasting. The Trunk is naturally divided into the Chest or *Thorax*, and the Belly or *Abdomen*. Of the Limbs, there are two pairs, the upper or *Arms*, and the lower or *Legs;* and the legs and arms are again sub-divided by their joints into parts which obviously show a rough correspondence—*Thigh* and *Upper Arm*, *Leg* and *Fore-Arm*, *Ankle* and *Wrist*, *Fingers* and *Toes*. The fingers and toes are both called *Digits*, while their several joints are denominated *Phalanges*. The whole body thus composed (without the Viscera) is seen to be bilaterally symmetrical, that is, the two sides almost exactly resembling each other.

The Head and Limbs will be specially described in the next two lessons. We therefore now proceed to consider the Trunk and its contents as represented by Fig. 1.



ORGANS OF THE TRUNK.

It has before been stated the cavity of the Trunk is divided into two parts—the *Thorax* and the *Abdomen*—by the Medriff or Diaphragm. The DIAPHRAGM is a large, thin, membraneous, and muscular organ, forming the floor of the Thorax and the roof of the Abdomen. It is loosely stretched between them, and is attached in front to the sternum or breast-bone, behind to the vertebral column, and on every side to the lower ribs. This looseness in the membrane allows it, in expiration, to rise in the middle, and in inspiration to fall. The contents of these cavities are called *Viscera*.

The principal *Viscera* of the THORAX are, the *Heart*, *Lungs*, and *Larger Blood Vessels;* of the ABDOMEN, the *Stomach*, *Liver*, *Spleen*, *Pancreas*, *Gall Bladder*, *Kidneys*, *Large* and *Small Intestines*, *Bladder*, and the *Procreative Organs*.

The whole of the organs contained in the Trunk may be classed as the Vital, or Life, organs, and they are all more or less concerned in the process of Nutrition,—that is, in nourishing the body and in sustaining life. The principal organs concerned in Alimentation are the *Mouth*, where Mastication takes place; the *Gullet* (a tube lying behind the trachen) passing down to the *Stomach*, where Digestion takes place;

the *Small Intestines*, where the nutritious portions of the food are extracted by ex-osmosis; and the *Large Intestines*, through which the un-nutritious matters pass, to be evacuated at the *Anus*. This tube, from Mouth to Anus, in a full-grown man is about 30 feet in length.

The various organs shown in the figure, commencing at the top, are:

The *Larynx*, or organ of the Voice; it somewhat resembles an irregular inverted cone in shape, and is situated at the top of the *Trachen*.

The *Trachen*, or Windpipe, is a cartilaginous and membranous pipe, through which the air passes into, and out of the lungs.

The *Lungs* are the principal organs of Respiration. There are two of these organs, the *right* and the *left*. They are composed of a loose, spongy texture, enclosing minute air cells, surrounded by capillaries. There are three lobes to the right lung, and two to the left.

The *Heart*, which is the principal organ of Circulation, consists of a hollow, conical, muscular bag. It is situated in the centre of the thorax, between the right and left lungs; it is about the size of the owner's fist.

The *Aorta* is the great artery proceeding from the left ventricle of the heart, and carries the pure blood to the body.

The *Pulmonary Artery* is the tube conveying the impure blood from the right ventricle to the lungs to be purified.

The *Liver* is the glandular organ which secretes the bile or gall. It is the largest gland in the body, and weighs from three to five pounds.

The *Stomach* is the most important part of the Alimentary Canal, and is a curved bag, or expansion of an irregular conical form. Its cardiac (the part nearest the heart) extremity lies on the left side in contact with the lower surface of the diaphragm.

The *Intestines* are also contained in the Abdominal Cavity. They are divided into the *Duodenum*, which commences at the Pyloric exit from the stomach; the *Jejunum*, a continuation of the Duodenum; the *Heum*, the remainder of the small intestines; the *Colon*, or large intestine, divided into the Ascending, Transverse and Descending; and the *Rectum*, or termination of the large intestine.

The *Kidneys* are two reddish-brown, oval-shaped bodies, situated in the loins, and are embedded in fat; their function is to excrete Urea and other saline matters.

The *Bladder* is a thin membranous hollow, conical bag, which receives the urine as it leaves the Ureters, in its passage from the Kidneys.

The *Gall Bladder* is the receptacle of the *Bile*, which is a greenish alkaline fluid separated from the blood in the liver.

Practice Lessons.

Draw a figure twice the size of the one given. Study well the position and shape of all the organs; write in their names, and commit them to memory. Become as well acquainted as possible with the structure and functions of each organ, before proceeding to the next lesson.

OUR YOUNG FOLKS



[Subscribers sending photographs of children to this column must send coupon from the back of the MAGAZINE, also a stamped and directed envelope for the return of the photograph. The sketches will appear as space permits.]

"I desire no added blessing, but this, that I may do some good lasting work and make both my outward and inward habits less imperfect."—G. ELIOT.



MY DEAR LITTLE FRIENDS,—

To-day we have before us the photograph of a dear little lady to examine. First let us look at her face. Notice what a well-formed chin is there, and also what a well-set mouth. That chin and mouth bespeak some mental strength. She will show much individuality and character of her own. Then I want you to notice how the nostrils denote good breathing powers, also, how well-rounded her cheeks are, and then look at the position of her ears. Notice that they are situated rather low down on the side head. When this is so, we know that the lower part of the brain, or what is called the "middle lobe," is well developed. These characteristics together will lead us to judge that this little woman will have very good vital powers, will be able to enjoy life and good health, and will be able to shake off an illness rapidly, and soon pick up again. You know the position of the organ of Ideality, and how it gives the appreciation for perfection, the love of the beautiful and tasteful, and if you look at the upper part of the front side head, you will see that this organ is very well developed, so that we shall conclude that this is a particular little woman, who will be somewhat dainty. This organ, together with that of Alimentiveness, which, you see, is well developed, will lead her to be particular as to her food, and as to the manner in which it is served, although she will enjoy it thoroughly when to her liking. Notice that the moral brain is high, and if we could see more of the back head, I think we should find a large organ of Conscientiousness, giving a strong sense of moral obligation, which would

partly account for the serious expression on the little face. Notice that the upper part of the forehead is well developed, that the organ which gives the planning, thinking tone to the mind is large, so that we should judge this little one to be likely to startle those at home with queer, original questions, denoting from time to time a good amount of thought. Her organ of Benevolence is also well developed, and will lead her to be kind hearted, and wish to be of use to others. Her mouth, too, tells of some amount of affection. Now what have you to add to this, in order to help

Your loving

AUNTIE SISSIE ?

I wonder how many of you have pets? A great many, I hope, and I trust you are all very good to them, and love and care for them well. A friend of mine was telling me to-day about her dog, who is a most intelligent animal. My friend has had Jip since he was three months old, and he has always lived in the house and been made a great pet, so that he seems to know everything that is said to him. He has many curious tricks. He knows when letters are put on the hall table for post that that means a run for him, and he will not be pacified until someone takes them. One morning, as my friend was coming down to breakfast, Jip came half-way to meet her, running backwards and forwards between her and the kitchen in a most excited manner, all the time making a noise, not altogether barking, but modulating his tones very similar to our different inflexions in talking. She, thinking he was hungry, offered him food. The dog, however, would not look at that, and when the maid came in with the coffee she explained his excitement by stating that there was a mouse in the trap, and Jip wished the lady to accompany him to see the wonderful sight. Each member of the family was met on the stairs, and called upon to view the wonderful spectacle in a similar manner. Sometimes, at breakfast, one of the sisters of my friend will ask her to take Jip for a run when she comes in from school, as they will be out or otherwise engaged. The dog understands, and when Miss R. turns into the road in the afternoon she will see Master Jip at the window on watch for her. Another time a party of friends went for a drive, taking Jip in the carriage with them, for he is most lazy, and never cares to run behind. About a mile before reaching home Miss R.'s father got down, intending to walk, taking the dog with him. Not so, however, thought Jip. He quite ignored Mr. R., tore after the carriage, ran right in front of the horses, jumped up on his hind legs, and begged to the driver to be taken up. Everyone was highly amused, and the funny part of the case was that he seemed to know that the driver, although quite a stranger to him, was the right party to grant his request.

MISS FOWLER is willing to lecture for Societies on behalf of the Centenary Fund, if a collection of at least £1 1s. and her expenses can be guaranteed.

M

HYGIENIC AND HOME DEPARTMENT.

[All questions intended for the Hygienic Column must arrive at the Office of the MAGAZINE not later than the 12th or 15th of the month, and as far as possible all questioners must state their individual cases as clearly as they can, by giving age, sex, whether married or single, stout or thin, dark or fair, build of body, and general habits. Persons asking questions relative to health should state what length of time they have been deranged.]

THE BONY SYSTEM.

(*Continued from page 70.*)

THE stomach and liver receive too much pressure, and the general circulation is also disturbed.

Weakness and debility are sure to follow, especially in growing boys and girls. A well developed osseous system is of the utmost importance to both sexes. The young lady with a weak back and a young man with not much backbone stand a poor chance in the great battle of life.

Undoubtedly parents who have weak backbones are liable to give birth to children with similar defects ; still we are of the opinion that much can be done to strengthen the fragile condition of the bones.

The proper selection of food has much to do with the building up of the bony system.

A poor digestion on the part of the mother may fail to supply the suckling infant with the requisite nutritive material to support the child in health. Many mothers live too much on fine flour bread, strong tea, beer, and many other injurious articles, and thus the already defective infant has to suffer still more.

A wise mother who wishes to nourish her offspring will eat freely of lean beef or mutton, fish or fowl ; of whole-meal bread in preference to white, and should endeavour to keep her digestive organs in a sound and vigorous condition.

A great many infants are reared on such trash as corn-flour, tapioca, fine flour and gruel and a dozen other varieties of baby foods which are advertised in our newspapers and periodicals with glowing testimonials from perhaps honest but deluded mothers.

The next best thing to the milk of a healthy mother is the warm milk of a healthy cow or goat, and it should be used when it is fresh and warm if possible. There is a great difference between dead milk and milk fresh and warm from a healthy cow.

When the child can take solid food it should be allowed a good proportion of oatmeal, brown bread, good but not greasy gravy, and a small proportion of fish and fowl may be allowed after the child is 18 months old ; beef and mutton, &c., must be given very judiciously to growing children, and should be minced very finely.

Now with this food, oatmeal, brown bread and fruit should be allowed plenty of outdoor exercise, and in children with delicate bones the education of the mental faculties should not be commenced until the child is 10 or 12 years of age.

Of course we do not advocate children being allowed to walk too early, especially in children with very large heads, as the weight of the

brain in some cases seems to be too much for the weakly condition of the bony system to carry.

Generally with a delicate bony system there is a high degree of the mental temperament and a great predilection to precociousness, *i.e.*, premature maturity of the mental faculties; therefore parents of such children need have no apprehension that by keeping their children from school until they are 10 or 12 years of age that they will be dull or behind others, for our experience has been that such when they have attained a fair amount of physical stamina so as to support the excessive activity of the mental faculties they make very rapid headway, and frequently overstep others who have been regularly to school from the age of 5 or 6.

QUERIES AND ANSWERS.

No. VIII.

Sir,—I have been troubled with insomnia for some time—quite six months—having had some trouble and pain. I am of a highly nervous temperament, and find it most difficult to get to sleep. What would you advise me to do?

E. R.

Answer to Question VIII.

Sleeplessness arises from some disturbance of the nervous system and should be promptly treated.

1st. The cause of your sleeplessness must be ascertained; if indoor confinement, dyspepsia, chest affections, over-eating, indolence, grief, or worry, &c., these things must be broken off.

Avoid late suppers, take a good walk before going to bed. If there is a sinking feeling at the pit of the stomach take a few sips of cold water. A warm bath and a good brisk rub before going to bed is an excellent thing. In some cases a cold sponge bath is beneficial.

Hot and cold applications to the stomach frequently do good. Wear a bandage over your head and a cold cloth over the eyes when there is much heat in the head. Have plenty of fresh air coming into your room, and a fire as well.

The hop pillow has been recommended with great success.

A hot foot-bath draws the blood from the head and induces sleep.

Drugs and opiates are very dangerous. Jamaica dogwood will induce sleep without any after effects whatever.

No. IX.

Sir,—With reference to the question on nose-breathing in your February number, I should like to give the result of my experience.

One cause of difficulty is that in the nose there is a thin film of phlegm, which prevents the passage of the breath.

To get rid of this, dip the nostrils into a saucer of warm water. Draw the water into the nostrils, and breathe it out again a few times, so as to clear the upper part of the passage.

Then draw some water through the nose into the mouth, and clear the lower passage by snorting and spitting out the phlegm. More phlegm will come, and must be got rid of by "clearing the throat." The relief will probably last for several hours.—Yours faithfully,

J. G. T.

Re Nose-Breathing, No. IX.

I quite agree with much of what you say, and in many cases undoubted benefit will result from the practice referred to in your communication. In some cases it might be more agreeable to the patient to put a little salt in the water.

J. B. Keswick.

THE FOWLER INSTITUTE.

MEMBERS' NOTES.

"*Self-reverence, self-knowledge, self-control; these three alone lead life to sovereign power.*"—Œnone.

The Members' Meeting of the above Institute was held on Wednesday, Feb. 12th. The Secretary presented the names of four new members who had joined the Institute during the month. He also wished to announce a donation of £4 to the Institute from Mr. Shepherd, a member who has rejoined. Miss Fowler occupied the chair. Mr. R. M. Whellock, Associate of the F.I., read a paper on "A few remarks on the Promotion and Study of Phrenology." Mr. Whellock said that the reason why he had taken the above subject was partly owing to his having read an excellent article by Dr. G. MacDonald, in the *Phrenological Journal*, entitled, "The Promotion of Phrenology." He further pointed out that there were many ways in which the interests of Phrenology may be furthered. Enthusiasm will contribute greatly to success, but keen discrimination and unbiassed judgment were also necessary to ensure real success, because enthusiasm not regulated by judgment often resulted in error. Further patient and continued work was needed. A few lectures and a book were not sufficient. A life-long study of the science had been given to it by Gall, Spurzheim, Combe, the Fowlers, and many others. Phrenologists should make a point of training themselves to take opposition as philosophically as possible, for a great amount of tact and magnanimity was necessary to cope successfully with the difficulties that were met with from some quarters. He mentioned several ways by which one's study in Phrenology might be increased, and spoke of Edison's work in the new development of Photography. After some interesting discussion on the paper, Miss Fowler examined the head of a gentleman who possessed a remarkable head, and one that was talented in many ways. A hearty vote of thanks to Mr. Whellock brought the meeting to a close.

Perhaps the following will be interesting from a pyschological point of view :—

There is a man working as a labourer on the wharf, who was a sailor years ago. During one of his voyages he fell from the top of the mast, broke one of his arms, and lost his power of speech entirely. About a couple of years ago, while walking on the breakwater, one of the chief labourers made him carry a 2-cwt. bag of coffee, and while giving the bag to the man, roughly and suddenly put it on his back, when the man was heard to mutter an oath, the bag apparently being too heavy for the man, and from that time to the present day the man is able to speak. He can converse in English, French and Spanish.

Perhaps some of the members of the F.P.I. will be able to solve the above. With kindest regards to all the members of the Institute.

Yours sincerely,

S. America. G. L. Lepage, F.F.P.I.

***

The fact that the skull does alter in shape and adapt itself to the growth of the brain, was brought to my notice very forcibly this week, and by a friend who, some time back, told me that she had not much faith in Phrenology, one reason being, that after a certain age the bones of the skull set, and do not alter. A relative of hers has some time back gradually become blind, and although the doctors believe there to be some internal formation in the brain causing the blindness, they will not consent to an operation. Enquiring after the health of the gentleman, who is a man in middle life, I was told that lately there has been a marked change in the shape of the right side of the head and forehead. I pointed out to the lady that here was proof positive that the skull does alter in size and shape, and adapt itself to the growth of the brain after maturity is reached.

***

Mr. Coleman sends us the following :—

Can pigeons tell the time?

There certainly would seem to be some instinct (other than hunger) which enables the well-known flocks of tame London pigeons to tell what is the hour of the day. At Guildhall Yard the birds congregate early to pick up the grain provided for them by the authorities, but observation shows that they do not remain at their station all day long. There are also carefully-fostered flocks at Finsbury Circus (outside the London Institution), at St. Paul's Churchyard, at Drapers' Hall Gardens, and other places ; and the curators are agreed that at the regular feeding times (which, of course, vary with the locality) the ordinary residents are reinforced by a large contingent of guests from the other districts. In fact (says a writer in *Cassell's Saturday Journal*) there exists some sort of freemasonry by which the birds get to know the dinner-hours of each group.

E. Crow.

WHAT PHRENOLOGISTS ARE DOING.

[We shall be pleased to receive, for insertion under this heading, reports of lectures, meetings, or engagements of phrenologists. In sending notices correspondents will oblige by enclosing their communications in an envelope, and addressing them to the office of publication of the PHRENOLOGICAL MAGAZINE. Newspaper cuttings pasted on post-cards are an infringement of postal rules, and subject to a fine.]

THE LEICESTER PHRENOLOGICAL INSTITUTE (3, Museum Square).—The third meeting of members and friends on Thursday, Jan. 30th, was a full one. The Principal, Prof. Timson, delivered a most interesting lecture on "Psychology: its history and progress." After describing the different locations of the brain centres and their various known functions by the Anatomists of different countries, the professor explained the striking resemblances of these to the discoveries of Dr. Gall, who began his lectures 1796, and was physician to the Emperor of Austria, and had discovered these same centres and faculties a century ago. The various attitudes of different Universities in all parts of the world were briefly surveyed, and the work in Oxford, Cambridge, and Edinburgh Universities in the progress of Psychology was reviewed. Dr. Eadon, L.R.C.P., F.R.C.S., P.H.D., &c., and Prof. Myers, F.R.S., &c., and Dr. Alfred Russell Wallace, F.R.S., among others in the work were considered in evidence to the many facts given by the professor of Psychometrical and Clairvoyant gifts manifest by persons all over the world who are peculiarly constituted both in health and some in disease. Trances varying from 12 hours to one reported in our daily paper last week of 300 days (and still sleeping), were given with their different phases of activity or passivity, second sight, foresight, clairvoyance, psychometry, &c. Several ladies and gentlemen present gave testimony to facts. After a few experiments in mesmerism and psychology which were very interesting, the meeting concluded with a request from the members to further pursue the science in theory and practice.

MR. JOSEPH DYSON, of Sheffield, has during the past month lectured at Leeds, Otley, Loxley, Hoyland, Mexbro', Rastrick, Elland, Ossett, and Middlestown. The lecture on "Is Mental Science in harmony with the Teaching and Sentiment of the Temperance Reformers?" proves most interesting. Many who never heard Temperance before, taught on philosophic lines, have expressed their conviction at the strong and favourable testimony and aid Mental Science gives to Total Abstinence.

PROF. J. W. TAYLOR, F.F.P.I., has been having a successful tour in the North of England, and reports progress in the science.

THE Centenary of Craniology and Phrenology should rouse every Phrenologist to greater efforts to place the science on a footing worthy of the great founder.

Mr. John Allen, F.F.P.I., is bestirring himself and preparing for the coming season. He has just issued a new circular.

Prof. J. M. Severn is residing at Brighton during the winter months, and devoting a good deal of time to literary efforts. His articles on the early Phrenologists promise to be very interesting. They will appear in the *Phrenological Magazine.*

Professor J. B. Keswick, of Ilkley, has recently met with immense success in Blackburn, Lanc., where he commenced a course of lectures in the Exchange Hall, on January 23rd.

The large and enthusiastic audiences testify to the able manner in which Prof. Keswick deals with his subjects. He has such an entirely original and unique mode of discoursing on Phrenology that even the most bigoted sceptic cannot fail to be softened in favour of this great and true science.

During the day and after the lectures the Professor is kept busy with private delineations and advice on health.

Previous to coming here a successful time was spent at the Guildhall, Doncaster.

Prof. J. B. Keswick will be in Rotherham during part of February, where he will give a course of lectures at the Mechanics' Institute.

At Bideford Young Men's Society Rooms, Feb. 7th, Prof. Coles delivered a very interesting Phrenological lecture to a large audience, which included ladies. Mr. H. Meredith presided. After an exhaustive lecture on the basis of the science, Mr. Coles gave practical illustrations of his methods by examining two ladies and two gentlemen; their character reading excited much interest.—*Bideford Weekly Gazette.*

Handwriting Extraordinary.—Those who had the pleasure of hearing Mr. Eugene Gorrie (the handwriting expert of Melton Mowbray), on Monday evening, Feb. 3rd, will not soon forget the marvellous delineations he gave of some well-known ladies and gentlemen of this town. Previous to the graphological delineations, Mr. Gorrie gave a lecture upon the "philosophy of handwriting," which was listened to with marked attention by a very good audience, who seemed to fully appreciate the very appropriate tit-bits of humour which were given to illustrate certain points. Even the delicate sarcasm was so pointed that it was lance-like in its incision, hence did not probe, but gently touched the spot. Mr. Gorrie must be a brilliant humorist as well as an expert graphologist.—*Post.*

Mr. J. Millott Severn, F.B.P.A., gave a lecture on Friday evening, Feb. 7th, at the North Street Literary Society, Brighton, entitled, "Phrenology: a General Survey of the Science," the chair being taken by the President, the Rev. A. T. Gill. Some discussion followed, points being raised on the Anatomical and Scientific side of Phrenology,

which the lecturer answered with much satisfaction to his hearers. At the close the Chairman proposed a vote of thanks for the very able and interesting lecture which Mr. Severn had given them, which was carried unanimously. Several of the audience expressed themselves as having a very different idea as to the value of Phrenology since hearing the lecture, the Chairman remarking that it was a subject of more than ordinary interest that would enable a lecturer to hold his audience in rapt attention for considerably over an hour. The lecturer had evidently devoted himself thoroughly to the subject.

In January the Lectures of the Institute included "The Organ of Friendship: its Function and Influence," and the motto for the New Year, by Miss Fowler. It was stated that although the faculty was situated among the Social group, yet its usefulness was felt by the regions in front and above. That it was a faculty whose influence was needed in the commercial and intellectual world as well as by the social ties. The suggested motto for the year was "Upward and Onward." The first word implied a higher plane of thought, while the second meant progression and advancement. The cultivation of certain faculties was necessary for the attainment of each.

On the 15th Miss Fowler delivered the lecture on "Tact, Talent, and Genius" for her father, and showed that while all were useful, few people possessed all three characteristics; that tact often succeeded where the other two failed. It was a very practical lecture. A number of Mr. Fowler's old friends were present.

On the 22nd John Lobb, Esq., C.C., Member of the M.A.B., gave a lecture on the Moral Degeneracy of the Race from an Educational Standpoint. He argued that for the £36,000,000 expended in the last twenty-five years, the Race had not enough moral culture and stamina to show as a result. That he wished he could see a more decided respect for higher moral growth than for enjoyment and pleasure as he now found. The discourse bristled with facts and figures which will be more fully reported next month. The lively discussion which followed showed that while all agreed with Mr. Lobb that an increased moral tone in the children of the rising generations could be obtained, still all were not so pessimistic in their views of the present day advancement. Mr. P. Thompson, of Keswick, presided.

A hearty vote of thanks was given to Mr. Lobb for so boldly sounding the note of warning to the young men and women of to-day

On the 29th Miss Fowler's lecture on "Some of the Mothers of Great Men, and what they have taught us," called out many friends of members. The subject was treated historically as well as phrenologically. The mothers of various types of men were brought before the mind's eye, namely, the mothers of Washington, Napoleon, Mendelssohn, Lincoln, George Eliot, Wesley, &c. The responsibilities of parents never cease and so become the ethics of every family.

Prof. Cohen who has been giving a very successful series of lectures on Phrenology at the Y.M.C.A. Buildings, and conducting examinations

in the same science, will continue them for a few evenings longer.—*Sheffield Independent*, Feb.

Mr. and Mrs. John Thompson, of Scarboro', have just finished a very successful visit to Northampton, where they have been lecturing nightly before large and appreciative audiences in the Town Hall. Mr. and Mrs. Thompson are always well received in Northampton, and their lectures on Phrenology and Health always seem to "catch on."

Prof. G. H. J. Dutton has removed from Snow Hill to Special Street, Birmingham.

NOTES AND NEWS OF THE MONTH.

The April Number will contain as many speeches given at the Congress as possible. Others will follow later on.

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The Annual Meeting of the Fowler Phrenological Institute will be held in May, which will form one of the Annual May Meetings as last year. The Diplomas and Certificates will then be awarded.

***

The Fowler Institute Examinations have just taken place, and we are glad to report that Mr. Coleman (London) has gained a Diploma with Honours; Miss Ward (Hastings) a Diploma, and Mrs. Coleman and Mrs. Twyford (London) each Certificates.

These candidates have been working hard for some time past, and deserve the congratulations of the Institute and their friends who have watched their progress from time to time. The work of preparation is no sinecure or apology for the name. The examination tests are severe and searching. The knowledge essential to the attainment of a certificate only, requires both a theoretical understanding of Phrenology and Physiology, and a practical handling of Craniology and the examination of a head; while the Diploma requires a deeper grasp of the subject and a keener analysis of character, including advice on health, business, &c., &c.

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THE GALL'S CENTENARY GUARANTEE FUND.

Money received and promised.

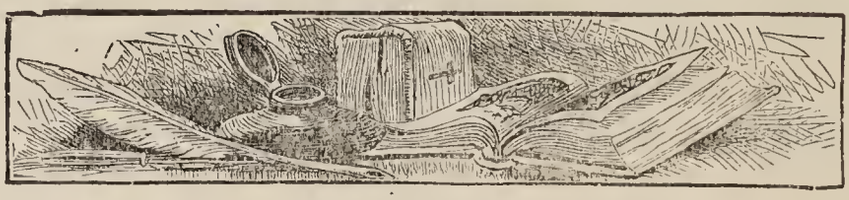
Mr. L. N. F., 21s.; Miss J. A. F., 21s.; Miss A. M. F., 21s.; Mr. M. H. P., 21s.; L. L. F. P., 21s.; L. F. F. P., 21s.; Mrs. C. F. W., 21s.; Mr. C. T., 5s.; Mr. C. Y. M., 5s.; Mr. A. Davies, 20s.; Mr. Mc. K., 10s.; Mr. Grimley, 10s.; Mr. E. B., 2s.; Hon. D. Campbell, 21s.; Mrs. E. W., 1s. 6d.; Miss E. V. C., 2s. 6d.; Mr. P., Jun., 2s. 6d.; Mr. J. S. C., 5s.; Hastings' Lecture, per Miss J. A. F., 21s. 7d.; Mrs. Beer, 21s.; Miss M., per J. A. F., 10s. 6d.; Plate, 6s.; collected

by Mr. G. Pink, 21s. ; Mr. J. T. Gale, 21s. ; collected by J. T. G., 5s. 6d. ; Mr. S., 2s. ; Mr. Gallimore, 20s. ; Mr. and Mrs. G. B. C., 21s. ; Mdlle. C. B., 1s. ; Miss M. L., 2s. 6d. ; Mrs. M., 5s. ; Madam H., 5s. ; collected by Mr. Baker, 32s. 6d. ; Mr. Gosling, 4s. ; collected by Mr. Eade, 21s. ; Mr. J. A., 10s. ; Miss T., 1s. ; Mr. J. Mehta, 7s. ; Mr. H. Fash, 21s. ; collected by Miss C., 1s. ; Mr. Z., 5s. ; Mr. A., 2s. 6d. ; Mr. C., 2s. ; Mr. Cox, 2s. 6d. ; Rev. E. J., 2s. 6d. ; Mr. J. W. T., 10s. 6d. ; Mr. R. B. Doss, 5s. ; Mr. G. L. Lepage, 42s. ; collected by Mr. Becker, 20s. : A Friend, 1s. ; Mr. H. P., 2s. 6d. ; Miss Minton Senhouse, 10s. 6d. ; Mrs. A. W. Twyford, 10s. 6d. ; collected by Mr. Coleman, 13s. 6d. ; collected by Mrs. Coleman, 11s. ; collected by Mr. Rees, 6s. 6d. ; Mr. M., 1s. ; collected by Mrs. B., 5s. ; Mr. D. T. E., 10s. 6d. ; Mr. S. H., 10s. ; collected by Mr. Armstrong, 27s. ; Mr. R. Sly, 42s. ; Mr. R. M. W., 10s. 6d. ; Mr. W. Brown, 100s. ; Mr. W. Musgrave, 21s. ; Mr. C., 2s. 6d. ; Mr. Cousins, 10s. ; Mr. F. C. E., 21s. ; Mr. and Mrs. J. M. S., 31s. 6d. ; Rev. P. S., 2s. 6d. ; Mr. J. L., 21s. ; Mr. A. D., 2s. 6d.—Total, £47 17s. 1d.

The above list contains the subscriptions to the Centenary Fund—on going to press, but some friends have asked to have a little longer time before sending in their cards, so that next month I shall have other sums to report. The Centenary Council are exceedingly grateful to all the subscribers for so kindly sending subscriptions themselves, and also for collecting among their friends. The Council however feel sure that there are still some who would like to take some part in the carrying out of the great celebration, especially when they know that their contributions have helped to erect a tablet on Dr. Gall's birthplace, and therefore the subscription list is still left open.

It seems an appropriate outcome of the Centenary Celebrations in this and other countries, that a memorial tablet has been placed on Dr. Gall's birthplace, with which idea all friends of the science will heartily agree.

Wm. Brown, *Hon. Treasurer.*



BOOK NOTICES.

"How to Study Strangers by Temperaments, Face, and Head," by Nelson Sizer. 6s. (Fowler and Wells Co., New York ; L. N. Fowler and Co., London.) The above is a truly valuable addition to Phrenological literature. Its pages are crowded with the results of the venerable author's rich study and experience. It will, alike, be a valuable acquisition to the new Phrenological enquirer, and to the advanced practical Phrenologist, for its matter is given in a most clear,

intelligible, and concise manner. The writing is truly American in its racy, spicy, interesting mode of presenting facts, and the pages are full of good illustrations, both pictorial and wordy. The early chapters dwell on convincing evidence as to the solidity of Phrenological beliefs; treat on the Temperaments in a most happy manner, and explain the facial angles most lucidly; whilst the after part of the work offers practically to teach the public "How to Study Strangers" in particularly interesting character sketches. In these the interest and enjoyment is much enhanced by apt anecdotes. The chapters on child study and culture are especially helpful and instructive, and those on special lines of life will be of use to many. The book is a truly good and inspiring work, which will be welcomed gladly by all who know anything of the author's former valuable productions.—S. D.

THE "Atmik" contains much interesting matter to English and Indians alike. Mr. Preo Nath Chakraburtty, the Editor, is an enthusiastic Indian Temperance Reformer, and the Feb. number deals with many items of work of a social and scientific character.

CHARACTER SKETCHES FROM PHOTOGRAPHS.

[Persons sending photographs for remarks on their character under this heading must observe the following conditions:—Each photograph must be accompanied by a stamped and directed envelope, for the return of the photograph; the photograph, or photographs (for, where possible, two should be sent, one giving a front, the other a side view), must be good and recent; and, lastly, each application must be accompanied by a remittance (in Postal Order) of 6s., for twelve months' subscription to the MAGAZINE. The leading traits will be given when 2s. 6d. in stamps is enclosed with the photograph, and the MAGAZINE containing the delineation will be sent.—Letters to be addressed to L. N. FOWLER.]

"NANCY."—Here we have before us the photograph of a lady of considerable mental power and influence. The intellectual lobe of the brain being so largely and fully developed, will lead her to be strongly interested in intellectual pursuits. She is naturally an originator of ideas, is full of thought and plans, and is strongly imaginative. As a writer she could do much good work, and also as a speaker. Her mind is naturally bent on philanthropic lines, and with her mental gifts, magnetic power, and considerable force of character, she should be a great power for good in her sphere of life. There is a large amount of sympathy, warmth, and affection in her disposition, and she appears to have the ability to brighten and inspire others in a marked degree. She is naturally a great worker, and is probably one to have many different responsibilities encharged to her, and with her spirited nature is likely to undertake such with success, where others would break down.

E. D.—There is about this young lady a large amount of intellectual vigour, and she needs to keep up her muscular strength in order to sustain this mentality. She is naturally of a studious, thoughtful, original turn of mind, is a good planner and organiser, is inventive and

original in finding ways and means of doing her work. She has plenty of ideas of her own, and has good powers of expressing them, and should do well in writing or speaking. It is natural to her to wish to know the reasons for things, to go deeply into subjects, and not be satisfied with superficial reasons. Her constructive abilities are good both mentally and with her hands. She should be good at contriving and economising with materials, should do well in cutting-out, designing, and dressmaking. Her sympathies are strong, and she is naturally fond of work and benefiting others. There is a large amount of appreciation for fun in her composition. She is naturally open-minded, one willing to look into new ideas, but one who must have good evidence before accepting new ideas as truths. She appears (as far as the photograph will allow us to judge), to be well fitted for a teacher, or also for any line of work demanding a large amount of thought, *e.g.*, as an accountant or clerk.

No. 4*b*.—The intellectual power of this lady is above the average. She will appear to a good advantage in any company, for she can adapt herself to circumstances without losing her individuality of character. She has decided opinions of her own, and will, if settled in life, have a good influence over her husband and family.

She may not be always understood, for she is very sensitive, quite ambitious to do her best, and will kill the fatted calf when her friends come to see her. She takes in everything that is passing around her, and remembers what she hears, where she goes, and what she understands.

She is critical and very intuitive, hence is able to understand the character of others readily.

She appreciates music highly; a good concert does her a world of good. She will be a devoted and sincere friend, but often reserved among strangers.

No. 5*b*.—You are different to your sisters, and yet in some things are like the one above. You are full of life, animation, and fun, and are ready for frolic and sport.

Although you are practical and observing, you are also thoughtful, and you express your thoughts quite spontaneously. You say what you mean and mean what you say in an interesting way, and if you do not always agree with people, they cannot help liking your candour and frankness. Impulsiveness is perhaps the most difficult trait to overcome. You will show this in generosity, in your desire to help people beyond your strength, as well as in quickness of speech. Your temper is not a bad one. You will forgive a person for an injury if there is any sign of contrition. You are full of energy, pluck, enthusiasm. You could take hold of business without learning a trade; in other words, you have adaptiveness which will enable you to succeed in about everything you undertake. You are critical and see your own faults and imperfections before anyone else points them out. You could keep a house full of company lively, and bury your own sorrow for the time. You should be fond of travelling and seeing the world.

THE
Phrenological Magazine.

APRIL, 1896.



(By kind permission of "The Christian Million.")

THE CHARACTOGRAPH OF THE REV. H. P. HUGHES.

PHRENOLOGY does not pretend to make excellencies where there are none, or to point out flaws where they do not appear, but many give Phrenology credit for only flattery, which is an injustice to the science. The duty of a Phrenologist is to combine the qualities which make up and complete the whole organization, for which a study of Physiology, Anatomy, Psychology, is necessary, as well as of the various

working powers of the mind, therefore those who attempt to delineate character without that knowledge are apt to do discredit to the subject just the same as if a medical man attempted to diagnose a case without the necessary knowledge; or like a minister of the gospel, who attempted to speak of the love of Christ without having that love first implanted within, or without having read his Bible.

At the recent Evangelical Free Church Congress at Nottingham, a great diversity of character was manifested by the distinguished preachers who took part. We think there are none who could help seeing the great diversity of characteristics in such men for instance as the Rev. Dr. Parker, D.D., Rev. Charles Garrett, Rev. A. Holiday, Rev. J. H. Jowett, M.A., Dr. Robertson Nicoll, Rev. C. A. Berry, Rev. H. P. Hughes, M.A., Dr. Munro Gibson, R. W. Perks, Esq., M.P., and A. E. Fletcher, Esq. We have on other occasions taken the opportunity to speak on the character of some of the above-named gentlemen, and about others we shall still have something to say.

The Rev. Hugh Price Hughes, M.A., has a remarkable organization, and one capable of exercising an immense influence, which betokens culture of both heart and brain. He has by nature a tough, wiry, and working constitution. Such a man will die with his harness on, rather than allow his powers to rust, lie fallow, or go to seed. He has great recuperative power, and though exhausted one day he will be at work the next. His brain is an active one, in fact it must be difficult for him to draw the line and stop work, for he is alive all over, and none of the sections, departments, or faculties of his brain seem to have the tendency to nap during the day time.

He must have come from a superior stock, for he has inherited his fineness of organization and texture of brain from his mother, and his wiriness and motive temperament from his father. Having thus the combination of the nervous-bilious, or as the modern Phrenologists say, mental-motive temperament, he has the capacity to endure; but although this is so, he cannot take undue liberties with his organization and exhaust himself prematurely, and expect to stand the repeated strain that all his desires make him wishful to carry out, but with ordinary care he can quite easily support and organize more work than half a dozen ordinary minds. His nature is electric, and this electricity manifests itself first through his social nature in the making of humanity one family; secondly, through his intellectual faculties in lighting up his thoughts; and thirdly, through his moral faculties by

giving colour to his religious views and opinions. Such a nature as his is full of enthusiasm, fire, and that kind of magnetism that is contagious. In the first place, he has decidedly a perceptive mind, making practical his thoughts, ideas, and schemes of work. He combines his energy with his practical insight into men and things, and hence knows how to use material to the best advantage, and can thus set people to work and inspire them with courage in many philanthropic ways.

It is not any stretch of the imagination to say that the strong developments over the brow as well as over the ears enable him to utilize everything that is usable for the gratification of his moral qualities which are also very strong. He is a born organizer, and is never so happy as when planning out fresh schemes of work and enlarging the scope of some moral enterprise.

It will be noticed that his head is high from the opening of the ear to the superior region or top of the head, hence he will be known for fixedness of purpose, perseverance in accomplishing difficult tasks, and tenacity in upholding what he believes to be right. He is one who would substantiate his opinions by moral courage and defend the weak and helpless through his strong sympathies and large-heartedness.

His Benevolence works actively with his social qualities, hence it is like an electric spring or sensitive plate which seems to reproduce the sufferings of others, and they in their turn react upon his sensitive nature. Such a man with such an organization cannot have very limited views of political life, and hence one would expect to find him on the broad side of liberalism, engaging in works that require an aggressive spirit and reformatory action. Such a mind could not well leave out the half of humanity from his sympathies or prayers, for he is capable of recognising the hidden value of the weaker sex, and of understanding their moral and spiritual strength as useful in the moral commonwealth of humanity, therefore it is not surprising to find him a friend to the cause of womanhood in the practical, social, and philanthropic spheres of life.

Intellectually we are introduced to one who has a keen, sharp, clear manifestation of mind in matters of criticism in argument and philosophy. He is a man who (like Napoleon) is capable of studying character accurately, for he has an intuitive discernment of mind and can generally come to quick decisions regarding the character and motives of people, as well as their ability to work. His Intuition must also manifest itself in study, and the dissection of subjects for discourse on small and great matters, enabling him to ripen

his judgment and quicken his decisions with regard to what is before him. He has availability of talent, and although not so purely philosophical as practical, yet sufficiently so to meet any metaphysical objector on all social and moral subjects. He will, however, never allow his mind to be *lost* in philosophical or mental speculations.

His versatility of mind must show itself in a variety of subjects, for his artistic, critical, and scientific faculties are all so strongly represented that he has a keen appreciation for all subjects that touch upon those questions.

It will be noticed that he has characteristic eyebrows, which have the peculiar tendency to raise the outer angle of the eye, the faculty beneath this point gives him ability to recognise system and method in work; hardly anything annoys him more than to have work begun without a systematic foundation, therefore he must be known for his own remarkable power in this respect. He has not the prudishness of the too *precise man*, but knows how to weigh and balance the force of his work. He is not one to court admiration, as will be seen by the comparative falling away of the region in the crown of the head just below and the back of Conscientiousness, hence he may bring himself into sharp contact with those whose opinions differ from his own, without studying what effect his words will have upon others. He cares little for mere fashion.

In short, he will be known for his enthusiasm, restlessness, and large-heartedness; for his practical energy and force of mind; for his organizing skill, keen sympathies, and his cosmopolitan spirit.

The Rev. Hugh Price Hughes, at St. James's Hall, on Sunday evening, March 8th, said: "This week an International Congress of Phrenologists celebrates in London the Centenary of Dr. Gall, who began lecturing on Phrenology at Vienna exactly one hundred years ago. The promoters of this International gathering have invited me to refer to the subject to-night, and have suggested a particular line of thought which seemed to them proper for ministers of religion who would deal with the matter in any way. I do not know how far the line of thought I have been led to would coincide with their ideas.

"When I was a boy Phrenology was very much ridiculed, but I do not think it is ridiculed now. Sir G. Mackenzie, for example, says: 'Phrenology is establishing itself wherever its immense value has been rightly understood.' And a great many of the most eminent men and distinguished thinkers of our own time have undoubtedly asserted that the progress of

Physiology and Psychology is undoubtedly in the direction of the fundamental doctrines of Dr. Gall.

"It has always seemed to me that the only serious peril of this particular line of thought has the tendency towards forming a fatalistic conception of human conduct; for after all a man's conduct does not depend fundamentally on the shape of his brain any more than on the shape of his hands, although he himself may undoubtedly modify greatly the shape of his brain and the shape of his hand. On the other hand he may be greatly influenced by the shape of his brain. The soul and body continually react one upon the other; and perhaps now more than any other time we realize the fearful extent to which we are influenced by the body. A careful study of our body, especially of the face and the skull, is likely to throw a flood of light upon our special tendencies, aptitudes, and capacities. For this reason it has always seemed to me equally foolish to despise or to idolize Phrenology. The great moral of all such studies for us as Christians is, as the promoters of this movement have suggested, found in the chapter before us, 1 Cor., 12th chapter. And the moral is this: That there is a definitely appointed division of labour in the human world; God does not wish us all to serve Him in precisely the same way. Our bodies greatly differ from one another. I do not know that it is equally obvious to everybody that our minds correspondingly differ. The differences in the body correspond to differences in the mind, and there is no doubt that God assigns to us in this world the sphere of service in which we can most effectually serve Him and our fellow creatures. To use a common expression, it is a terrible mistake to put a round peg in a square hole, and I suppose the greatest and most difficult of all problems to anxious parents is this,—to what shall I bring up my son, to what shall I bring up my daughter?

"Now by all means examine the skulls and the faces of your children, and learn from their physical manifestations all you can learn about their special bent. Watch them in their infancy and childhood, and if they have any special bent encourage it. Let them concentrate their life not on what they can do, but on what they can do best. Let them not waste their lives on odd jobs, unless God has clearly indicated that odd jobs is their present best *rôle*. There is a tendency in these days to fritter away our best. And there is an apparently opposite but really similar tendency towards an excessive concentration, especially in the Factory system. God never meant men to be machines; and change of work is very often the best relief and rest. I quite agree with the

Phrenologists that we ought to avail ourselves of every indication and every source of information when our children are young, in order to discover what is their natural bent and disposition, what is their special talent.

"There can be no question that to every one there is given a divinely appointed work. God meant me to be a minister of religion,—I have never doubted that from the time that I was a boy. And it is equally certain that every man and woman in this hall is as truly, and definitely, and specifically called to some special service, as I was. God has not called you into this world in order that you might stumble into some work, and the great business of life is to discover what that work is. This we can do (1) by prayer, (2) by watching the signs of the times, (3) by consulting the best and wisest among us,—for God intends that we should help each other; and lastly, we must do what Carlyle was so fond, and wisely fond of telling his own generation to do, do the duty that lies nearest to hand."

(The subject of the sermon throughout was "The Spirit of God.") J. A. F.



THE PRINCIPLES OF PHRENOLOGY AS LAID DOWN BY THE DISCOVERER OF THE SCIENCE, DR F. J. GALL, IN 1796.*

By L. N. Fowler.

IT is fitting that, as President of this Centenary Congress, I should first draw attention to the Principles laid down by Dr. Gall a century ago, and in as brief a way as possible indicate our indebtedness to the greatest of discoverers and benefactors of mankind.

Other members of the Congress will touch on the Patho logical, the Hygienic and Anatomical side of the question,

* Paper read at the Congress of the International Centenary.

and in this way the subject should be thoroughly ventilated and much good result.

This subject to my mind is one of the most important departments of Anthropology for us to investigate.

Only within the last century has the great bulk of our present knowledge in regard to the brain gradually taken shape from the clouds of error with which the early anatomists surrounded it.

I should therefore like to point out a few of the early ideas of the functions of the brain, and trace the outline of our position in the present day, by the Principles laid down by *Dr. Gall.*

According to *Aristotle,* the heart was the seat of the "rational soul," and the nerves of sensation and motion arose therefrom.

The brain was described by him as an inert viscous, cold and bloodless, and scarcely to be enumerated amongst the other organs of the body, seeing that it was of no use except to cool the heart.

The grandson of *Aristotle* renounced the views which he had been taught by the great master. He and *Herophilus* (about 300 B.C.) were probably the first to dissect the human brain. He originally said that the sensory nerves arose from the membranes of the brain, and the motor nerves from the cerebrum, though much later in life he modified this doctrine and declared that both classes of nerves arose from the medullary matter of the brain; also that the "animal spirits" proceeded from the brain, and the "vital spirits" from the heart.

Galen (about A.D. 150) set himself to refute the doctrine of Aristotle. He showed that the brain of animals was hot instead of cold, and that it was well supplied with blood. He pointed out that the brain was of the same substance as the nerves, but softer, as it necessarily should be, inasmuch as it receives all the sensations, perceives all the imaginations, and then has to comprehend all the objects of the understanding, for what is soft is more easily changed that what is hard, though some think that the brain being soft cannot receive or retain impressions that are permanent. Since double nerves are necessary, the soft for sensation, the hard for motion, so also is the brain double, the anterior being the softer, the posterior being the harder. The superior or "lateral ventricles" were, according to *Galen,* endowed with the highest functions.

Some centuries afterwards, according to *Prochaska:* "The Arabs distributed the animal functions among the ventricles

of the brain, so that one of the anterior ventricles they made the seat of common sensation, the other of the imaginative faculty ; the third ventricle was the seat of the understanding, and the fourth of memory." But about the end of the sixteenth and the beginning of the seventeenth centuries, *Casper Bauhin*, *Varolius*, *Spigelius*, and other anatomists endeavoured to show, in opposition to *Galen*, that the ventricles of the brain are not the factories and storehouses of the "animal spirits," and that they are more properly to be regarded as "accidental structures" which have no other use than to receive the excreta and residuum formed during the nutrition of the brain.

The faculties of the mind such as perception, imagination, understanding, and memory, were banished from the ventricles together with the animal spirits, and were located by some in the solid mass of the brain ; by others, were affirmed to be properties of the immaterial and rational soul alone, and in no wise dependent on the body.

Malpighi considered the cortical substance of the brain to be a true glandular structure.

Willis, as we know, has been styled the "father of Phrenology," on account of the extent to which he assigned to each particular part of the brain a special influence on the mind.

He held, "that the cerebrum subserves the animal functions and the voluntary motions, the cerebellum the involuntary ; that a perception of all the sensations takes place in the ascending fibres of the corpora striata, and that through the descending fibres voluntary movements are excited ; that the understanding is seated in the corpus callosum, and memory in the convolutions, which are its storehouses ; that the animal spirits are generated in the cortex of the cerebrum and cerebellum from the arterial blood."

Vieussens decided that "the pineal body is not the seat of the soul, but a lymphatic gland."

The successors of *Willis* adopted some of his doctrines but refuted others. Much bootless discussion was carried on by *Boerhaave* and others, as to the essential nature of the animal spirits, and in the early part of the eighteenth century the following views were also expressed as to the uses of certain portions of the brain.

Vieussens placed the seat of imagination in the centrum ovale ; *Lancisi* and *Peyronie* maintained that all sensation is felt and motion excited in the corpus callosum.

Meyer placed the seat of memory in the cortical matter, sensation at the origin of the nerves, and abstract ideas in the cerebellum. Many, however, acknowledge that it was

not possible to determine the seat of the mental faculties with any accuracy, although there could be no doubt that nature had not formed so many and so various divisions of the cerebrum and cerebellum without an object.

It is further interesting to note that *Prochaska* "considered it by no means improbable that each division of the intellect has its allotted organ in the brain," though, as he himself frankly admitted, nothing definite could at that time be said on the subject. "Hitherto it has not been possible," he adds, "to determine what portions of the cerebrum or cerebellum are specially subservient to this or that faculty of the mind. The conjectures by which eminent men have attempted to determine these are extremely improbable, and that department of physiology is as obscure now as ever it was."

That period has happily passed.

It must not be forgotten, however, that it was *Prochaska* himself who first fully described the nature of "reflex movements."

What has here been already said will indicate how much required to be done; and what is about to be said will give some faint idea of the present paucity of real knowledge, and of the need in which we stand of much further light in many directions.

The idea that the brain is the principal organ of mind, and that there is a localization of functions in its several parts, was, as we have seen, a fundamental position fully realised by *Prochaska* and others long before *Gall* in 1796 and *Spurzheim* (1805-1826) began zealously to study the anatomy of the organ and so promulgate in connection therewith a Physiognomical System which soon attracted great attention under the name of Phrenology.

The eminent physiologist *Flourens*, who is said to have been the initiator of experimental research as directed to the determination of the Functions of the Brain, felt entitled to conclude that there was no localization of functions in detail, that is, of special functions in special regions of the cerebral hemispheres.

Dr. Bastian, after mentally weighing the evidence of the theories of *Gall* and *Spurzheim* with those of *Flourens*, seems in some doubt whether to fall on the rocks of Scylla or be drawn into the whirlpool of Charybdis, for he calls the system of the former "altogether defective in its psychological analysis, eminently unsatisfactory in its localization, and in short as unreliable in its methods as it was inconclusive in its results." While of *Flourens*' he says, "are we to run into the opposite extreme and subscribe to the doctrines of one

who was altogether opposed to any localization of function in detail, and whose views could not claim a ready assent." "If," he continues, "we are to regard the brain as the principal organ of the mind, and to look upon each mental operation as one of the manifestations of its functional activity, all analogy and even probability would point to the conclusion that a definite order must be observed, and that identical mental operations will always be associated with the functional activity of identical tracts of nerve fibres and cells in the brain and its dependencies. We know that the Olfactory, the Optic, and the Auditory nerves, each go to different parts of the brain, so that the primary processes in relation to the exercise of the corresponding senses are distinct from one another."

Here *Dr. Bastian* seems to answer his own doubt, and considers a definite order must be observed, which has been carried out in all anthropological researches as it would seem to be a simple *à priori* necessity.

The following points are for scientists of to-day to consider. First, whether in the event of localization being a reality, the several mental operations or faculties are dependent upon separate areas of brain-substance. Secondly, whether the localization is one characterized by mere distinctness of cells and fibres, which, however, so far as position is concerned, may be interblended with others having different functions.

Have we, in fact, to do with topographically separate areas of brain-tissue, or merely with distinct cell and fibre mechanisms existing in a more or less diffuse and mutually interblended manner?

Brown-Sequard expressed himself most positively in favour of the diffuse and interblended arrangement; with which idea Dr. Bastian seems to agree, for, whilst a topographically separate localization of independent "faculties" seems altogether improbable, he fully believes that certain portions of the Cerebral Hemispheres—the Anterior Lobes, for instance—are always concerned in the carrying on of intellectual and volitional operations of practically the same nature, though of different degrees of complexity in different individuals.

Bonnet believed each portion of the brain to have a specifically separate function, and *Herbert Spencer* has said that "No physiologist can long resist the conviction that different parts of the cerebrum subserve different kinds of mental action."

Localization of function is the law of all organization whatever; separateness of duty is universally accompanied

with separateness of structure, and it would be marvellous were an exception to exist in the cerebral hemispheres.

It is to pathological observations with regard to disease or mental weakness that we look for evidence that will establish other facts on the health and disease of certain motor centres of the brain.

The medical world of Vienna is at present greatly exercised in regard to an operation for the cure of epilepsy. The operators are *Dr. Benedikt*, professor of neurology, and *Dr. Von Mosetig*, professor of surgery. The new method consists in trepanning, or the extirpation of those parts of the grey matter of the brain in which the seat of illness is supposed to lie. To effect this, it is not necessary to open the skull in order to search for the diseased parts of the brain, as *Prof. Benedikt*, on the strength of his phrenological studies, believes that he has found a rule by which the spot of the brain that should be removed can be precisely ascertained after an accurate observation of the particular form of disease. By these means the opening in the skull need not be larger than one centimètre in diameter.

Three patients treated after the new method were recently presented by *Dr. Benedikt* to a select gathering of the leading Professors of Medicine at Vienna University, and the savant was unanimously congratulated on his discovery. The patients, two boys of 15 and a girl of 18, had had two or three epileptic attacks daily, but have been free from them since the operation, besides feeling perfectly well in other respects. Notwithstanding his apparent success, *Prof. Benedikt* was careful to state that a conclusive judgment on the new treatment cannot be given for several years, for the reason that epilepsy, after disappearing for some time, often recurs.

Ought not *Professor Benedikt's* statement respecting the topography of the skull to have some weight with us? He says, "No scientific man, even if he does not altogether agree with Gall, disputes the doctrine that the construction of the skull is remarkably proportionate to the whole anthropological organization in brutes and in man, and the whole of Craniology, as it is understood by anatomists and anthropologists, would have no meaning if this idea were not the leading one." *

What do we therefore find in looking over the Principles laid down by Dr. Gall? That he revolutionized the methods of brain dissections by reversing them, for instead of slicing the brain from the top, he proposed the nerves and fibres should be traced from the base upward.

* "Treatise on the Human Skeleton."

His first Principle was, That the mind directly depends upon the brain, and this whether the brain be regarded as the origin or the instrument of mind. Hence the brain is the Organ of the mind, and the manifestation of mind is said to be the Function of the brain.

His second Principle was, That the mind is divided into Faculties, and the brain into Organs, thus we have the Organ of Firmness and the Organ of Tune, &c., &c.

His third Principle was, All the faculties of the mind are manifested by different parts of the brain, and each particular faculty depends upon its own particular part of the brain. Thus the promptings of Tune or Benevolence being distinct faculties are each connected with a particular and different part of the brain.

His fourth Principle was, That all the faculties are innate in Man and Animals; that man has all the primary faculties necessary for his use; that all men start with the same number of faculties, and that none are the creation of education, though the latter may help to evolve hidden talents.

His fifth Principle was, That a close correspondence exists between the size of an Organ and the power of Functional Manifestation, hence, "Size, other things being equal, is a measure of power."

Dr. Gall laboured assiduously to prove that each discovery was well authenticated and verified, before he sought to establish any of his researches, hence, they have stood the test of ages, and we are the better men and women to-day for his magnificent monument of work. Let us in our turn seek to make the world better than we found it, and be stimulated to-day by his example—a century ago.

PHRENOLOGY IN BUSINESS LIFE.*

By Wm. Brown, Esq., J.P.

BEFORE calling attention to the advantages of a knowledge of Phrenology to the man of business, I wish as one of the Centenary Committee to thank you for the hearty response you have made to do honour to the memory of Dr. Gall, the great founder of Phrenology.

Men of talent we can count by the thousands; they

* Paper read at the Congress of the International Centenary.

reproduce, and men of genius only by the hundreds; they create.

Dr. Gall was a genius. He was a creator. It has taken the evolution of one hundred generations to produce a Dr. Gall.

Genius has given us astronomers like Copernicus, Galileo, and Newton; geologists like Hugh Miller, Geikie, and Dawson; chemists like Priestly, Dalton, and Faraday; and now is added to the mighty roll of honour the name of Dr. François Joseph Gall.

The astronomer has surveyed the domain of space and opened up to us the wonders of the universe; the geologist has delved into the earth and harmonized the physical phenomena with the revealed testimony of creation; the chemist has investigated the hidden resources of nature and demonstrated the potentiality of matter and applied its power to human necessities.

Each in their order have, as instruments in God's hands, revealed His glory and marvellous love.

But to Dr. Gall only was revealed the inspiration and honour of elaborating the marvellous handiwork of the great creation in relation to the mind of man and its activities. He worked, he fought, he won. To Spurzheim and Combe he handed the torch, and the talents of O. S. and Lorenzo N. Fowler have fed the flame, and the civilization of the Old and New Worlds is reaping the harvest. If any assurance is wanted for its continued progress the presence of so many Phrenologists and friends here to-day is a guarantee that the great work begun by Dr. Gall in 1796 will be continued, and Phrenology, or the science of Human Nature, will become the most potent element in the elevation of humanity.

A hundred years hence, when the Bi-Centenary of Dr. Gall takes place, society will have been reformed because it will have been educated Phrenologically, it will have been legislated Phrenologically, it will have been preached to and taught Phrenologically, it will have been married Phrenologically, it will have lived and will die Phrenologically.

Now as regards Phrenology and Business, I am glad to add my testimony to its value from a commercial point of view.

The enquiring mind may say, If it has the value you attach to it, why has it been hidden so long?

In reply I say it has practically been in use from the very beginning, but there seems to be in the order of things a time for the real advent or ripening of all things. In the past some men seemed to possess a keener insight into men and things than others. They were thought to be before their time, but in reality it was nothing more than the use they

were making of their abilities Phrenologically by using men as means to an end.

Phrenology defines what kind of man a man is, and a shrewd business man educated Phrenologically uses men differing in quality and power of mind as a means to accomplish his purposes, and in proportion as he discerns the differences and understands the value of men and adapts them, does he obtain an advantage over his fellows, because he places them in a position to do what they are best adapted to accomplish.

We are living in a competitive age, with our energies at high pressure point, and hence the necessity that adaptability should be properly understood by the business man or manufacturer.

How to succeed in this world has become an important question, and when it is said that success in life is possible to all who take the right means to obtain it, it is doubted ; but it has experience to support it.

One of the benefits arising from a knowledge of Phrenology is that it points out how to become successful from a commercial point of view.

Naturally we feel that the most important condition of success, is being placed in such a sphere of life as is most suited to temperament and ability.

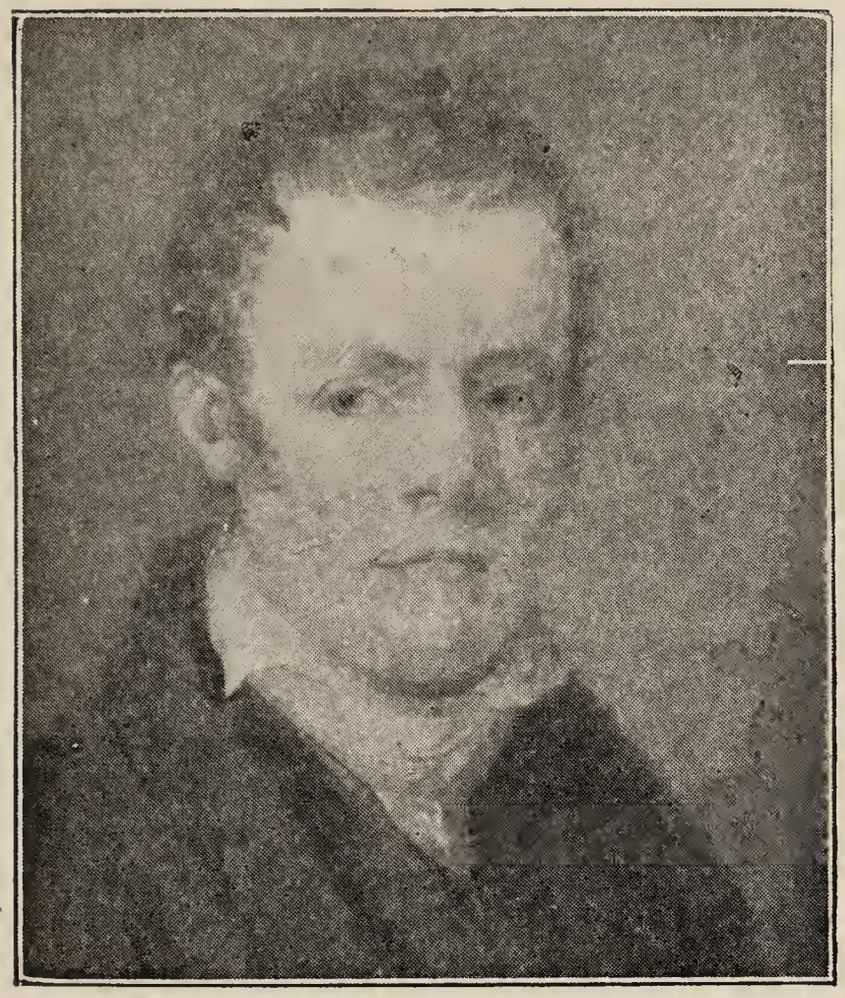
Occupation then is not arduous ; on the contrary, it is performed with a willingness and ease that renders it agreeable and profitable to employer and employed.

The advantages gained are enormous. Master and man are satisfied, and being in sympathy with the occupation there is a constant growth towards perfectness, and results and success are earlier and easier obtained. On the other hand, when young men blindly rush into occupations totally disregarding all the visible and known fundamental laws of adaptation, need it be a matter of surprise that in after years they find life a failure, which might easily have been obviated had they hesitated on the threshold and taken the necessary steps to obtain knowledge or information close at hand ?

It is quite time that we began to take a broader view of the love of God, and realized that He intended every man and woman also to be in his or her right place.

It is not consistent with the Divine fitness of things that it is His will that such mistakes need be.

His purposes could be accomplished more effectually by harmonious activities, so that we could make the best of this life, than by starting wrong and only discovering our mistake when it is too late.



OUR FIRST PHRENOLOGISTS.

Interesting Notes on their Life, Work, and Character.

No. II.—Dr. Spurzheim.

By J. Millott Severn, F.B.P.A.

(*Continued from page 98.*)

THE above portrait of Dr. Spurzheim is taken from a painting which was in the possession of the Edinborough Phrenological Society, and it may be considered as a good, if not the best likeness we have of him,—how full of character, determination, force, observation, intuition, critical power, and reason; yet, withal, how sympathetic, widely-well-wishing, philanthropic, and refined; his was not an ordinary physiognomy.

John Gaspar Spurzheim, the co-worker with Dr. Gall in his scientific researches and discoveries, was an eminent and a clever Anatomist and Physiologist. He was born on the 31st of Dec., 1776, at Longuich, near Treaves, on the Moselle. His father, who cultivated a farm, intended him to be educated for

the clerical profession. He acquired his education at the University of Treaves, where he matriculated in 1791. Shortly after, in 1792, the republican armies of France over-ran the south of Germany and seized upon Treaves; whereon, Spurzheim retired to Vienna, where he was received into the family of Count Splangen, who entrusted to him the education of his sons, after which he terminated his studies in the medical schools.

Dr. Gall at this time was settled as a physician in Vienna, and his time being greatly occupied in his professional duties, he engaged an assistant to dissect for him. In 1800, Spurzheim became a student of Gall's. He entered, at once, with great zeal into the consideration of the new doctrines, and in 1804 he became the co-worker and associate with Dr. Gall in his labours. With redoubled zeal and accelerated power they pursued their investigations together. Spurzheim especially undertook the prosecution of the anatomical department, and in their public and private demonstrations he always made the dissections while Gall explained them to the students. They continued their researches in common until in June, 1813, Spurzheim paid a visit to Vienna, where he took his degree as Doctor of Medicine. Leaving Dr. Gall in Paris in 1814, he came over to England to promulgate their doctrines. For some time he located himself in London, where he delivered lectures, and in addition published "The Physiognomical Systems of Drs. Gall and Spurzheim," "Outlines of the Physiognomical System," and "Observations on the Deranged Manifestations of Mind or Insanity." He also delivered lectures in Bath, Bristol, Dublin, Cork, Liverpool, and Edinborough. Having returned to London in 1817, he gave another course of lectures and became a licentiate of the Royal College of Physicians, London.

Phrenology met with the most strenuous opposition and ridicule on its first being introduced into Edinborough. The most scathing and abusive article that could possibly be written appearing as a critiscism of Gall and Spurzheim's doctrines in the 49th number of the *Edinborough Review*, the leading critical journal at that time; yet, notwithstanding this, that city eventually became one of its greatest strongholds.

Dr. Spurzheim made many converts to this new science amongst the members of the medical profession and other learned societies during his lecturing tours in this country. It was at one of his demonstrations of brain dissection that George Combe became acquainted with Dr. Spurzheim.

He occasionally visited Paris, and permanently, as he then conceived, settled there in 1818; for about this time he

married Madam Perier, and so attached were her relatives to this amiable man that they induced him to make that city his biding place. Mrs. Spurzheim was spoken of as a pleasing, accomplished, and valuable woman. Many of the beautiful drawings which illustrated his later works, and which Spurzheim exhibited at his lectures, were the productions of her pencil.

For a few years his time was distributed between England and France, during the interval of which he wrote and published several of his valuable works in the English language, and at Paris each year he delivered two courses of lectures on the Anatomy, Physiology, and Pathology of the Brain, &c.

In 1825 he again delivered two courses of eighteen lectures in London, besides several courses of dissections of the brain at St. Thomas's and St. Bartholomew's Hospitals.

The French Government having prohibited the delivery of all lectures without its special permission, Dr. Spurzheim left Paris in 1826 with the intention of settling permanently in England, and again delivered a course of lectures in London to an overflowing audience, after which he continued his lectures in some of the principal English towns, including also Scotland and Ireland. During this year he completed a course of lectures at the University of Cambridge, where he was received with distinguished respect. The science was now making considerable progress, influential Phrenological Societies were being formed in London and in many of the principal towns and cities in Great Britain. Writing from his residence in Gower Street, London, in 1826, to Mr. Carmichael, Dublin, he says :—"The pleasure to see you and my friends in Dublin is postponed. I return to France for the present, and am willing to pay a visit to Dublin at the beginning of next winter if a class can be assured. If this be possible, I remain in England. Here the progress of Phrenology is remarkable. I have lectured at the London Institution to such an audience as never before was brought together by any scientific subject."

By special engagement, he lectured again at Cambridge in 1827. The use of one of the public lecture rooms of that University being granted to him by licence from the Vice-Chancellor. His audience exceeded one hundred in number and comprised men of the first name and influence in the University. He lectured on a dissection of the brain more than once in the lecture room of the anatomical professor. An eminent scholar of Cambridge, writing to a friend in Edinborough, says :—"Spurzheim was feasted in the College Halls every day he was here, and our Anatomical, and I

believe our Medical Professors, are amongst those most favourably disposed to the science."

After lecturing in Bath, Bristol, and Hull, he journeyed on to Edinburgh where he arrived by invitation in the first week in January, 1828, accompanied by Mrs. Spurzheim. On this occasion his reception formed a strong contrast to that which he had experienced eleven years before.

On the 25th of January the Phrenological Society gave a dinner in honour of Dr. Spurzheim. The Society was represented by a number of distinguished gentlemen, including



Dr. Spurzheim.

Mr. George Combe, Sir George S. Mackenzie, the Hon. D. G. Haliburton, P. Neill, Esq., Dr. Andrew Combe, Rev. David Welsh, Mr. James Simpson, &c. The enthusiasm of that day would not readily be forgotten. The health of Drs. Gall and Spurzheim was drank; their merits, the progress of the Society, Phrenology, and other interesting topics were enthusiastically discussed. Dr. Spurzheim, addressing the meeting, said:—"Gentlemen, I never felt so much as at the present moment the want of mental powers necessary to express the gratification and gratitude I feel. This day is for me a day of joy I never hoped to see. My joy would be complete were Dr. Gall amongst us. I heartily thank you in

the name of Dr. Gall and in mine for the honour you have done us in drinking our healths." Only a few months after this, hearing of Dr. Gall's illness, Spurzheim hastened to Paris to see his old master, who had expressed a wish to see him, but on his arrival Dr. Gall was unfortunately too ill to be seen. There had been some little differences between them of late years, but their strong attachment and regard for each other and for the science they advocated were strongly evident.

Spurzheim continued his work and lectures in Great Britain, lecturing rather extensively in some of the principal English towns, and was constantly winning new converts to the science.

Towards the end of the year 1829 he was bereaved of his excellent wife, to whom he was warmly attached, and whose death was a severe wound to his affections. In consequence of this loss, he was prevented from lecturing during the winter 1829-30. In April, 1830, he gave a very successful course of lectures at the Dublin Institution, and, at the request of a number of medical gentlemen, he also gave a course on the Anatomy, Physiology, and Pathology of the brain at the School of Anatomy, Medicine and Surgery, in Park Street. During his visit to Dublin he was enrolled in the list of Honorary Members of the Royal Irish Academy.

Having been invited to lecture in the United States, he set sail for New York in June, 1832, with the full hope of establishing his doctrines there. He was to have lectured in most of the towns; even the villages were preparing to avail themselves of his visit. He commenced his lectures in Boston, lecturing there three evenings in the week, and on alternate evenings at Havard University, Cambridge, a short distance from Boston, while in the mornings he delivered occasional lectures to the medical faculty on the structure and uses of the brain; and such was the interest and admiration he excited that his time was in constant demand. His earnestness and good-nature disposed him to undertake too much, which strain, together with the sudden changes to which he was exposed, brought on a chill and a collapse of the system, which developed into a fever. After being confined to his room for about fifteen days, the disease assumed an alarming aspect. Had he lived to complete the work he was wishful of doing during his visit to America, the good he would have done is incalculable, but the time was come when the world was to be deprived of this great genius—this great philosopher and friend of man. He died at Boston on the 10th of November, 1832.

The honours paid by the Americans to Dr. Spurzheim's memory reflect on them the highest credit. Although he had been but a few weeks amongst them his virtues and worth were known and acknowledged, and his death was deeply lamented. His amiable manners, his practical knowledge, his benevolent disposition and purposes, his active and discriminating mind, all engaged the good opinions even of the prejudiced, and won the affections of the candid and enlightened.

Crowds attended his funeral; it is stated that no votary of science or lover of truth in that enthusiastic metropolis was absent, and eulogies were pronounced and requiems sung over his grave, and a substantial monument was soon erected over his remains. The following is an ode composed for the funeral of Dr. Spurzheim by the Rev. John Pierpoint:—

Stranger, there is bending o'er thee,
Many an eye with sorrow wet;
All our stricken hearts deplore thee:
Who, that knew thee, can forget?
Who forget what thou hast spoken?
Who, thine eye—thy noble frame?
But, that golden bowl is broken,
In the greatness of thy fame.

Autumn's leaves shall fall and wither
On the spot where thou shalt rest;
'Tis in love we bear thee thither,
To thy mourning mother's breast.
For the store of science brought us,
For the charm thy goodness gave
To the lessons thou hast taught us,
Can we give thee but a grave?

Nature's priest how pure and fervent
Was thy worship at her shrine!
Friend of man—of God the servant,
Advocate of truths divine,—
Taught and charmed as by no other,
We have been and hoped to be;
But while waiting round thee, brother,
For thy light, 'tis dark with thee!

Dark with thee!—no; thy Creator,
All whose creatures and whose laws
Thou didst love,—shall give thee greater
Light than earth's, as earth withdraws.
To thy God thy God-like spirit
Back we give in filial trust;
Thy cold clay—we grieve to bear it
To its chamber—but we must.

Drs. Gall and Spurzheim were indefatigable workers in addition to their continuous lectures, demonstrations, experiments, discoveries, and researches. We are indebted to them

for many most valuable works on Phrenology, the Physiology of the Brain, Education, Philosophy, records of their discoveries, &c. One of their works on "The Anatomy and Physiology of the Brain and Nervous System," a most magnificent work with an atlas of 100 plates, being published at 1,000 francs. As another instance of the esteem manifested by individuals ranking amongst the highest classes towards Drs. Gall and Spurzheim and the doctrines they advocated, it is stated that Prince Metternich, who in his earlier years was a pupil of Dr. Gall's, and who had in latter years consulted him as a physician, guaranteed the expense of publishing this last named great work. One of Dr. Gall's large works is dedicated to Prince Metternich.

The Science of Mind and the Anatomy and Physiology of the Brain assumed at entirely different aspect in the hands of these two great philosophers and scientists; new discoveries regarding both the physical and mental functions of the brain were continually being made by them, and publicly demonstrated. It is acknowledged even at the present day that Drs. Gall and Spurzheim's system of dissecting the brain has not been superseded.

The brothers, Mr. George and Dr. Andrew Combe were the next to follow in succession to Dr. Gall and Dr. Spurzheim.

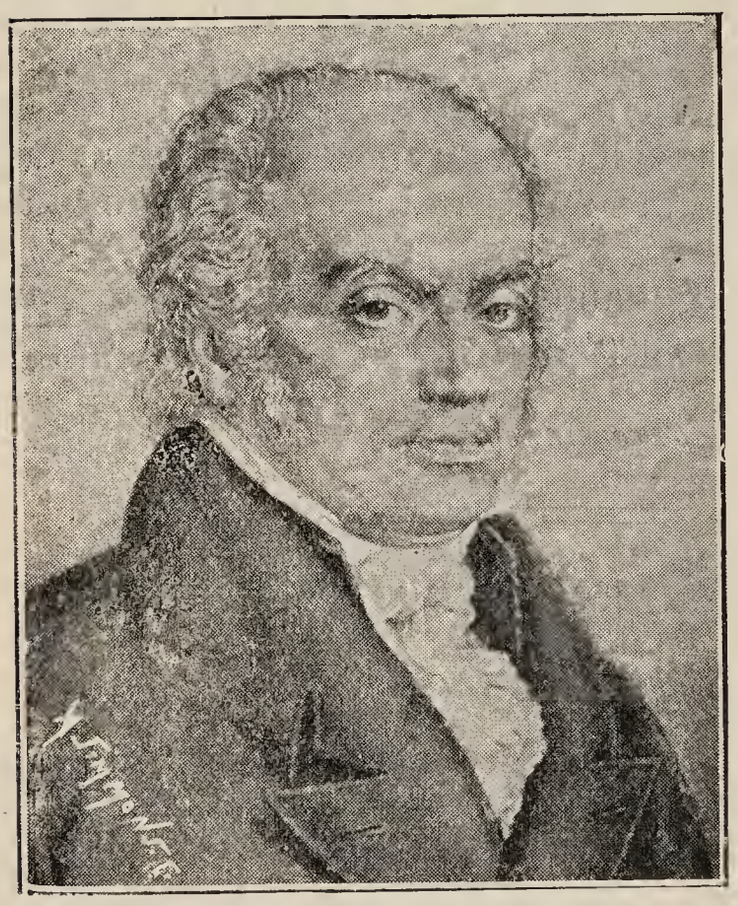
(To be continued.)

THE GALL CENTENARY GUARANTEE FUND.

(Continued from page 130.)

Mr. Keswick and family, 31s.; collected by Mr. K., 3s. 6d.; Mr. J. P., 20s.; Miss J. H., 21s.; Mr. R. Sly, 63s.; Mr. and Mrs. H. H., 10s. 6d.; Erimus, Manchester, 10s. 6d.; Miss Smith, 21s.; Miss P., 2s. 6d.; Mr. W. H. King, 21s.; Mr. and Mrs. E. B., 21s.; H. E. C., 10s.; I. W. H., 10s.; collected by Miss Dexter, 7s.; Miss Hill, 5s.; Mr. Verner, 2s. 6d.; Mr. R. B. D. Wells, 42s.; collected by Mr. J. A., 2s.; collected by Mr. J. Thompson, Africa, 12s. 6d.; Mr. Mills, 10s. 6d.; Mr. T. G., Jun., 2s. 6d.; Sevenoaks lecture, per J. A. F., 20s.; Mrs. D. M., 5s.; collected by Mr. Constable, 12s. 6d.; Mr. Harper, 5s.; collected by Mr. Cook, 4s. 6d.; Mr. W. A. Williams, 14s. Collected by W. A. W.:—Rev. T. G. Dyke, 2s. 6d.; Mrs. T. G. D., 2s. 6d.; Mr. D. D., 3s.; Miss C. A. P., 5s.; Mr. J. T., 2s.; Mr. D. B., 1s.; Mr. T. D., 1s.; Mr. Thomas D., 2s.; Mr. J. Daniels, 5s.; Mr. R. W., 1s.; Mr. John R., 1s.—Mr. M., 6d.; Mr. Mercer, 1s.; Mr. McK., 5s.; collected for extra hire of coaches, 22s. 6d.; Mr. A., Cardiff, 5s. Total, £22 10s.

REPORT OF THE CENTENARY CONGRESS, IN HONOUR OF DR. GALL'S LABOURS IN VIENNA, IN 1796.

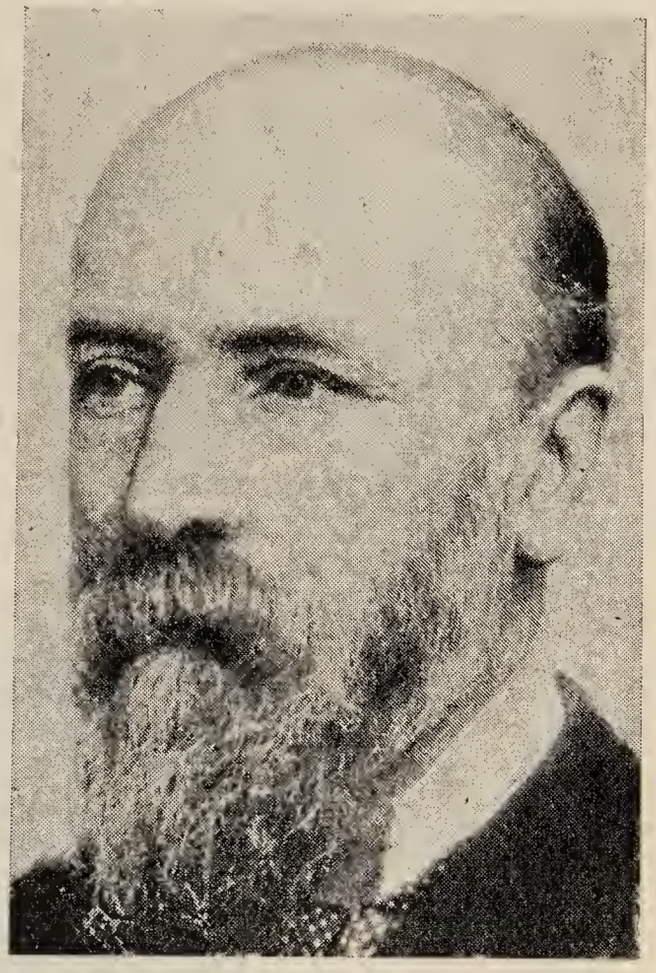


DR. GALL.

ON Monday, 9th March, was held the Preliminary Meeting of the Congress in connection with the International Centenary of Phrenology, in the Memorial Hall, Farringdon Street. This was the Anniversary Meeting of Dr. Gall's birthday, and the chief feature of the evening was the unveiling of a cast of the skull of Dr. Gall and a bust, which have been presented to the President of the Fowler Phrenological Institute, the venerable and world-wide renowned Mr. L. N. Fowler.

The chair was taken by W. Brown, Esq., J.P., who announced that the proceedings would be commenced by the Secretary reading letters of apology, congratulation, and sympathy; and these were read from the following: Mr. Kley, Tiefenbronn; Mr. A. Schasser, West India; Sir Eizak Pitman, Bath; Mr. and Mrs. Pickford, Mentone; Mr. Morrison, Hamburg; Dr. Verneau, Anthropological Institute, Paris; Mr. Chase, America; the Rev. J. Hillocks, and Mr. Zyto, London; Mr. Hall, Cockermouth; Mr. Thompson,

Keswick; Mr. Doss, Calcutta; Mr. H. Fash, Scotland; Sir B. W. Richardson, M.D.; Mr. Hoyland, Sheffield; Mr. Rees, South Wales; Mr. and Mrs. J. Thompson, Scarboro'; Mr. Plumtree, Nottingham; Mr. Gale, Dewsbury; Mr. O'Dell, London; Mr. Stooke, Bristol; Dr. Alfred R. Wallace, Mrs. Laurie, Durban, S.A., and others.



W. Brown, Esq., J.P.

The Chairman, in his opening remarks, said: "Ladies and Gentlemen,—The privilege has been conferred upon me of presiding on this important and interesting occasion. To-night we not only assemble to celebrate the anniversary of the birth of François Joseph Gall, but we enter upon the International Centenary of Phrenology in honour of the labours of Dr. Gall, who began lecturing in 1796. Considerable thought has been given, and care taken to make the Centenary worthy of its founder. Phrenologists, students, and friends of the Science are earnestly asked to assist in making it a success. In the interesting life of Dr. Gall, written for the occasion by Miss Jessie A. Fowler, you will have every opportunity of refreshing your memory with the progressive work of Dr. Gall from its first inception till the death of its founder.

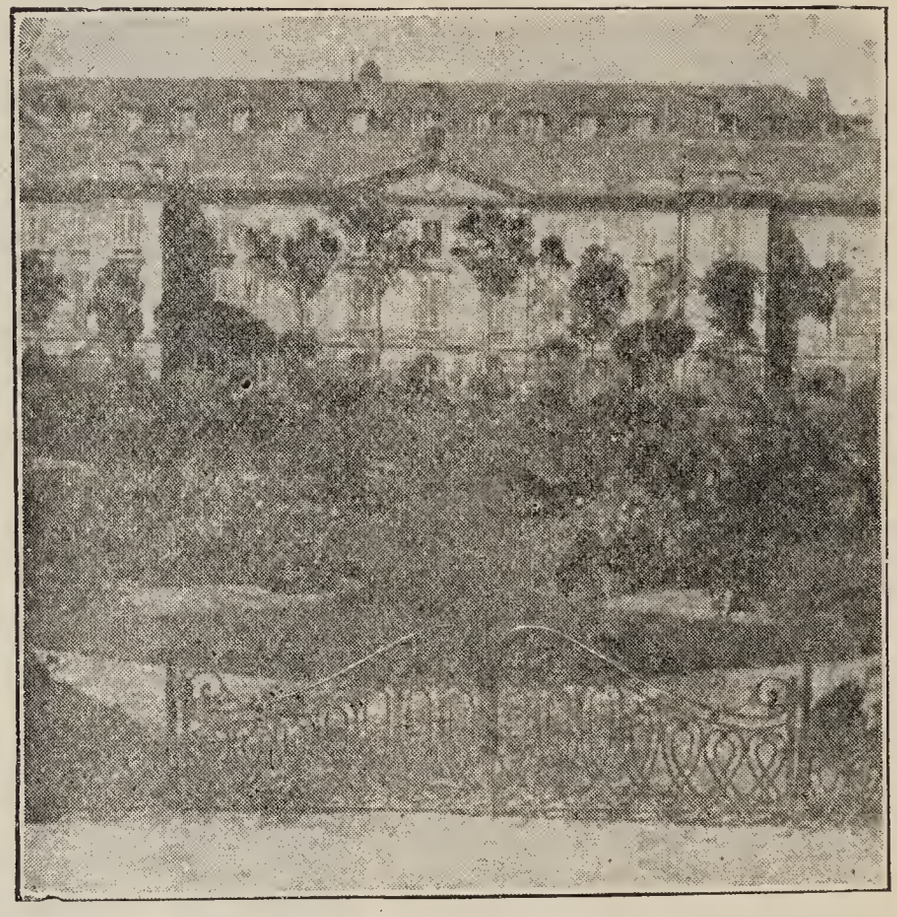
The question of mind has been a perplexing one from the earliest time, and philosophers have lived and died without having arrived at any satisfactory conclusion until Dr. Gall first gave to the world the result of his early researches in 1796. To Dr. Gall alone belongs the honour of having discovered the true physiology of the brain. Like all sciences, Phrenology has had to endure the strictest criticism, still it has prospered. But yet, in the face of the clearest demonstration possible, there exist among the most enlightened those who will not admit the truth of its principles. They accept the fact that the brain is the organ of the mind, but deny the value of the manifestations.

The advent of every new science, be it Phrenology or

New Photography, is a step in the great ladder of human progress. But for Phrenology we claim the highest position because it opens up the cause of the great diversity found in human nature and explains the only way whereby perfection of character can be obtained, and so places within reach of all the possibility of making the best of both worlds.

The next part of our work to-night will be the unveiling of the cast of the skull of Dr. Gall, and the bust.

You see upon the table here something that is covered with Liberty silk, and this is the bust of Dr. Gall that has been presented to Mr. Fowler. When I was at the Anthropological Institute in Paris two years ago, Dr. Verneau kindly took me through the Museum; and he reserved for me the best sight of all till last, and that was seeing the skull of Dr. Gall. The impression on my mind was so vivid of him from portraits I had seen, I recognised it at once."



Jardin des Plantes, Paris.

The Chairman then called on Miss Fowler. She said: "It affords me great pleasure to-night to say a few words on behalf of my father, who has taken such a deep interest in the meetings that are now proceeding in connection with the Gall Centenary. He wishes to be very sincerely remembered to you all, and hopes to have the pleasure of shaking hands with you on Wednesday evening, and trusts that great success may spread over the entire meetings."

Miss Fowler then referred to the number of ministers who had promised to mention the subject of Character-building on the previous Sunday, and among them she read reports of Dr. Parker's reference, and of that of the Rev. Hugh Price Hughes, who took the subject up throughout, taking the chapter suggested for his line of thought—1 Cor., 12th chapter.

Dr. Parker, speaking at some length on the word "neverthe-



DR. PARKER.

less" occurring in different parts of the Bible, and its significance, went on to say that in 2 Chron. xix. 3, it was used in a very happy connection, "Nevertheless, there are good things found in thee."

"It is the glory of the prophet to find out the good things that are in us, there is not a beast that has not in him some token of God; it is the part of the Church to find out the good in men.

I see that this week some of our friends are celebrating the Centenary of Dr. Gall, the man who was supposed to have discovered Phrenology. He was a very hard worker, and a wise man in ninety-nine points, perhaps in the hundredth. The hundredth one was that no clergyman was to be present at his funeral. I am glad of it, I wish all my friends would make that arrangement. But then he had his weak points as well as his good ones. He was a doctor, when he left a patient's house he could not find his way back.

But any Science, Philosophy, or Educational arrangement which seeks to discover the roots of character and seeks to develop them should be encouraged and blessed. God has many ministers; I despise none, I desire to welcome all. You are poor creatures if you do not see character in a man's coat, in a man's shake of the hand, in a man's gait as he walks down the thoroughfare,—in the hem of his garment. Let us therefore be severe upon man's shortcomings and wrong doings, only that we may afterward recognise with encouragement, thanksgiving, and blessing the good qualities that are still lingering about, almost mayhap, a devil, who knows? It is difficult to shake off your heredity. It is impossible to go through a garden of spices, and not to be detected by the odour in your clothes.

I want to say to you, a man, who has come into this Church for the first time, that there are good things in you, and I want you to start your life from these points. You have magnificent swearing and denunciatory powers, I want you to let all these fall. What say you? I have been where you are now, I could swear with the profanest unbeliever, and if I can praise with the angels now, it is by God's gift, God's grace. I want you to encourage that little root of goodness that is in you. When men sneer, you pray, when men disbelieve, you say, 'Lord, increase my faith.'"

Miss Fowler then proceeded to read Mr. Fowler's speech:



L. N. Fowler, Esq.

"At such an important meeting as the present I am glad to be able to say a word on Dr. Gall, the discoverer and founder of the science of Phrenology, whose cast of skull and bust have been very kindly forwarded from Paris, and which enable me to revive my recollection of the skull itself. It is to Dr. Gall that the glory of the discovery of the true physiology of the brain belongs, which he called the science of Human Nature. I shall have to deal more intimately in my paper to-morrow on the principles adopted by him, but I may say here that his theory laid down was drawn from facts, that the brain is the organ of all the propensities, sentiments, and faculties, which are different from each other. Being convinced he had found the key to unlock some manifestation of mind, Gall determined to give all the time he could to collecting other evidence, and his researches were truly marvellous. He observed men in their normal and abnormal conditions, and took casts of their heads. He began to give his theories to the public in 1796, in the form of lectures, which event we are assembled to celebrate this evening.

The day is not far distant when it will be acknowledged that no doctrines were ever established on a more extensive induction of rightly scrutinized and verified facts than were those of Dr. Gall. The length of time which he allowed to elapse between their dawn and promulgation; his entire devotion of life and property to their investigation; the bold but truth-loving spirit; the profound, comprehensive, discriminative and practical understanding, everywhere manifested in his writings, place him at the antipodes of those speculative geniuses who spend their lives in weaving webs of sophistry for the entanglement of human reason. Phrenology is a science pregnant with more important influences than the revelations of Galileo, of Harvey, or of Newton; making known as it does the material instruments of mentality, unfolding as it does the moral and intellectual constitution of man and educing human duty and human destiny."

A telegram was brought in just at this time from Miss Thora Gelsted, of Esbjerg, Denmark: "In consequence of the Centenary, please receive my very best wishes."

Mr. McKnight, the delegate from Belfast, then addressed the meeting, and reported a steadily increasing progress in

the study of Phrenology in Belfast, especially since the visit of Miss Fowler. Mr. McKnight testified to having made rapid progress in the study himself under the tuition through the post of Professors L. N. and J. A. Fowler.

Mr. Baker, of Dover, said : " When I came desiring to be present at the Centenary of Dr. Gall I had not the slightest idea of being called upon to speak before an audience, but I should like to say this, that for years I have had a certain, positive impression that there was something in Phrenology. How it occurred was, one day I came across a book belonging to my father, 'The Constitution of Man,' by George Combe. I read that book, and it then started in my mind something which I felt was new, and from that day to this I have always felt convinced that there was something in character-reading by Phrenology and Physiognomy, something to be understood by all if we would but give attention to it. I have now determined that the remainder of my life shall be given to promulgating and advancing this grand science of Phrenology. I have been under the instruction of Mr. L. N. and Miss Fowler, and I hope the day is not far distant when I shall have gained that record which will do me credit, and by the aid of which I shall be able to instruct others."

Mr. Williams, of Wales, said he was very pleased to have the honour of coming to represent his countrymen and doing honour to a name so illustrious as that of Dr. Gall. Although he had not altogether studied the works of Dr. Gall himself, he had been instructed by one of the cleverest students of Dr. Gall, namely, the illustrious President of the Fowler Institute, L. N. Fowler, Esq., and he had been able to do a little in the study himself, and had very great pleasure in being present at these meetings to represent Wales.

Mr. Ramsay spoke of the pride he felt at that moment to speak in praise of Dr. Gall, Phrenology, and Mr. L. N. Fowler. He felt sure the mantle of Phrenology had fallen on the right shoulders in falling upon Mr. Fowler.

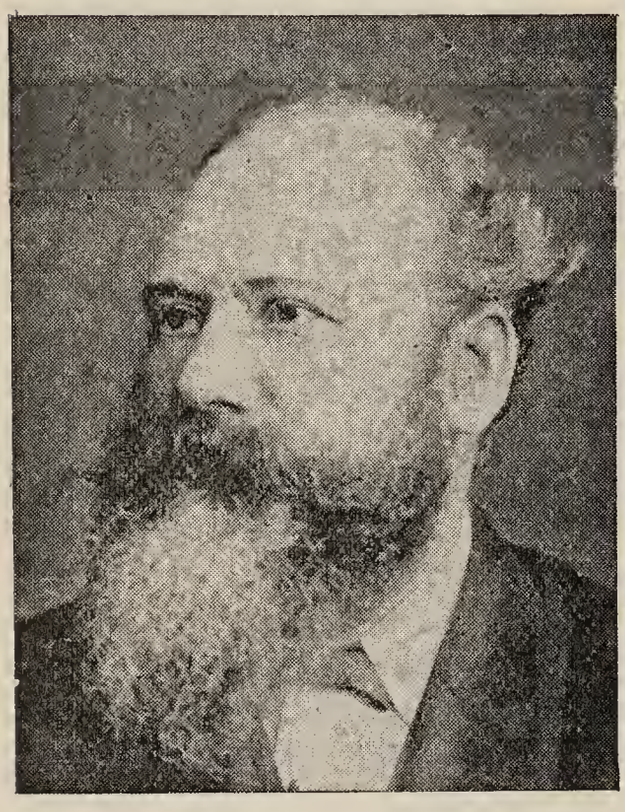
Miss Dexter said : " I am very glad indeed to have an opportunity of being present at this Centenary, and welcoming Phrenologists from different parts of the country ; and I hope we shall gain much information and inspiration from each other, so that we may begin a new one hundred years, and that during the next hundred years there may be new Phrenologists, men to equal—I cannot say surpass—such men as Dr. Gall, Spurzheim, Combe, O. S. and L. N. Fowler."

The Chairman then called attention to the medals and

badges which have been struck in honour of Dr. Gall, in gold, silver, and metal, and sold at cost price.

Mr. Baker proposed, and Mr. Williams seconded, a vote of thanks to the Chairman, which was heartily carried.

MORNING SESSION, TUESDAY.



RICHARD S. SLY, ESQ., J.P., F.R.G.S.

At the Morning Session on Tuesday, March 10th, Richard S. Sly, Esq., J.P., F.R.G.S., presided, and in his opening remarks said: "Ladies and Gentlemen,—In the name of the President and the Council I bid you a very hearty welcome. I am glad to feel that there has been enough vigour in our Congress to bring people from various parts of our own Island, and from other parts of the world as well. We are met to celebrate the Centenary of Dr. Gall, who was born in Germany, studied in Vienna, and ended his days in Paris. We have from the Paris Anthropological Society his bust and a cast of his skull, and they are especially interesting just now. It appears that though Dr. Gall was such a benefactor to mankind, no one yet has taken the pains to put an inscription upon his birthplace, and the Council have taken this work in hand, and have also placed a beautiful wreath on his tomb in Père la Chaise, and should any enthusiastic friends feel a desire to contribute from a 1s. upward for the tablet, the Council will be glad to acknowledge the same.

We have much to do this morning and all day, so we must commence the papers, and leave discussion till the end."

Mr. Piercy then read the following cablegram from Fowler and Wells Co., New York: "Good wishes—greeting"; and letters from Mrs. C. Fowler Wells, Miss A. M. Fowler, New York, Dr. Fowler Breakspear, Birmingham, Nelson Sizer, President of the American Institute of Phrenology, Edgar C. Beall, M.D., New York.

New York,
Feb. 28th, 1896.

MISS JESSIE A. FOWLER,—It would afford me pleasure to attend your Centennial, but the fates are not in favour. I trust it will be satisfactory and the means of doing good. Dr. Gall was a great man, and the more I know of him the more do I see to admire. He was inspired, I have no doubt on that point, and think the world owes him a great debt, which will increase as time passes and more is known about what he accomplished. He did not pretend or suppose he had completed the great and admirable edifice, but he laid the indestructible foundation, and left it for his disciples to finish, or at least to enlarge and endeavour to perfect. So let each one add a portion to the superstructure, and each addition of that kind will add to the future glory and happiness of the doer. For one, I am thankful to have had an opportunity to add my mite, and am sure many others have the same spirit of gratitude for a like favour.



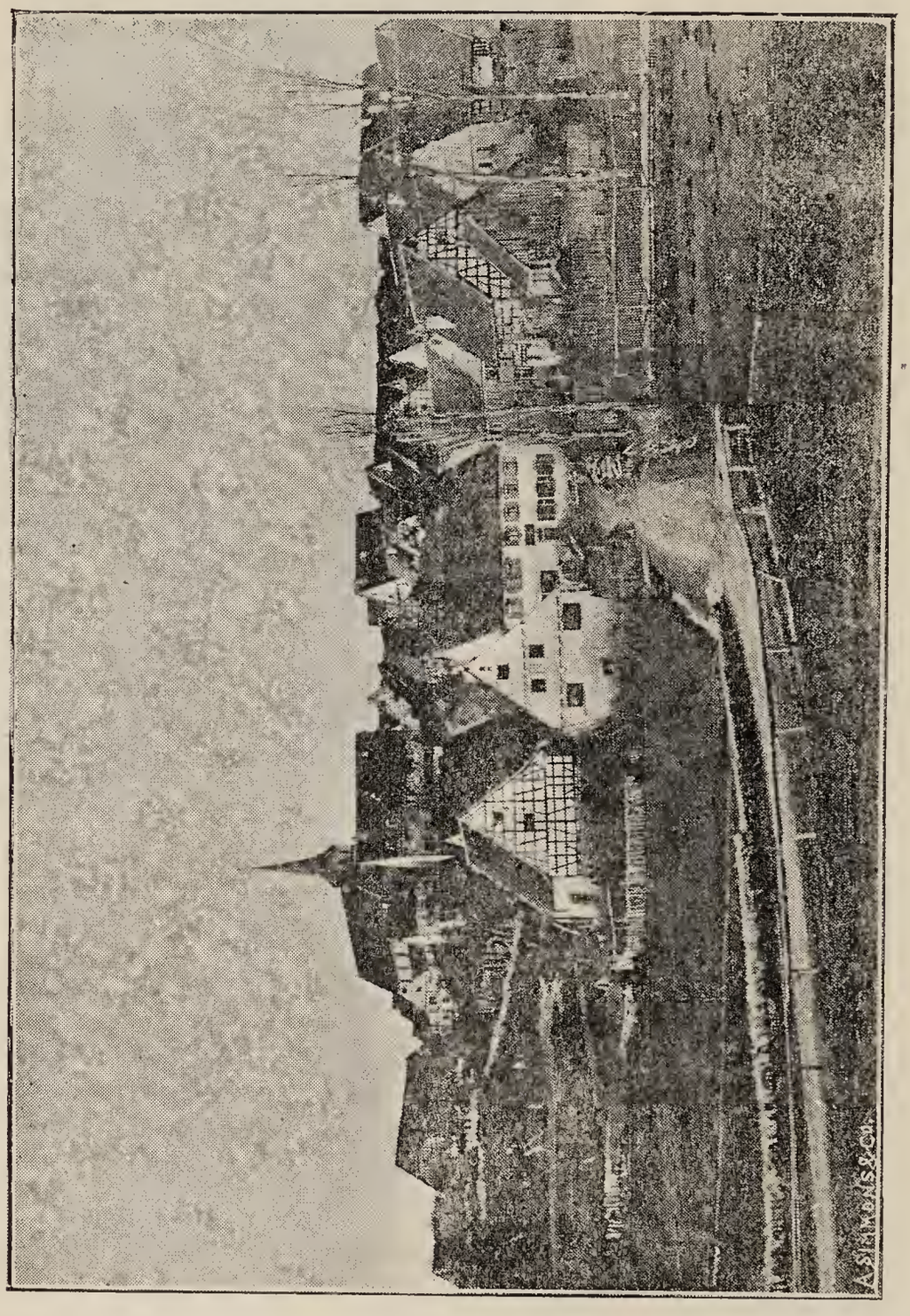
MRS. C. FOWLER WELLS.

CHARLOTTE FOWLER WELLS.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER,—As the time approaches for your convocation in celebration of the birthday of our phrenological godfather, Dr. François Joseph Gall, it gives me pleasure to respond to your circular of January, inviting American co-operation in the celebration of the birthday of the father of the only mental philosophy founded in the constitution of man.

There have been divers systems of mental science which the hungry thinkers and scholars of the world have eagerly studied; but until Dr. Gall, the Columbus of mental science, opened a new world—the human brain—as the basis of mental philosophy, the methods of mental study were vague and largely impracticable. The most learned metaphysicians, before Gall's discoveries were promulgated, would stand

dumb and abashed in the presence of ten human skulls, or ten human beings who were strangers. Their philosophy was not practical. They had no basis for determining whether a man were amiable or implacable in temper; whether he were endowed with invention and skill in science, art, or philosophy; or whether he were affectionate or the



The Village of Tiefenbronn.

reverse. Phrenology, as Gall gave it to the world, unlocked these mysteries.

It will not astonish such an audience as will gather at the birthday celebration of Dr. Gall, to be told that a Phrenologist, with his eyes blindfolded, will examine twelve jurymen or twelve apostles, and detect the difference between the gentle-

ness of St. John and the bravery of St. Peter ; between the logic of St. Paul and the historical tendency of St. Luke ; or incidentally detect the great characteristics that marked Fenelon and Melancthon as contrasted with John Knox and Martin Luther. This is a mental philosophy which identifies and localizes character. This is a mental philosophy which has a word of wisdom for theological and philosophic instruction ; which appeals to all teachers, from the Kindergarten to the University ; and distinctly indicates what line of instruction in intellect, and training in disposition each pupil requires. The loving mother, as she lifts her eyes heavenward and invokes divine guidance in rearing her beloved child, receives her answer through Phrenology, which becomes her guiding star.

I need not, however, argue the merits or the scope of Phrenology in a presence such as this. Let us hope that another century of Phrenological influence will aid in the illumination of every pulpit, every court of justice, every professor's chair, every schoolroom, workshop and family on the broad earth.

On this side of the Atlantic, with three thousand outstretched miles between the two oceans, the Phrenologists of America are formulating plans for meetings of the brethren. In New York, in Chicago, and in San Francisco, it is expected there will be gatherings during the year ; and perhaps on the occasion of the meeting of Phrenological Institutes, where students are assembled for instruction, giving them a chance to light their torches early in their career of mental progress and reform.

Please accept cordial greetings from all lovers of Phrenology in America, and especially from the house of Fowler and Wells, the recognised pioneers of Phrenology on this continent.

Accept with brain and hand our greeting.

NELSON SIZER,

Pres. American Inst. of Phrenology.

MY DEAR PROF. FOWLER,—Allow me to add a few words of greeting and congratulation to the long list of fraternal messages which you have doubtless already received. This occasion is one to which no words can do justice, and I can do little more than assure you of the pleasure it gives me to send you this salutation—a pleasure which hundreds of thousands of American readers of your estimable writings would be glad to share.

I need not remind you of my enthusiasm for Phrenology, or my sincere desire that your Convention may prove successful. The fact that our science is comparatively late in receiving the recognition it deserves, when rightly interpreted is an evidence of its enormous importance. We should take satisfaction in the knowledge that we have, in a few years, acquired that which the world at large has needed a century to learn. Phrenology has not yet reached the summit of its power for usefulness, but when it is once accepted and universally understood, we may be sure it will never thereafter be dethroned.

Believe me, all friends of Phrenology are in sympathy with your celebration of the most significant Centenary in the history of science. Before the summer is ended we hope in a similar manner to express our interest in the great work.

To you personally, I send my heartiest congratulations upon your having lived to see this year of 1896, the end of a grand century with which you have marched almost since its beginning. For your Convention, I repeat, you have my most sincere wishes for splendid success.

Fraternally and cordially yours,

EDGAR C. BEALL, M.D.

The Chairman then read the President's paper on "The Principles of Phrenology." Wm. Brown, Esq., J.P., F.F.P.I. (Wellingboro'), followed, on "Phrenology in Business Life"; C. W. Ablett, Esq., F.B.P.A. (Yaxley), on "Skull and Brain"; D. T. Elliott, Esq., F.F.P.I. (Sheerness), on "Character Reading"; Nicholas Morgan, Esq. (Edinburgh), on "The Scientific Aspect of Phrenology"; J. W. Taylor, Esq., F.F.P.I., F.B.P.A. (Morecambe), on "Hygienic Phrenology"; T. Timson, Esq., F.B.P.A. (Leicester), on "The Scientific Aspects of Phrenology"; Rev. Henry S. Clubb (Philadelphia), on "Food in Relation to Development of Character."

(Just as Mr. Piercy was reading Mr. Morgan's eulogy of Dr. Gall, the hero of the day, the sun gleamed out and shone full upon the bust—it seemed to light it up with life almost—and with the laurel crown upon it, it really looked beautiful.)

The meeting was then opened for discussion.

Mr. Musgrove said: "It is very gratifying to me to say a few words, but I am not prepared to open or enter into any discussion because we have had so much to listen to that I have taken no notes. However, we have had some

very scientific remarks about the localization of the brain. The temperaments have an important influence. To my mind it all depends upon where you ship yourself as the captain on the ocean; you must have your points to start with."

Mr. Severn said: "I feel that this is a grand meeting. To have a meeting like this held in the morning speaks well for the advancement that Phrenology is making. We have representatives from the extreme north and south. It is splendidly representative. It is a grand celebration, and I am sure we all feel to have a great reverence and respect for Dr. Gall. It is now one hundred years since Dr. Gall first commenced to give his lectures, so this is really a celebration of the commencement of his labours.

The excellent papers we have listened to have been very instructive, and appropriate for the occasion. I feel very pleased to be here as a representative from the south. I think we shall have a grand day."

Mr. Cropley said: "I think this is a very grand occasion; I cannot express my reverence sufficiently for Dr. Gall, or for Mr. Fowler. Many people almost worship Mr. Fowler, and I cannot speak too highly of him. He has not only advocated Phrenology, but he has acted up to it in every possible way. Invariably people speak of Mr. Fowler as being the Phrenologist who has inspired and helped them towards the study of the subject. We mention Mr. Fowler's name to-day with that of Dr. Gall, as he has done so much in the present age for the advancement of Phrenology."

Mr. Pettit, of Hastings, said: "I have just asked my wife what I was to say, and she said I was to say that I was a baby a few months old. The Phrenological Class at Hastings have been very modest, so modest, in fact, that until just lately they would not admit the masculine gender to their meetings. I have very great pleasure in being present this morning. Truly the papers I have listened to, although I do not understand all the terms used, have certainly opened up to me a very wide world indeed. I can see a world much wider and larger than I have seen before. The science Dr. Gall introduced has always been here, but he brought it to light, and made it tangible so that we could use it. I sincerely hope the meetings will be creditable and a perfect success."

The Congress here adjourned for luncheon.

AFTERNOON SESSION, TUESDAY.



(*Kindly lent by "Wings."*
THE LADY ELIZABETH BIDDULPH.

There was a good gathering at the Afternoon Session, when The Lady Elizabeth Biddulph, presided.

The proceedings were opened by the Secretary reading letters of apology and congratulation from eminent men in Science, the Ministry, Members of Parliament, Temperance Advocates, School Inspectors, and Foreign Scientists.

Lady Elizabeth Biddulph said: "I must almost apologise to this meeting to-day for being in such a prominent position, inasmuch as I feel incapable of touching upon the scientific subject which has brought us together, for on this point I have had no scientific teaching. I imagine this Congress is mainly for the purpose of reviving interest in the science of Phrenology, and to do honour to the great man, Dr. Gall, who discovered it. I have no doubt, as the letter last read from Prof. Bain, of Glasgow, describing the Scientific Association in Edinburgh, that the world is now so far advanced in the study of character and mind that we are no longer in the dark, and do not depend on one science alone.

I am only here to-day, asked by my friend Miss Fowler, to preside over this section, in order to link the Temperance cause with the study of Phrenology. I hope you will not think I am assuming to talk about a subject I do not understand, but as a practical woman and a practical worker for humanity, I have an immense belief in the power of Total Abstinence over the brain,—over the whole character. I am a firm believer in Temperance. That is my position then, to try and connect the cause of Temperance with any study that

scientific men may take up that concerns the powers of the brain.

What I have seen, and do see in my work in the young generation in our Bands of Hope and Temperance Societies, gives me the feeling that these will be the future leaders of our race; and in proportion as they drop all exciting diet and exciting life, they will become better fitted for scientific study in any position in life in which they take up the cause of Total Abstinence.

Diet is the forming of our bodies and brain. The cause of Temperance is very much held back by an insufficient knowledge of the scientific side of it, and an insufficient attention to diet and a quiet life.

I have not the slightest doubt that the foundation-stone of our lives is a proper and careful diet, for if the digestive powers are out of order, then the powers of the brain cannot act so well. It is a great mistake for Total Abstainers to think they can live well and be well on badly cooked food—a careful diet is most important. Brain, nerve and muscle, cannot act properly without good food. I believe as each individual takes up and studies these principles, and when the scientific rules are brought to bear upon the great Temperance cause, then it will flourish and take hold of the minds of men and women."

Miss Fowler said she esteemed it a personal favour for Lady Biddulph to preside at this meeting, especially as she knew so well how many and how important were her engagements. In speaking of her father and mother, Miss Fowler said that they had always linked the cause of Temperance with Phrenology.

Unfortunately Sir Benjamin Ward Richardson, M.D., was through indisposition unable to be with them, or he would have given them some very eloquent and practical words on the scientific side of Temperance, especially with regard to the effects of alcohol upon the brain.

Miss Jessie A. Fowler then read her paper on "Modern Phrenology and Brain Centres."

Miss Maynard (Westfield College, London), speaking on "The Theory of Education reduced to Practice," said: "I have often thought, and thought very seriously indeed on one or two points that I would like to bring before you,—one is this, that we are sent forth into life very unequally equipped. We all know so well the difference between every kind and diversity of position, but we do not equally realize, I think, that there is the same difference and diversity of mind. Some minds are strong, some weak, some delicate, some keen and subtle, some of the best material that can be put together, some rough,

simple, and crude, and can only take one view or the other—black or white of any question—nothing between. It is no use pretending that we are equal. If we take people gathered from any area at all, in any College, or School, or University, we instinctively feel when we come near to our superiors. We may look on with envy and admiration at gifts for Music, Art, Literature, Science, or powers of expression, but we know without being told, without being measured and held up against them, when we meet our superiors. But fortunately, there is another side to this, and I think we are a great deal more alike in some respects than we are different. We say how much unlike faces are, but, after all, we all have two eyes, two ears, one mouth, and so many teeth, &c., the structure of our bodies is uniform, they act and work alike, and have diseases alike, otherwise there would be no science of medicine. To go from the physiological to the psychological side of the question, we have all the same main elements that go to make up character. The material may seem good or poor, but there is a responsiveness, a power of replying to that which is highest and best when it is offered to us. A tiny seed has in it the capacity to become a great tree, so we have with us, like the seed, the capacity for the highest and best. Every child is born with certain main elements, understanding, will, affection, and conscience, and with these elements we can do a very great deal.

Ability is given, character may be trained, and it is Character and not Ability that rules the world. Ability is a sharp knife put into the hand, not the force; a gun that will do the work, but not the aim of the gun.

We are beaten by every animal in turn. Any horse can outrun a man, any antelope can outjump a man, &c.; so I think with the races on the surface of the earth, we are beaten in so many ways. The Indians are exceedingly able: their children beat our children in the schools, in logic, law, jurisprudence; they have minds and abilities of better tones than ours, yet there is a lack, they do not work together, there is a want of something. We have certain points of real sense of duty that are purely character and not ability, and, as I said before, it is Character and not Ability that rules the world.

Some minds develop much later than their bodies. When we have to do with them, we may be certain that there is something in them to appeal to—their admiration of the beauty of goodness. It is as true as the little seed points upward to the sun; so with naughty children, they always have an admiration of real goodness. "That's not fair," is the child's cry in the nursery, and shows that with all our bad

tendencies we have implanted in us a sense of right and justice. And far more important than knowledge to be gained out of books, is that which is the ruling of the character: self-control, temperance, fidelity, kindness, purely disinterested action—which is perhaps the hardest thing in the world—a true estimate of the value of things, to know that which is precious from that which is worthless. What shall we spend our lives on so as not to be blown about by one wind and another? The poet Cowper says, "Knowledge is the material out of which wisdom builds." We must have something wherewith to build a house. It is no good having a lot of materials unless we can put them together. We are always learning, learning out of books, collecting marbles, stones, sculpture, but we fail in putting them in order. Many minds are much more like a lumber-room than a dining-room. The power to build with this knowledge, as well as the amount of knowledge, may be widely different, and in spite of these things which are indicated by the shape and mass of the brain, the power to build may be very different; but the will to build, and the aim to build, may be the same in everyone, from the highest to the lowest, and then the building will be weather-tight and weather-proof, and will serve us to the end."

The following list is the continuation of the afternoon's papers, several of which had to be taken as read :—

3. Miss A. I. Oppenheim, F.B.P.A., on "Phreno-Physiognomy."
4. Leopold Becker, Esq. (Paris), on "Phrenology in France" (in French), to whom Lady Elizabeth addressed several questions about the Phrenological Society in Paris.
5. Jamshedjü Mehta, Esq. (Bombay), who sent a short but eloquent testimony to the object of the Centenary.
6. P. N. Chakraburtty, Esq. (India), on "Advance of Phrenology in India," read a short paper in his Native tongue, and added a few words on the necessity of encouraging Temperance principles to preserve brain activity.
7. J. P. Keswick, Esq. (Ilkley), on "The Practice of Phrenology."
8. J. Dyson, Esq., on "Is Mental Science in Harmony with Temperance Teaching and Sentiment?"
9. J. Lobb, F.R.G.S., M.B.P.A. (London), on "The Pathological Side of Phrenology."
10. S. Hoyland, Esq. (Sheffield), on "The History of Phrenology in Sheffield."

11. Duncan Milligan, Esq., F.R.A.S. (London), on "Phrenology in Bradford."
12. Mrs. Burgwin (London), on "Mentally Weak Children."
13. Trimbaklet J. Desai, Esq. (Bombay), on "Phrenology as regards its Relation to Metaphysics."
14. Miss J. C. Gray, L.R.C.P., Edin. (Patna), on "Phrenology and Native Patients in India."
15. Mrs. L. E. Laurie (Durban, S. Africa), on "Charity expanded by Phrenology."

Mr. Sly then proposed a vote of thanks to her ladyship, and Mr. Chakraburtty seconded it, and said: "Though comparatively a young person, I consider it a great honour to be on the same platform as Lady Elizabeth Biddulph, and to second this vote of thanks. I am sure the influence of some such individual does a great deal more good than the collective forces of a great fleet in the protection of the country."

J. H. Raper, Esq., in supporting the vote of thanks, referred to the very modest opening speech of Lady Biddulph, and spoke of the Temperance movement as a brain preserving movement, hence its importance in connection with Phrenology. What did Shakespeare say? "We put an enemy into our mouths to steal away our brains." It made him blush as well as he knew how, to think that strangers coming into this so-called and comparatively small country, find that we spend £40,000,000 sterling per annum on an anti-brain article, and that there are between 60 and 70 miles of public-houses, if placed next to each other, in London alone. He spoke of the great need to study the brain, referred to Miss Fowler's paper, and asked if he were right in gathering from that that there are certain centres in the brain which control the desire for drink. He had begun to think that amongst the drunkards of our country, the disease of Intemperance is something to do with the brain, &c., &c.

He felt it a great privilege to be present this afternoon, and had listened with the deepest interest to all the papers which had been read, and felt that he had been much instructed.

He had very great pleasure in supporting this vote of thanks to her ladyship for presiding.

Miss Fowler also supported the vote of thanks by saying, "We owe her ladyship a deep debt of gratitude for being with us this afternoon, as few ladies among the aristocracy are engaged in so many kinds of philanthropic work. One reason why I desired Lady Elizabeth to preside over the Temperance section of the Congress, was because she has identified herself so closely with the Temperance movement, and alcohol being a cerebral poison, Mental Science and Scientific Temperance

should go hand in hand. I should also like to thank our long and valued friend Mr. Raper for so ably supporting her."

In reply, Lady Biddulph said: "I assure you I feel deeply the honour you have done me to-day in asking me to preside at this important meeting, for I am nothing but a practical worker, but I am convinced and certain of this, that diet, including everything we eat and drink, as any careful watcher, who need not be scientific, can see, has the greatest effect on the most precious part of our most wonderful structure—the brain.

It is no use in the week time to be breaking God's laws in our own bodies, and to think that it can be remedied by attending religious ordinances on the Sunday. We must worship that unseen God and Spirit who rules the world; the whole of the Christian life should be one long worship to the honour and glory of God's laws. I believe that it is really the ignorance of these laws, which prevails, which fills the hearts of those who understand them better with a desire to teach these laws to the people, the knowledge and keeping of which will make life happy, and one long hymn of praise to God, instead of misery, sickness, sadness, and vice, which I believe is not to be laid at God's door or footstool, but to our own ignorance and selfishness.

I can only say again how deeply I feel the honour you have done me in asking me to preside this afternoon, and how much I have enjoyed listening to the excellent papers which have been read."

TUESDAY EVENING—THE CONVERSAZIONE.

The Hall was beautifully decorated and arranged through the kindness and help of the Society of Artists and other friends, who assisted in disposing of the busts, skulls, and graceful palms and plants to advantage, and seats were dotted here and there in drawing-room style.

The Conversazione commenced at eight o'clock, by the reception of visitors.

Telegrams were then read from Wm. Brown, Esq., and A. Davies, Esq., of Bournemouth, who were to have taken part in the programme.

Mr. Fowler's speech was then given by Miss Fowler.

Mr. Sly made a five minutes' speech on Dr. Gall, and explained what had been done by the Council to perpetuate his memory at his birthplace in Germany, and at his grave in Paris.

An interesting Phrenological Examination was then given of a gentleman by Mr. M. Severn (of Brighton).

The Tableaux Vivants consisted of:—Part I., "Phrenology

Illustrated."—Veneration—Benevolence—Conscientiousness—Hope—Parental Love—Acquisitiveness—Constructiveness—Time—Tune—Secretiveness—Repose. Part II., "Ethnology."—Caucasian—Japanese—Chinese—Malay—Turk—Swede—Greek—American Indian—Canadian—African—Laplander—Italian—Negro—Egyptian—Hindu—Russian—Mexican.

The Scientific Side of Phrenology was then put to a test through a blindfold examination of a head, by Miss Jessie A. Fowler.

Some Scientific Lime-light Views of the New Photography were then shown and described by H. Snowden Ward, Esq., assisted by Mr. S. A. Robins. Also four views of the brain, an idiot's head, Drs. Gall and Spurzheim, Geo. Combe, and L. N. Fowler, the only reliable portrait of Shakespeare, Edison, Dr. Gall's Birthplace, Home, Grave, &c., &c. Some Curios, Skulls, Busts, Photographs, &c., &c., were about the room for inspection. The Musical Programme was carried out by the Æolian Ladies' Orchestra; conductress, Miss Rosabel Watson; pianist, Miss A. V. Mukle, A.R.A.M.; and the celebrated contralto, Miss Grainger Kerr, sang "Come quickly, Summer" (*E. A. Dick*), and a selected song—Mrs. E. A. Dick accompanied.

Refreshments were served during the evening.

WEDNESDAY, 11th.

Forty delegates began work early by being at the College of Surgeons at 10 a.m., through the courtesy of the President in allowing them that privilege. They particularly examined the fine collection of skulls and physiological specimens of brains for over an hour, and the old furniture which belonged to the famous Dr. Hunter, many perchance catching an inspiration through sitting in his finely carved arm-chair. By the 11.52 train from Cannon Street special carriages were reserved for the party to travel comfortably to Dartford, Kent, an old and curiously built town, in the vicinity of which some Roman remains have recently been found. A pleasant drive of three miles brought them to the Darenth Asylum and Schools. The buildings are elevated, healthily situated, and command a fine view of undulating country.

They were met on alighting by Dr. Dyer, the Superintendent of the Adult Department, with his staff, Dr. White and others, who were most hospitable and kind throughout. They conveyed the party through "a few of the wards," which included

room after room along airy corridors, ascending and descending stairs to see *this special ward* and then the other. When it was remembered that there were 1,100 patients, the delegates realized that in reality they had only seen a part of the immense building, or series of buildings, which were spotlessly clean, well kept, orderly, and cheerful. What struck some of the visitors was the age to which many of the patients had lived, as was evident in one large ward containing some 30 or 40 grey-haired women. One patient was twenty-nine, but had an arrest of development at six years of age, and her mind was like that of a child. One said she could speak six languages, but when spoken to in French and German her replies were a curious conglomeration of an uncomprehendable language. One would think she could talk in English all day at the rate she spoke. Several were making beautiful crochet work, which showed large Form and Order, which faculties were well developed in their heads. Another eccentric lady was apparently in possession of all her faculties, and had large Approbativeness, Form, Ideality, Spirituality, and Imitation. She was not insane, but was in the first stage removed from the normal. She imagined in a happy sort of way that she was Queen of England, and she had used her ingenuity to decorate her dresses with ornamental bead work, and many dozens of bright hooks. On different days she dressed in various regalia as befitted the supposed occasion. She admitted that she liked admiration, and her head strongly indicated it.

While Phrenology cannot undo the work done by generations of misdeeds, and make a crooked mind straight, or a confirmed imbecile bright and intelligent again, it can in the early stages of mental aberration often do something to prevent total loss of balance, and give evidence on the characteristics of those who need special treatment for the derangement of certain faculties, and account for certain actions previous to any knowledge of the patient, which medical knowledge, without the aid of Psychology and Craniology, could not do.

Owing to so much misery coming through alcoholic drink, and 50 per cent. of the fearful inheritance seen in the wards being a result of it, it is a wonder that a man or woman can be found to take another drop of it. Such an object lesson at Darenth is surely sufficient to drive home to every conscience the need for total abstinence.

At three o'clock the visitors were again set on their way to examine the Children's Department, where there are over 900 inmates. In the large Concert Hall, which holds 1,000 seats,

they were met by the Doctor-in-Charge, Dr. Warmsley, who, like his co-workers in the other building, was kindness itself, patient with the many queries asked him, and thoughtful of the limited time of his visitors, and thus curtailing the many miles which could be travelled—to two, and finally providing a cup of tea "for the ladies," to which, for once, the gentlemen did not object. In this Department the Schools were first visited, and some of the most intelligent went through some musical drill with marked credit. The Kindergarten work, drawing, writing and needlework were exhibited, which indicated at various periods marked improvement. One little fellow with an immense bulging head in the region of Ideality, Constructiveness, and Imitation, had done some beautiful drawings of animals, &c. The lad next to him, with a painfully narrow head in the above-named region, was only just beginning to write his letters, though of about the same age. In the large well-paved playground, one curious lad of 16 years old allowed his head to be measured, which resulted in $16\frac{1}{2}$ inches in circumference, by 10 and 9 inches respectively in length and height. Several Cretins greeted us in one doorway—one lad of 29, a girl of 26, and two brothers aged 24 and 22, all of whom were no taller than children of five years, wee bodies joined to shrunken and wrinkled faces. In other wards the children were amusing themselves in various ways with toys, and put out their hands, smilingly nodded, and expecting some word of recognition; while others were a gruesome spectacle, with distorted heads, many unable to move, or unfit to be trusted out of sight, seated in low comfortable chairs, or stretched full length in little cribs—the saddest sight of all. Some hung their heads as though bowed down with grief, others rocked their heads from side to side, and twisted their bodies with convulsive movements, and all more or less wore that painful idiotic expression. Some with large Mirthfulness were perpetually influenced by mirth; others with little Hope and Mirthfulness were fretful, and serious to sullenness.

Several Hydrocephalic cases were measured. The size of one was $26\frac{1}{2}$, of 16 years old, and another $24\frac{3}{4}$ inches.

In one of the sick or infirmary wards were collected together some of the worst cases in the country—probably in the world—said the doctor, all of whose lives being only a matter of a few weeks, or possibly days.

All the visitors were impressed with the sights they had seen, more even than their words could express. When asked as to the chief causes of the inheritance of so much misery, the reply was, that, at least half of the cases were to be traced to

hereditary mental weakness or disease, caused by alcoholic indulgence, unwise marriages, abuses in youth, resulting in the (1st stage) in Epilepsy, (2nd stage) in Imbecility, (3rd stage) in Idiocy.

Had the first transgressors been warned in time,

(1st) To attend to the health laws (instead of breaking them);

(2nd) To govern the passions (instead of exciting them);

(3rd) To regulate the faculties (instead of giving way and perverting them);

(4th) To seek out and cling to healthy occupations and surroundings, then these misfits in Society, these terrible blights upon our civilization, would have been minimised to accidental causes only.

"What we need," said Dr. Dyer, "is fifty years of *Temperance habits* in order that the nation may test what *it* could do. We have had fifty years of alcoholism, and we have seen what that can do to blight the best among us, but we need fifty years of total abstinence to undo its work."

Can we have it? We can have most anything a Briton, or a British Nation determines upon.

Shall we have it, then? Let each one answer this momentous question for himself.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, AT GROVE PARK.

After shaking hands with Mr. Fowler, and tea being over,

Mr. Sly rallied the forces by saying: "I think we may congratulate ourselves that we have had a capital time. I must confess that I am very much in sympathy with those friends who expressed themselves yesterday desirous that we should have an Annual Meeting—a May Meeting—of the same character. We ought to have a really respectable meeting considering the power there is in Phrenology."

Mr. Sly also referred to the great benefit of Phrenology to everyone. The depressing sights they had seen at the Asylum that day made him feel that if many years ago some friend had stepped in with Phrenological knowledge, there would not have been so many painful cases. He asked what steps all were taking to make the world better than they found it, what they were doing individually, to make the Science of Phrenology not only more fashionable, but create a desire in the minds of the people who say they don't believe anything about it,—they have never read about it. He hoped they would endeavour to put their knowledge in such a way as to create an inquiry, and that all the friends present who would

speak would say from their hearts what they thought of the meetings.

Mr. Musgrove: So much had been crowded into the mind since coming to London that he felt quite at sea to recapitulate, on the whole the meetings had been a magnificent treat; he looked upon the Centenary as one of the grandest things that had ever happened to him. He wished from these meetings to institute something of a lasting memorial to make this subject prominent in Provincial Towns,—something that would be an ornament to the Centenary of 1896.

Mr. Williams expressed his pleasure at having been present at all the meetings as a representative from Wales. "We live in a world of opposites, day and night, good and evil, sunshine and shadow, so in Phrenology, we have workers who are genuine, and workers who are quacks. As an Institute we have felt this, and as an Institute it is our duty to remove these charlatans, and that we cannot do unless we are united. We want to raise Phrenology out of the empirical state it is in. The co-operation of the Society in Wales with the Fowler Institute in this work is guaranteed by my being present at the Centenary."

Mr. Taylor: "I trust that the present Congress is only the first of similar future Annual Meetings. I believe from meeting together in a right spirit, getting exchange of views, we shall go from this Congress to do our best to advance the principles and teachings of Phrenology. By next year we ought to meet in our thousands. We must be true to Phrenology, and we can only be true to it by trying to live up to its teachings, for it is too late in the day to try and preach one thing and practise another. We can only be true to Phrenology by studying it ourselves. Phrenology, like Christianity, has suffered by its advocates, but the men and women who do their duty will in the end be successful, as we put solid endeavour into our work, we shall get success out of it. The visit to the Asylum has been a tremendous inspiration, we can form opinions from what we have seen to-day."

Mr. Timson, of Leicester, said it was extremely gratifying to him to meet so many friends interested in the Science of Phrenology. He suggested that the Papers read at the Congress should be published in book form. He also wished to impress the great importance of combination, unity, brotherhood, in their work, and yet at the same time everyone to feel their own individuality and responsibility.

Mr. McKnight said he felt the position as a very solemn one. He could not help feeling the conviction that we had

met in that house to commemorate the memory of one of the greatest men that had ever lived. He also told with great feeling his own experience as a Student and Phrenologist.

Mr. Musgrove moved that the thanks of the Centenary Council be sent to the American Institute for their letters and cablegram. Mr. Taylor seconded this motion, which was carried with acclamation.

Mr. Williams moved a vote of thanks to the Council, especially to those at the head of the Council, and said that they owed a debt of gratitude to the Fowler family more than he could express; he also included best thanks to the Congress and Delegates. Mr. Musgrove seconded this motion, which was put and carried unanimously.

Mr. Piercy: "I think the best way to express anything I have done is to use a simile. The other day I had the great pleasure of going over the Woolwich Arsenal, and saw a large plane there worked by steam, which could go either way, by the attendant touching a lever, as was required. Any work that I have done has been to follow and carry out as far as possible the guidance of the excellent Council we have had, and it has been a very great pleasure to be able to do some little good in this way. All who have been with us to-day cannot but express, and have expressed, their great appreciation of the benefit it has been to them to visit the Darenth Asylum, for which we wish to thank Mr. Lobb. A desire has been expressed to have an Annual Meeting of this kind, when Phrenologists can assemble together, read papers, and discuss Phrenology in its various aspects. I would like to see the next double this size. Now we are here, and we have got the fire within us, let us see what more we can do this year. An interest has been created that will not easily die, and it is for everyone of us to do his or her best. We are arranging to have a May Meeting. Nothing, in our day, can be done without the ladies. We have a strong contingent of intelligent and cultured ladies in connection with the Institute, who can do much for Phrenology. There is a grand future for Phrenology. We have still with us our esteemed President, and wherever we go we see the result of his personal influence inspiring us. We can all exercise some influence, although we may not be a Gall or a Fowler. There is no subject of so much value as Phrenology—in the home, in the school, or in the workshop. We have seen in our travels many children misplaced. We have many children coming in day by day with their parents to know what is the best business for them. The Phrenologist's is a very responsible position. There is no sphere

such as Phrenology for helping mankind; it is the handmaid to Christianity; we cannot separate the two; they must work hand in hand, and culminate in a brighter future. As a minister said on Sunday morning, a man with ten talents finds no difficulty in aspiring to intellectual attainments, but there was some credit to a man of one talent if he raised himself to the place of two. We have seen hereditary influences to-day that we could not fail to observe with sadness and sorrow, and we may thank God, all of us, for the parentage we have had. We can aid humanity to a great extent, and we must not forget the responsibility that rests upon us as individuals."

Mr. Proud, who preached on Sunday the 8th on Character-building, spoke of the Christian aspect of the Centenary, and said that he had had very great pleasure in acceding to Mr. Piercy's request to refer to the subject last Sunday, when he chose for his subject the following text, "She hath done what she could," and taking these words as implying limitations to all human endeavour. He touched upon the difference of mental and moral equipment, and went on to say that the characters or predispositions with which we are born are not such that they are incapable of improvement. He spoke of the importance of a greater knowledge of ourselves, and ended by quoting Shakespeare's words:—

> "This above all, to thine own self be true
> And it must follow, as the night the day,
> Thou canst not then be false to any man."

Mr. Dyson said this was a real red-letter day to him; he should never forget it. He felt that the home in which resides the venerable fatherly philosopher, the saintly Mr. Fowler, was not an ordinary place; his feeling was that they were on almost holy ground. He felt honoured and privileged to be permitted to take part in any small way in the Centenary. In speaking of Mr. Fowler, he said he had known him about thirty-five years, and that to have known Mrs. Fowler was no ordinary privilege; she was an ideal and a marvellous woman.

Miss Fowler said: "Brevity is the soul of wit, and sometimes it takes a woman to prove it, although she gets the credit of having the opposite characteristic." In a few words she said that the Council were deeply indebted to Mr. Sly, Mr. Brown, and many, many others for the active part they had taken in the Centenary movement, and proposed a vote of thanks to them.

Mrs. Piercy seconded this vote of thanks, and Mr. Piercy put it to the meeting, which was unanimously carried.

Mr. Sly, in replying, spoke of his deep attachment to our G.O.M. and his family, and he hoped and trusted and believed that these meetings would be the beginning of a wide field for Phrenology.

Mr. Wm. Hull King said: "I am very glad to have managed to get in just at the last to do honour to our venerable President. I have known Professor Fowler for about thirty-six years, and have had my head examined by him twice, and the other day Miss Jessie Fowler came to the rescue again, who was always interfering with his Self-esteem and encouraging it. I hope that before any here are as old as Mr. Fowler we shall have skilled Phrenologists in our Courts of Justice and Schools, and I am glad to learn that two Vice-Presidents of the Institute are already J.P.'s."

HYGIENIC AND HOME DEPARTMENT.

[All questions intended for the Hygienic Column must arrive at the Office of the MAGAZINE not later than the 12th or 15th of the month, and as far as possible all questioners must state their individual cases as clearly as they can, by giving age, sex, whether married or single, stout or thin, dark or fair, build of body, and general habits. Persons asking questions relative to health should state what length of time they have been deranged.]

THE MUSCULAR SYSTEM.

THE muscles are divided into two kinds:—the voluntary and involuntary. The former are chiefly located upon the exterior of the body, and when well developed give roundness and symmetry to the physical structure of man.

The voluntary muscles are under the influence of the will.

The location of the involuntary muscles is chiefly in the interior of the system, and these are not strictly speaking under the control of the will.

The muscles are attached to the bony parts by means of tendons, which are white glistening bodies, composed of rough inelastic fibrous tissue, similar to that which forms ligaments. They number 500, and

they go in pairs. It would be out of place in these articles to mention their names, as we only want to state a few facts in relation to the physiology and hygiene of the muscular system. The sole property of the muscular system is contractibility.

A muscle possesses a natural kind of irritability which causes a response to various stimulating forces. The motive power in producing muscular contractions is nerve force. This nerve force is generated in the nerve cells of the brain and spinal cord. Electricity applied to a muscle will cause it to contract, as also various other agents and causes will produce the same phenomenon.

Undoubtedly this irritability and contractibility of the muscular system can be increased or decreased by various habits in life. The philosophy of the Hygienic treatment in all cases of paralysis of the muscular system is to arouse the contractibility of the parts. This can be done by various applications of well-known remedial agents.

There scarcely can be anything more desirable than a well-developed muscular system. It gives gracefulness to the body; fills up the hollow cavities and renders all the motions of the body easy and perfect. The person who has a poorly-developed set of muscles will feel the difficulties of life more than the muscularly strong. However, it must not be understood that we overlook the power of the nervous system over the muscles of the body. Indeed, we know that if good muscles and weak nerves go together, such a superbly muscularly-developed individual often accomplishes less than a person who is not so favourably organized in muscular power, but possessing more powerful nerves.

QUERIES AND ANSWERS.

No. X.

March 3rd, 1896.

Dear Sir,—I should like to bring the following fact before the notice of our readers, and at the same time to enquire whether anything of a similar nature has occurred in their experience of animal magnetism.

A nurse instructed in the use of this natural force was quite recently magnetising a patient, who, unfortunately in previous years, had been the victim of doctor's drugs to a large extent, when the former noticed some sticky substance accumulating upon her hands, more particularly between and at the tips of the fingers. This was duly washed off, and repeatedly accumulated after, but a few more passes were made. Nor was this a coincident of one particular sitting, but upon several occasions has the same thing been experienced by the nurse, much to the relief of the patient.

Can anyone offer a satisfactory explanation of the above, or can we only conclude that the substance felt was the eradication from the system of one or more of the many poisons taken with the idea of promoting health?

Yours truly,

G. B. Coleman.

Answer to Question No. X.

In reply to the above I may remark it is quite within the experience of every skilled Hydropathic practitioner to have witnessed the elimination of poisonous products through the skin of patients who have been subjected to a long course of allopathic treatment. But so far as I know no such phenomenon has occurred for animal magnetism to cause poisonous products to ooze through the patient's skin in the form of a sticky substance. J. B. KESWICK.

PRESS NOTICES.

THE *Daily Telegraph* of March 11th says:—

Phrenologists from all quarters of the globe are busily engaged in London this week in celebrating the Centenary of their faith and the memory of Dr. François Joseph Gall, its founder. The unveiling of a bust and a model of the skull of the distinguished craniologist proved the precursor of conferences over which Mr. Richard S. Sly and Lady Elizabeth Biddulph respectively presided, and at which the Science, which is irreverently known as "bumpology," was discussed from a variety of standpoints and in innumerable tongues. No apprehension seems to be entertained that the new photography will prove in any way antagonistic to Phrenology by throwing unexpected light on the cause of certain protuberances of the skull. On the contrary, the phrenological opinion is that by means of X rays the most sceptical will become convinced that Gall's theories are correct, and from this point of view limelight sketches of the new photography formed an item at the evening conversazione. Recourse was had to tableaux vivants as a method of illustrating the Science to advantage, while the staging of a number of well-preserved skulls enabled study to proceed during the intervals of a pleasant musical programme.

"THE International Centenary of Phrenology" began yesterday with pulpit references, for, curiously enough, the so-called science has ever been favoured by preachers. It is noted by those who are promoting the celebration that the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, Dr. Chalmers, and Archbishop Whateley have "publicly declared their indebtedness to the science of Phrenology in understanding men and things." To-night the delegates will assemble in the Memorial Hall, where a bust of Dr. Gall will be unveiled. To-morrow there will be Conferences under the presidency of Lady Elizabeth Biddulph and others, followed by a conversazione, having phrenological features all its own. On Wednesday the members will visit the College of Surgeons and the Darenth Asylum, while a reception will be given by Mr. L. N. Fowler, the President, at night.—*Glasgow Evening News*, March 9th.

The *Daily Chronicle* of March 17th says :—

The Congress of Phrenologists.—This Congress was opened in the small Queen's Hall, Langham Place, there being a fair attendance. At the morning session the chair was taken by Mr. Richard Sly, J.P., F.R.G.S., and papers were read on different aspects of Phrenology, Craniology, and Anthropology, and the connection of these sciences with Temperance, Hygiene, and Education. In the afternoon the congress assembled under the presidency of Lady Elizabeth Biddulph, who laid stress in her opening address on the scientific side of Temperance, and said it was only by scientific study that much progress in the movement could be expected. Miss Jessie A. Fowler read a paper on the development of Phrenology during the century, and afterwards an interesting address was given by Miss Maynard, of Westfield College, on the characteristics that are common to all minds, however greatly they may differ in capacity and intelligence. Papers were also read by Miss Oppenheim, Mr. J. H. Raper, and others. A pleasant and well attended conversazione was held in the evening. Among the different items were some tableaux vivants, illustrating racial and phrenological differences between human beings, and some limelight views of the new photography, which were described in an entertaining manner by Mr. H. Snowden Ward. Several phrenological examinations were also made, and instrumental music was given by the Æolian Ladies' Orchestra, conducted by Miss Rosabel Watson.

The *Christian World* of March 21st says :—

The Centenary of Phrenology.—The International Centenary of Phrenology has been celebrated this week by a series of interesting meetings. On Monday, in the Board-room of the Memorial Hall, Dr. Gall's bust and the model of his skull from the Museum d'Histoire Naturelle, Paris, were unveiled, and addresses given by leading Phrenologists. On Tuesday a series of meetings was held in the Queen's (small) Hall. In the morning Mr. Richard S. Sly presided, and in the afternoon Lady Elizabeth Biddulph had charge of the conference. On both occasions papers were read on various aspects of Phrenology, Craniology, Anthropology, Education, Temperance, Hygiene, &c., by theorists or practitioners of the different "departments." At night the Council received its visitors and entertained them with a conversazione of an exceptionally interesting character, comprising tableaux vivants, examination of heads (one by Miss J. A. Fowler, blindfold), limelight views of the new photography, views of Dr. Gall, Spurzheim, Combe, the venerable L. N. Fowler and other notabilities, exhibition of curios, and an excellent musical programme carried out by the Æolian Ladies' Orchestra. Yesterday morning and afternoon were devoted to visiting the College of Surgeons and Darenth Asylum and Schools.

OUR YOUNG FOLKS



[Subscribers sending photographs of children to this column must send coupon from the back of the MAGAZINE, also a stamped and directed envelope for the return of the photograph. The sketches will appear as space permits.]

WEIGHING THE BABY.



How much does the baby weigh,
All in all? Oh, who can say?
Not his dainty flesh and bone,
Not his sweet, pink clay alone,
Not his limbs so soft and fair;
These are trifles light as air,
These are but a thing apart,
When we weigh him in the heart.

Who can weigh the light that lies
In the heaven of his eyes?
Who can weigh his sunny smiles,
Or his sweetly winsome wiles?
Who can estimate the worth
Of an angel's kiss at birth—
Dimples playing hide and seek
In his round and rosy cheek?

Who can know the hopes and fears
Of the mother's smiles and tears?
Who can weigh the prayers expressed
For the loved one at her breast?
Who can tell the father's joy
Wrapped within that baby boy?
How much does the baby weigh,
All in all? Ah, who can say!

4, Newton Grove,
Bedford Park, Chiswick.

Dear Auntie Sissie,—

This is the first letter I have sent you, but I have often wished to send to you before. I am trying to learn all the different bumps on the head ; mamma had a china head, and I have a paper one.

I like the look of this little girl in this month's Magazine. I cannot see if her forehead stands out, but I suppose it does, and say what I think is there. She would be able to draw well, for her eyes are far apart. She would be able to play well, and she would also be able to speak well ; not at all selfish. She has a very broad and high head, a good memory, and kind eyes.

I think that is all I can say about this little girl.

There is a little boy at school ; he has a very small head ; he is very naughty, and tells dreadful stories.

I am very fond of drawing and painting ; we have them at school, and very likely some of my paintings are going to the exhibition. I hope often to write.

Your loving little friend,
Violet H. Dickinson (age 12).

The above is what we should like to receive every month from our little friends all over the globe.

Your loving
Auntie Sissie.

WHAT PHRENOLOGISTS ARE DOING.

[We shall be pleased to receive, for insertion under this heading, reports of lectures, meetings, or engagements of phrenologists. In sending notices correspondents will oblige by enclosing their communications in an envelope, and addressing them to the office of publication of the Phrenological Magazine. Newspaper cuttings pasted on post-cards are an infringement of postal rules, and subject to a fine.]

Sheffield and District Lay Preachers' Association. — The monthly meeting of the above was held last night in Mr. Laycock's office, "Independent" Buildings, Fargate, when an able and interesting paper was given by Mr. Jos. Dyson, M.S.Sc., subject : "Is Mental Science in Harmony with Temperance Teaching and Sentiment?" In opening, Mr. Dyson referred to the great change that has come over public sentiment with regard to the Temperance Question, and then dealt at length with the influence of alcohol on the organs of the brain. Many interesting facts and figures were brought forward in support of the lecturer's contentions, and in a rapid survey of the phrenological organs

Mr. Dyson sought to show how each was affected by the taking of alcohol into the system.—From *Sheffield Independent*, March 5th.

Mr. Dyson has also lectured during the month at Louth, Hull, Hessle Road Congregational Church, where the pastor, the Rev. Dr. Scurrah, gave an eloquent testimony in favour of Phrenology. Also at Salem Congregational Church, Hull, under the pastorate of the Rev. T. J. Leslie. Also at Dore Primitive Methodist Chapel, Kimberworth Wesleyan Chapel, and Surrey Street United Methodist Free Church, Sheffield.

Phrenological Lecture.—Under the auspices of the local Guild and Literary Society, a lecture entitled "Brain and mind; or Hats, and what they cover," was delivered in St. John's Hall on Tuesday evening by Miss Fowler (daughter of Professor Fowler, of London). At the conclusion of a most interesting address the lecturer gave a public phrenological demonstration. There was a good audience, over which the Rev. C. Lankester presided.—*Sevenoaks Telegraph*, Feb. 29th.

Leyton Phrenological Society.—On Friday evening last the annual meeting of this Society was held in the Grange Park Road Lecture Hall. The Rev. F. W. Wilkinson took the chair. The Rev. W. T. H. Wilson, M.A., vicar of Leyton, was re-elected president, and the following gentlemen vice-presidents: The Rev. C. Edmunds, M.A., Leyton; the Rev. H. Moulson, the Rev. R. Snowdown, Mr. Jas. Webb, the Rev. F. W. Wilkinson, &c. Mr. H. E. Barley was selected as secretary, and Mr. A. E. Dolden, treasurer. From the secretary's report we find that the membership has been increasing throughout the year. Votes of thanks were passed to the secretary and treasurer, to Mr. Peterken and Mr. Webb for their services during the year.—*Leytonstone Express*, March 7th.

NOTES AND NEWS OF THE MONTH.

The Institute has been busy during the last month receiving Delegates and Members who came to London for the Centenary Meetings. The country was well represented, and engagements and business were put one side to enable many to attend. Mr. John Allen, Mr. and Mrs. Keswick, Mr. and Mrs. Severn, Mr. and Mrs. Timson, Mr. Musgrove, Mrs. Musgrove, Junr., Mr. and Mrs. Taylor, Mr. McKnight, Miss Piercy, Mr. W. A. Williams, Mr. Dyson, Mr. C. R. Baker, Mr. and Mrs. Dyer, Mr. R. B. D. Wells, Mr. and Mrs. Armstrong, Mr. W. Brown, and Mr. Leopold Becker, were a few of the many friends, and many more regretted their absence.

In the present number we have given a curtailed report of the Centenary Meetings. Many, however, have expressed a wish that the papers should be printed in pamphlet form, and illustrated with the authors' photographs.

Several gentlemen have promised to take a hundred copies each, if this can be arranged. Such an illustrated record should be handed down to posterity as a unique memento of an important event, and would show the trend of phrenological thought in the 19th century.

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The following are a few of the newspapers which have contained notices of the Centenary:—*The Daily Chronicle*, *The Daily Telegraph*, *The Daily Graphic*, *The Morning*, *The City Press*, *The Star*, *The Echo*, *Bohemian*, *Photogram*, *Christian World*, *Westminster Gazette*, *Vegetarian*, *British Medical Journal*, *Financial Times*, *Christian Pictorial*, *Christian Age*, *Gentlewoman*, *Glasgow Weekly Times*, *Manchester Guardian*, *Grimsby News*, *Lancashire Daily Express*, *Midland Daily Telegraph*, *Northern Daily Telegraph*, *Sheffield and Rotherham Independent*, *Reynolds' News*, *The English Mechanic*, *Blackburn Telegraph*, *Eastern Morning News*, *&c.*, *&c.*

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The gold, silver and metal Centenary badges have been highly appreciated by delegates and friends. They make suitable souvenirs in commemoration of the Centenary of Dr. Gall.—See Advt.

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Reports of Institute Meetings have been left over until next month.

PRIZE OFFERS.

"Ogilvie's Encyclopædia" will be given to the one who sends in the best page of Children's Sayings each month. MS. must be sent in by the 15th of the month.

A China Bust will be given to any one who will send us Five New Subscribers to the Magazine during the month.

All communications to be addressed to Editor, Prize Column, *Phrenological Magazine*, Imperial Buildings, Ludgate Circus, E.C.

Mr. John Thompson, of Kimberley, obtained the China Bust offered in February for Four New Subscribers.

The Prize Story Competition will be announced next month.



BOOK NOTICES.

MESSRS. KEMP AND SONS: Trade Almanac for Bakers' Ovens and Stoves, contains a racy article on Phrenology, emphasizing the importance and usefulness of the Science, especially among children.

"THE Case against Butchers' Meat," by C. Forward, with a preface by the Hon. Dudley Campbell. The Ideal Publishing Union, Ltd., 112, Fleet Street, E.C.

"FRUITS and Gardens for the People," by the Hon. Dudley Campbell, in pamphlet form, being the preface to the above named book. The Ideal Publishing Union, Ltd., 112, Fleet Street, E.C.

"THE Vegetarian" for March contains an illustrated article on "The History and Development of Phrenology," by J. A. Fowler.

CHARACTER SKETCHES FROM PHOTOGRAPHS.

[Persons sending photographs for remarks on their character under this heading must observe the following conditions :—Each photograph must be accompanied by a stamped and directed envelope, for the return of the photograph ; the photograph, or photographs (for, where possible, two should be sent, one giving a front, the other a side view), must be good and recent ; and, lastly, each application must be accompanied by a remittance (in Postal Order) of 6s., for twelve months' subscription to the MAGAZINE. The leading traits will be given when 2s. 6d. in stamps is enclosed with the photograph, and the MAGAZINE containing the delineation will be sent.—Letters to be addressed to L. N. FOWLER.]

No. I.—This is the photograph of a lady of no small amount of brightness, activity, and energy. She is particularly spirited, rather determined, and spontaneous in arriving at decisions. Her mental quickness is a characteristic. She is decidedly a thinker, keen of comprehension, rather argumentative in her disposition, and fond of following a debate. She is a good organizer and manager, very critical, and quick at repartee. The large amount of fun in her composition acts as a tonic to her mind. Often she will keep up, by sheer strength of spirit, rather than through her vital powers. She is buoyant and hopeful, has good imitative ability, also a good eye for colour, and should show skill in taking patterns.

No. II., R. D. L. (Rochdale).—This gentleman has very good artistic and mental abilities. He needs, however, to cultivate more firmness

and executive force to give energy of mind, for these faculties help one to use to advantage all available talent. He would do well to give some time to gymnastics, and outdoor sports regularly, but in moderation. He is naturally of an affectionate disposition, and fond of home. He should find little difficulty as a student, and also should be rather gifted at imparting knowledge to others. He is artistic in his tastes, and will enjoy artistic work of various kinds, photography in colours, &c. He will also enjoy the drama, and have abilities that way.

No. III., B. S. T. (Oldham).—As far as we can judge of the outline of this lady's head under the hair, we should say she must be known for more warmth and affection of nature than she shows. She should have good health, and strong recuperative powers. She is naturally bright and buoyant, and must make a very pleasant companion. She is not of an obstinate nature, but has a fairly strong will of her own, and is not easily understood. She is too reserved, sensitive, and lives too much within herself. She is also cautious, and worries too much even over things she cannot help herself.

No. IV., M. S. E. (Oldham).—This is the photograph of a lady of very good natural abilities. She has a very active mind, and should be fond of practical work. She is rather broad-minded, fond of knowing what is taking place in the world. She is not likely to be content with merely skimming a subject. She should also be a very good manager, is energetic, has a good amount of spirit and determination about her. She has an affectionate nature, but will not make much demonstration over her feelings.

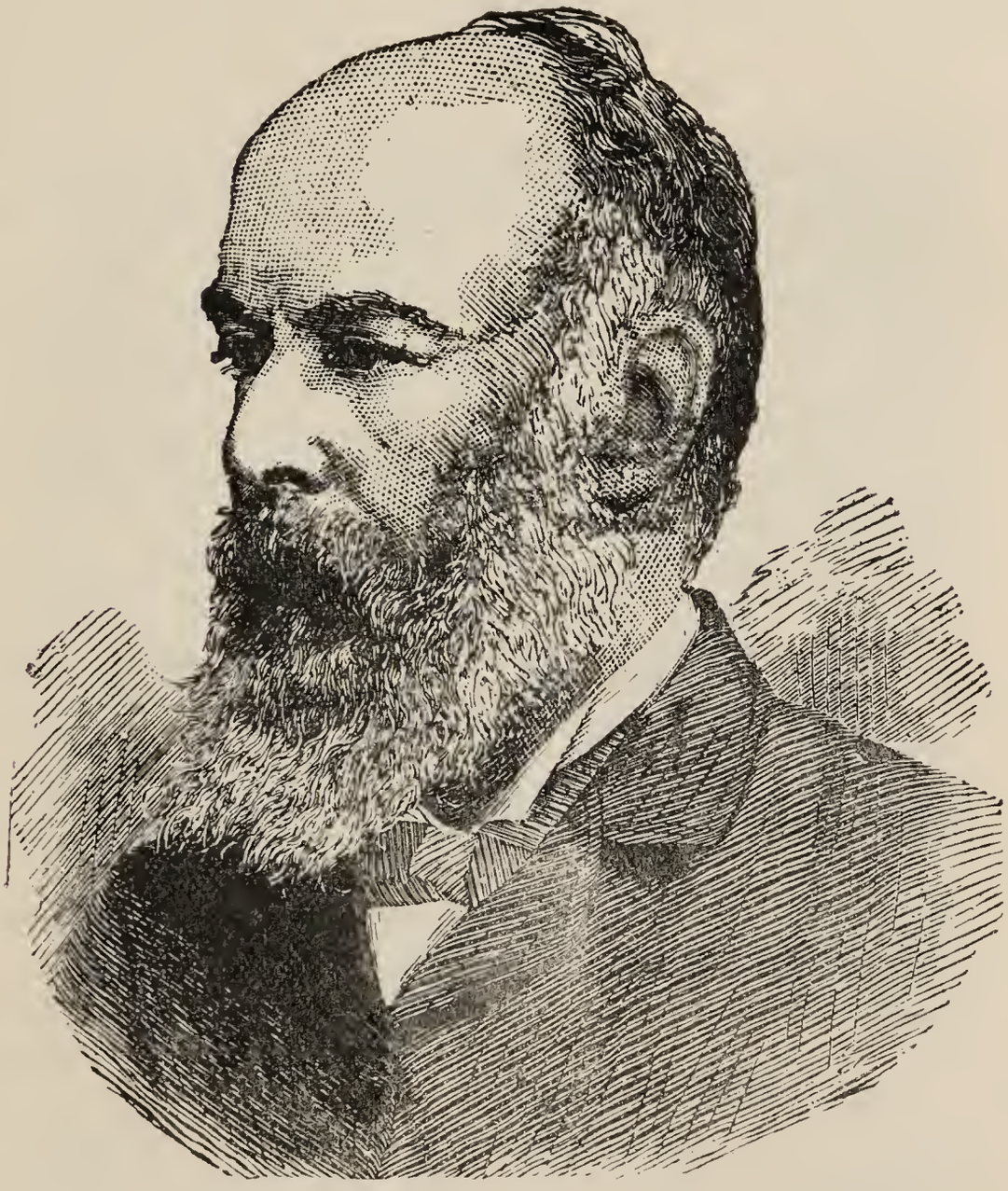
No. V.—The gentleman here represented is a great thinker. He needs to pay much attention to diet and rest, in order that the mental manifestations may be of the best, and that his brain may be well sustained. If this is attended to, he will be able to use his brain to better and better advantage. He is naturally one to originate ideas and plans,—is of an inventive mind, and should invent something on a large scale. He appears to be fond of travel, and of exploring, but would want a friend to go with him. His sympathies are strong; he will do well to enter into some philanthropic work. He is full of ideas, and has good powers of expressing them, and should therefore make a good speaker and writer, manager in some intellectual work.

No. VI.—This gentleman has all the indications of physical strength and health, and capacity to enjoy plenty of outdoor life and outdoor sports, cycling, skating, &c. He is not so well fitted for a purely sedentary occupation. It will be well for him to be engaged in some business which will take him out of doors, in which he will show a good memory of forms, and accurate and systematic observation, *e.g.*, surveying, travelling, &c. He has good business capabilities. He should be fond of going about and visiting new places, and appears to have a better memory for places than for words. He is an earnest and conscientious worker, and is particular as to the quality of his productions. His sympathies are also strong, and he does much for others.

THE

Phrenological Magazine.

MAY, 1896.



CHARACTOGRAPH OF SIR JOHN GORST, M.P.

EVERY kind of magazine, paper, or book of popular interest to-day is illustrated; in fact, pictorial representation is so general that even our dailies, such as the *Daily News* and *Chronicle*, give us the benefit of portraiture. This is certainly a step in the right direction, and endorses the fact of the increased popular taste for personal judgment on the character of public men and women. The power to judge of

character from cranial and facial indications is certainly becoming general, and instead of Mental Science having died out, leaving but few adherents, they are daily increasing, both in point of numbers and intelligence.

It is an undeniable fact that a "Member of the House" who scores a point; a young actress who electrifies her audience; a writer who produces a thrilling effect by "his latest novel"; or a new minister who gives a strong sermon on a popular subject, create a kind of craze for the time being, and all the world asks, "What is he like?" or "Have you seen her?" Thus there is growing, consciously or unconsciously, a desire to settle the great problem, "Why" which is the greatest educator in the world?

We naturally turn, in our Magazine (which, by the way, has been educating public opinion for sixteen years on this subject), to the man of the hour in the educational world, and find him mentally "at home" and equipped for the work of launching one of the most significant Bills ever introduced to the House of Commons.

There can be no mistaking his statesmanlike organization. He has the temperament quality and build of a man who knows how to substantially carry out what he once takes in hand.

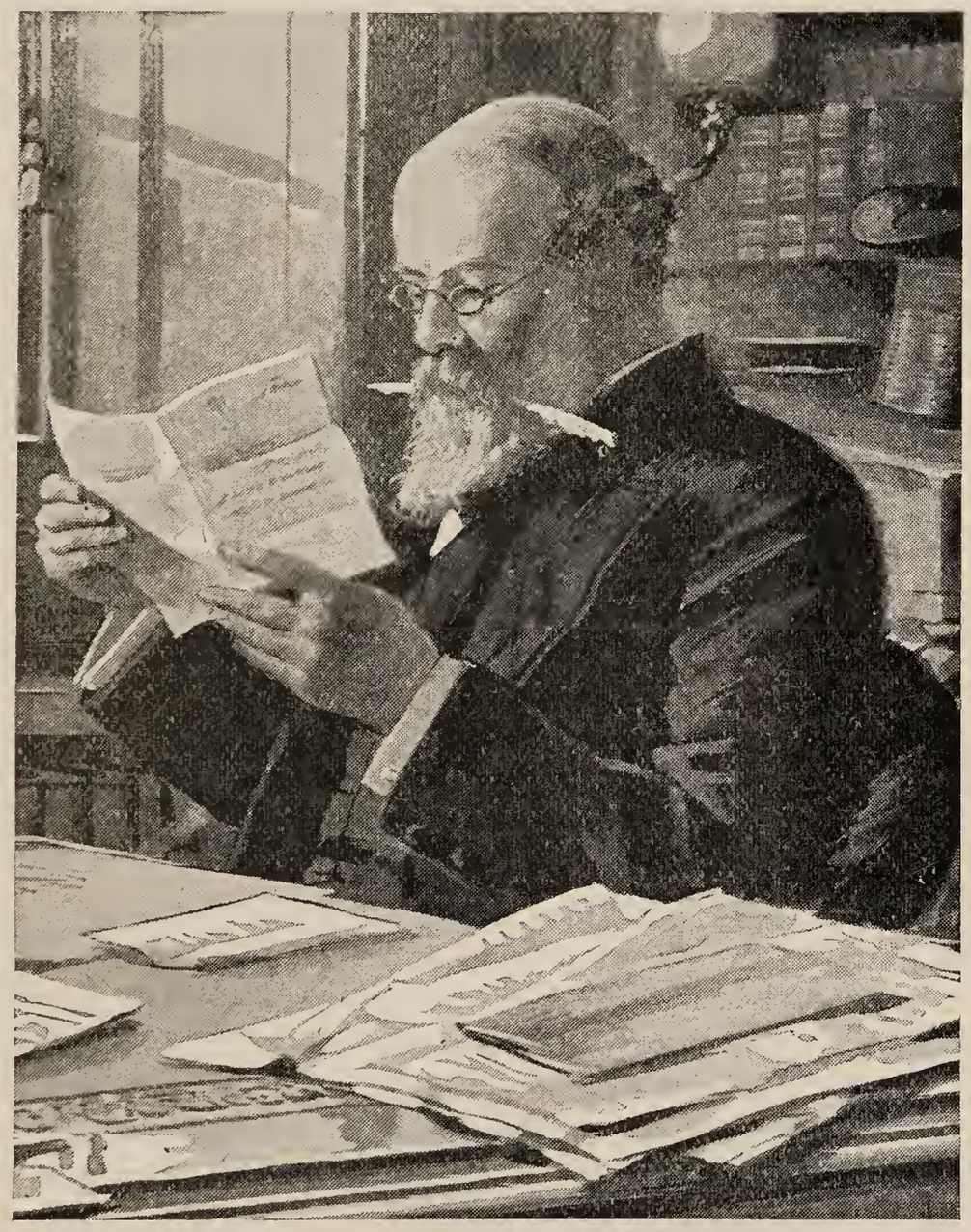
His Vital temperament joined to the Mental adds considerable tact and management, as well as geniality and power of resource in his style of promulgating any new campaign, theory, or plan of work. One feature that strikes us forcibly in the organization before is the breadth and comprehensiveness of mind, or in other words the wholesale rather than the retail conception of any plan.

It will be seen that he is broad across the frontal region of the head in the organ of Causality, hence he will delight in taking into account all sides of a question. He is more likely to win by his method of procedure than repel others by brusqueness of manner. He may even err in being too tactful, careful, and fearful of giving offence; and by his noble quality of sympathy try to please everyone, and fail, except in the larger outcomes of his work.

Another point that will be noticed is his prominent Veneration and Firmness, which make him resolute and determined, yet conciliatory and mindful of the views and sentiments of others. He has an appreciation for greatness and age, which gives him deference, and from this quality he would receive a strong desire to serve his country, and together with his Benevolence would make him anxious to further philanthropic measures on as broad a set of principles as his liberal conservatism will allow.

He has a mellow disposition, and has many of the characteristics of his mother, which joined to a fine physique enable him to show balance of power, control of mind under heated circumstances or excited moments.

He has the force of the base of the brain, giving him spiritedness and executive power, but it is the intellectual and moral sentiments which dominate and utilise his energy and influence his whole brain.



Sir John Gorst in his Study.

He will have a healthy and stimulating influence over others, and will make more friends than enemies in whatever position he may occupy. He has the indications of long life, and with average care of his health he should live into his eighties.

He is not so sanguine as to believe that all his present suggestions will be carried out *in toto*, but he has elasticity

of mind, and probably anticipates that the most important features of the Bill will receive endorsement.

He has method and system to organize and plan out work, but his versatility will enable him to be available in various ways without injuring the principles at stake.

He is not wanting in the social qualities which give him capacity to suit himself to society and family life, also a fondness for his own country which may amount to patriotism and a love of its institutions.

In short, he is comprehensive in mind, firm and determined in executing work, sympathetic and liberal-minded in his views, mindful of the claims of well-established rights, at the same time available in temperament, so that he would never remain in the old ruts of prejudice or old fogeyism.

THE EDITOR.



MORE ABOUT BRAIN CULTURE.*

THE study of the brain at last seems likely to attain that distinction and eminence which its importance so greatly merits, and Professor Elmer Gates is to adorn the position of Director of the College of Mind Art, for which the necessary funds have been subscribed and which is to establish itself in a palatial edifice at Washington (U.S.A.). It will be remembered that in 1894 we called attention to the erection of a psycho-physical laboratory, by the United States Governnment, under the same management. We learn that some two hundred students have already enrolled themselves to undergo the various courses of instruction.

Professor Gates' experiments with animals seem to indicate that it is possible to build up brain substance, and he reminds us of the equally applicable and very desirable method of providing, say for the growth of the inhibitory centres in the brains of children—more especially those of the criminal classes. He assures us that acquired physical traits can only

* From *Science Siftings*.

be transmitted when they have to do with mental processes. Improved brains, he declares, may certainly be handed down from parent to offspring. This he proves by educating animals, which in the course of five or six generations exhibit markedly superior intellectuality.

Guinea pigs are notoriously stupid animals. Professor Gates takes an ordinary pair of them, and in four years, by education through generation after generation, he produces guinea pigs that are intellectual giants—for guinea pigs. In other words, by that time the improved brain structure has become hereditary, certain parts of the grey matter being much more developed than in the generality of guinea pigs. These new structures represent new mental activities. Finally, the educated guinea pig is killed, and its large brain is subjected to examination under the microscope and otherwise.

At the College of Mind Art several courses will be opened to guinea pigs. One of these will be devoted to cultivating their minds through the sense of sight. Guinea pigs in this class will be compelled from birth to base their daily activities upon their ability to distinguish and discriminate among colours. They will be obliged to consider colours many hours each day, until they become parents of another generation. The same work is followed out with the second generation, and so on continuously, until after the fifth or sixth generation guinea pigs are born with the seeing areas of their brains abnormally developed. Viewed under the microscope, these areas are found to contain more brain cells and a more complicated system of nerve fibres, the latter being the telegraph wires, so to speak, by which intelligence is communicated from the grey matter.

One of the methods adopted for teaching colours to the guinea pig is to place the animal's food under a number of small inverted pans. These pans are red, say. But they are scattered among blue, green and yellow pans of the same size, which have nothing under them. So the little rodent learns after awhile that there is food only beneath the red pans, and it does not take the trouble to turn over any of the others. Only a trifling quantity of the food is placed under each red pan, so that the guinea pig must turn over 100 or more of them to get a meal. After a time, red having become sufficiently familiar, the food is put under blue pans, and so on. Finally, the pans are made all of one colour—green, for instance, but of different shades—and the guinea pig is required to pick out the shades.

More than forty different ways are adopted for obliging animals to exercise constantly varied mental functions. For

example, a hallway is constructed with a flooring of metal tiles of different colours, so arranged that any of them may be connected at will with a galvanic battery. The guinea pig is obliged constantly to go through this hallway, and it soon learns that it gets a little shock every time that it touches a tile that is not red. Consequently, it adopts the practice of jumping from red tile to red tile. When it has thus become well acquainted with red, the blue tiles are made the safe ones by an alteration of the electrical connections, and the guinea pig is obliged to gain a knowledge of that colour. So also with other colours, and finally with a differentiation of shades.

This sort of education is carried to a surprising length. When a green disc appears suddenly on the wall of the room, the properly-trained guinea pig knows that it will be able to get water by passing through a certain door. The animal learns eventually to differentiate sounds, tastes, and smells, and even to associate ideas, as a sound with a colour. The taste sense is cultivated by obliging the guinea pig to partake many times a day of food flavoured in a great variety of ways, and water likewise. At length it learns to pick and choose with much accuracy of discrimination, and in the course of generations its descendants become regular epicures, their brains exhibiting great complexity of structure in those parts of the cortex which are known to represent the physical basis of the sense of taste.

Other methods are employed for cultivating the sense of smell. In this direction a beginning is made by teaching the guinea-pig that when its nostrils distinguish a particular kind of scent it had better run, or it will be whipped. Professor Gates' experiments have proved that lower animals distinguish many kinds of smells with which human beings are not acquainted. He has demonstrated also that, as has long been suspected, some of them at all events can hear sounds which are silent to the human ear.

For educating the ear of a guinea pig, Professor Gates has an instrument of which an essential part is a series of electrical tuning forks. These produce all pitches of sound up to and away beyond the limit of human audibility. The guinea pig is taught that when the instrument sings it must run, or it will be punished. If beyond a certain note the trained guinea pig fails to respond by running, obviously the hearing limit of the animal has been reached and passed. Professor Gates has succeeded in raising this limit of audibility in guinea pigs several octaves, actually extending their range of hearing that much.

Dogs and cats, of course, are naturally more intelligent than

guinea pigs. Cats are harder to train than dogs, because they have less power of attention, but they seem to be equally intelligent. Monkeys are more satisfactory than any other animals; they are more easily trained, and it takes less effort and less time to produce in them a given amount of artificial brain structure.

For, be it understood, the purpose of all this work, which requires an immense amount of labour, is not to improve the intelligence of the lower animals, but to discover the relations between mental functions and physical brain structures. The brains of lower animals are more or less like those of human beings. Respecting the latter, psychologists already know something about the areas of the cortex which are responsible for certain sorts of perceptions. But this knowledge does not amount to much, and Professor Gates is trying to develop it.

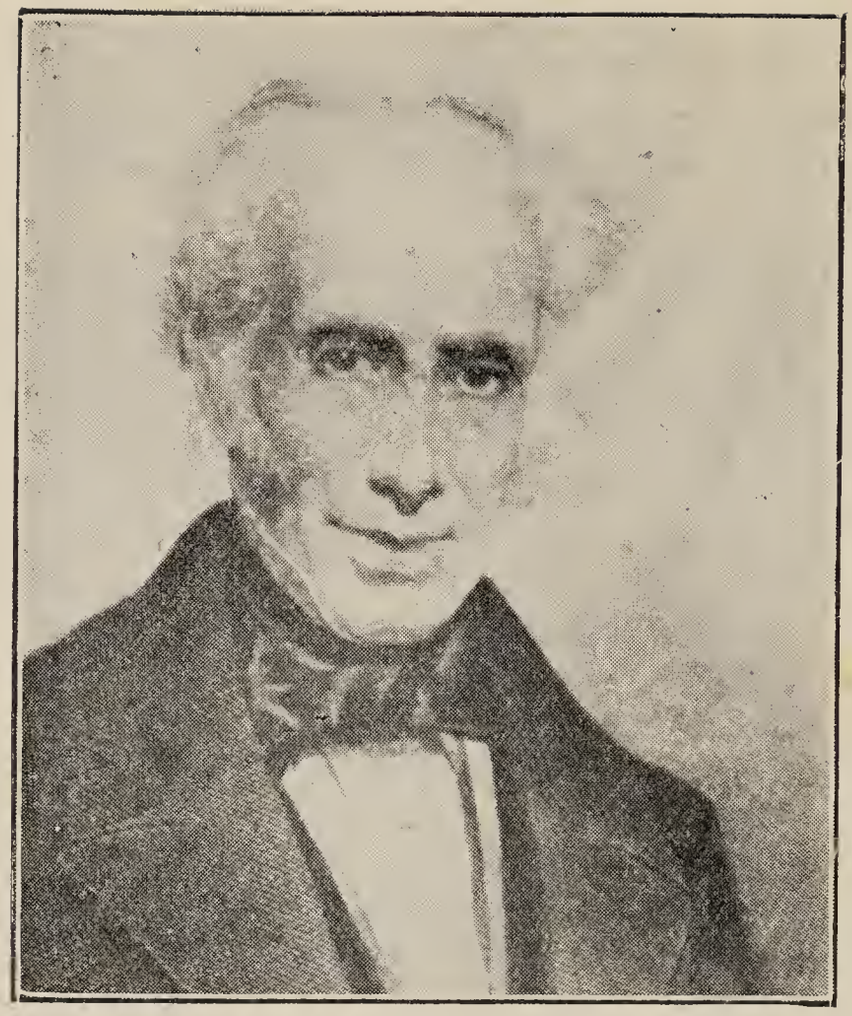
His experiments show that when a certain sort of mental activity has been encouraged through several generations, producing new brain structures, the improved development is transmitted to the offspring. It is then practicable to subject the brain to microscopical examination, with a view to determining with accuracy the physical results accomplished by the education of the mind during life. This is a new method of biological study, the purpose of which is to determine what mind really is. Incidentally, it has been found that a dog trained from birth in the manner described is able to distinguish fifteen different shades of any colour, except purple and red.

As to red and purple, it would appear that the canine race is hopelessly colour-blind. From all the data obtained, the important inference is that what is accomplished with puppies and cats can be done with human beings. Just as the brain of the young dog is developed, so a child's mind may be built up. People think of the mind as if it were something purely spiritual. In truth, it is a piece of physical mechanism—as much so as a sewing machine or a printing press. Like any other machine, it may be built up. Beginning in infancy, it may be put together bit by bit.

THE GALL CENTENARY FUND.

(Continued from page 153.)

Collected by Mr. McKnight, 11s.; Miss Matts, 2s. 6d.; Messrs. Timson & Tyler, 21s.; Mr. Eudjee, 4s.; Mr. Baker, 10s.; Rev. J. Tate, 1s.; Mr. F. Snowball, 21s. Total, £3 10s. 6d.



OUR FIRST PHRENOLOGISTS.

Interesting Notes on their Life, Work, and Character.

No. III.—George Combe.

By J. Millott Severn, F.B.P.A.

(*Continued from page 153.*)

AFTER the death of Dr. Spurzheim in 1832, although there were many who gave serious attention to the new science, George Combe (practically the first British Phrenologist) stood alone as the leader of the new philosophy, and the chief exponent of its application to the affairs of life.

George Combe was born in Edinburgh on the 21st October, 1788; his brother Andrew was nine years younger.

The Combes—a family of seventeen, of whom George and Andrew were the two conspicuous members—were descended on both sides from respectable tenant farmers; their father, a property owner, was a tall, robust, staunch Presbyterian, of the bilious, nervous, sanguine temperament, with a large head; his phrenological sons report that he could never find

a hat that he could get his head into, and was obliged to have a block made.

Their mother was a short, well-proportioned woman of a highly nervous, bilious temperament, and dark complexion, with a brain of average dimensions, but remarkably well proportioned; of quiet manner, combined with decision of character and intuitive good sense, being highly conscientious, firm and energetic, as a mother of seventeen had need be.

Although possessing much common-sense judgment, both parents seem to have been excessively strict in the religious discipline of their family.

No doubt their early life at Livingston's Yard tended to turn their attention to the subject of the conditions of health, and to deepen their convictions to the utmost. They did great things for their own and future generations in spreading the practices of cleanliness and a demand for fresh air through a large proportion of society.

Harriet Martineau, in her biographical sketches, says of George Combe:—"A man must be called a conspicuous member of society who writes a book approaching in circulation to the three ubiquitous books in our language—the Bible, 'Pilgrim's Progress,' and 'Robinson Crusoe.' George Combe's 'Constitution of Man' is declared to rank next to these three in point of circulation; and the author of a work so widely diffused cannot but be the object of much attention during his life, and of special notice after his death."

THE EARLY LIFE.

The early life, disposition, and mental characteristics of Combe cannot be better portrayed than in the following quotations from the introduction to the "Life of George Combe" by Charles Gibbon:—"He was reared in the gloom which was formerly a predominant characteristic of Calvinism in Scotland. A feeble frame and an impressionable nature rendered the mental and physical conditions of his boyhood painful. A strange, thoughtful child, seeking reasons for everything, and dissatisfied until they were found, he grew into an earnest man, fervid in all his thoughts and acts. Prudent in the highest sense, he was fearful of doing wrong; but having clearly realised a principle, he was fearless. The principle which guided him through life was this: that there is a direct Divine moral government in the world; that the government is one of benevolence, and that its laws are plainly written in Nature for the direction of man. Phrenology led him to these convictions, and they formed the standpoint from which he viewed all the affairs of the world.

To the end life was serious to him—most serious when he had a pen in his hand. The vital problems of religion early occupied his mind with anxious speculations. When Combe first asserted that mind was a function of the brain, he was denounced as an infidel and a would-be subverter of religion; but he cast aside all personal considerations, and hazarded his professional prospects to proclaim Divine truth as he apprehended it.

Phrenology was in his eyes the key to all knowledge. He approached it at first in a spirit of scepticism; study and observation convinced him of its truth; he became its most able exponent, and more popular in this respect than even its founders—Gall and Spurzheim. His devotion to it was intense; he viewed life entirely through its medium; he attributed to his knowledge of it all the good he tried to do and was able to accomplish; and he was, too, much inclined to think that all the failures of mankind were due to ignorance of its principles. He regarded it as a mixture of science and philosophy—science in relation to its structure, and philosophy in its relations to the functions of the brain. It represented to him the most complete philosophy of the mind. He did not believe that it was complete in itself, no system could be so in a progressive world; but he believed that it was the most complete of the time, and that it would grow and improve with every new discovery.

The spirit of all his philosophy was that of benignity, of love of all created things, and of entire faith in the wisdom and justice of God, however incomprehensible their manifestation might appear to him in the present state of his knowledge.

LAWS OF NATURE.

In religion he desired to obey the laws plainly expressed in Nature, and he left the rest to God. The conviction that good brings forth good, and evil brings forth evil in the moral and physical world, inspired his every action and every sentence he wrote. His creed was: 'Do justly, love mercy, and walk humbly with thy God'; and he exemplified this in his conduct. His sense of justice embraced trifles with as much respect as others pay to most important duties; and his sense of mercy extended to the worst of criminals. He was devout in his reverence for God's laws; and unswerving in his claims for the right of every man to worship according to his own conscience.

His life was full of activity, of earnest, methodical and patient work. He had the qualities which attracted and

retained the affection as well as the admiration of cultivated minds. His sincerity in all that he undertook entitles even his errors to respect. Although precise and formal in manner, he was full of sympathy for every honest endeavour, and of pity for every human failing. His aims were always noble, and the whole purpose of his work and thought was to help his fellow-men."

CHARACTER.

To say the least, George Combe's was a remarkable character. The above portrait of him indicates some very striking traits. What a physiognomical and phrenological study ; how full of character is his face ; and how pronounced are his mental developments. The height of his head and the length forward, together with his sensitive, nervous, mental and motive temperament, indicate some conflicting feelings between Conscientiousness and Benevolence ; he possessed extreme sympathy and fellow-feeling, with extreme sense of justice. When a boy, and even as a man, he must have been much misunderstood. Such men as George Combe could especially appreciate the value of a system of mental science that indicates the true character and disposition of individuals ; for without the aid of such a science as Phrenology, which explains man's disposition and mental characteristics, such men would pass through the world much misunderstood.

Conscientiousness, sense of justice, sense of propriety, thoroughness, dignity, adherence to principle, benevolence, sympathy, consideration, intuitive judgment, capacity for inductive reasoning and for the analysis of character, human conduct and motives, comprise the leading and predominant features of his mind.

An interesting fact, proving the truth of Phrenology (if it needed proving), is observable in Combe's small organ of Calculation ; although in other respects a profound philosopher, yet after studying arithmetic diligently through nearly the whole course of his school training, he could never calculate correctly. His lack of Tune is also manifest.

Combe had the opportunity of acquiring a good education, though much credit is due to his own efforts in this matter, for he made the most and best of his time, talents, and opportunities. As a youth he had a natural disposition to acquire knowledge, and an equal ambition and desire to impart knowledge and instruction to others ; he took much of the responsibility of teaching his younger brothers and sisters in his evenings at home.

MENTAL PHILOSOPHY.

At an early age Mental Philosophy was the most interesting study to Combe; whilst still a youth he read the works of Lock, Adam Smith, Hume and Reid, and in no home in Edinburgh, or elsewhere, could Dugald Stewart have found more devoted disciples—more ardent admirers of his so-called philosophy of the mind, than George and Andrew Combe.

Still haunted by a strong desire to penetrate more deeply into the well-springs of human action, and in the hope of learning something more about the mind by studying the structure and functions of the body, he became a pupil of Dr. Barclay. He was profoundly interested in the structure, functions, and relations of the different parts of the human frame, and witnessed with the keenest attention the lecturer's dissection of the brain. He saw part after part of the brain exhibited, named, and cut away, and waited for an explanation of the functions, but was disappointed, the professor frankly acknowledging that all he had been communicating amounted to nothing more than a display of parts of the brain in the order of an arbitrary dissection, and that in simple truth nothing was known concerning the relation of the structure which he had exhibited and the functions of the mind. Combe thereon abandoned the philosophy of mind in absolute despair, as a mystery too profound to be penetrated by human intelligence.

George Combe was by profession a lawyer; he served an apprenticeship to a firm of lawyers in Edinburgh, and throughout the whole course of his legal practice he was much honoured and respected by the members of his profession.

ARCHDEACON WHEATLY,

in his work on "Personal Glimpses of Remarkable People," says:—"The only Scotchman of eminence with whom it was my good fortune to have any intercourse, was George Combe. He may well be called the *Apostle of Phrenology* by those at least who believe in its truth, for though not the original founder of that science, it was he who generally made it popular in England." Further, he says:—"He was a man of high character and strict probity, and as he would have expressed it possessed a large organ of Conscientiousness. It is said of him when he practised as a lawyer, the judge (or jury) always gave a decision in favour of the cause he advocated, knowing that he would not have pleaded for it had he not felt sure of its justice." This indicates not only his high moral character, but also the profound respect and confidence which was accorded to him in the practice of his profession.

Though eminently adapted to follow law as a profession, he had besides a splendid literary ability, and was a profound reasoner. His works on Phrenology are still recognised as standard works; his "Moral Philosophy" went through a number of editions and is still being published, while "The Constitution of Man," his greatest work, has had a larger circulation than any work of its kind. It has been translated and published in several languages, including an American edition for the blind, and even at the present time it is being published uniformly with "Moral Philosophy" in a cheap abridged edition for use in schools and colleges. Munificent sums of money have been generously bequeathed towards several editions of it being published.

(To be continued.)



[Subscribers sending photographs of children to this column must send coupon from the back of the MAGAZINE, also a stamped and directed envelope for the return of the photograph. The sketches will appear as space permits.]



MY DEAR LITTLE FRIENDS,—

I want you to take a good look at this dear little friend of mine. I think you will agree with me that, for so tiny a baby, there is a great amount of character denoted in his face. You can just see the position of his ears, and I hope some of you remember what I have told you about the position of those organs, and how you can judge whether the middle lobe of the brain is deep or not; and how, when deep, a good hold on life may be predicated. This little fellow has all the signs of very good health, and of the power to shake off illnesses quickly. Notice the good height of the head, and the well developed intellectual lobe of the brain. As far as you can judge from the photo, you will see that there is a squareness to the forehead and

upper part of the front head. Mirthfulness is particularly strong, and the little man is, in truth, as merry as a little cricket. It is quite a treat to hear him laugh. You will remember again that this squareness also denotes prominent Imitation and Ideality, and both of these organs are already strongly marked in the little fellow's behaviour. I expect one day he is going to make a very clever draughtsman and painter, for with the two last mentioned organs large, those of Form, Colour, and Comparison, also large, and Constructiveness well developed, there is every prospect of his making a very apt scholar. Also, with his large "Wit," we may expect to see some very laughable pictures from his pen, at some future date. Then, again, look at that little mouth and chin. You will expect him to have a good amount of determination in his composition, will you not? and will not be surprised if I tell you that mother and he sometimes have tussels in order to decide who is to rule.

* * * *

Were you not all pleased to read the nice letter our little friend Violet sent last month? I was particularly glad to learn that she is using her observing faculties in such a useful practical manner. That is the way to store the mind with knowledge,—to keep all our senses on the alert, in order that they may send information to the brain, and thus to the mind, and to train our minds to give full attention to the messages received. Violet is quite correct in her remarks upon the little girl's picture. Her mamma will be able to help her to understand how it is she is naturally so fond of drawing and painting, and also how it is she is so successful. I am sure we must all thank her for setting such a good example in our Magazine.

* * * *

Now is the time for the eyes and ears of our young people to be particularly busy, for dear old Dame Nature is crowding our beautiful world with all manner of lovely sights and sounds. The other day I heard of a lady who is particularly fond of birds placing a large piece of fat, and a cocoanut split open, in different parts of a tree near her window. Fat is particularly good for birds, and every day there is a large concourse of these pretty creatures in the tree. There is one pair of birds whom the lady has observed mating in the spring this last three years. The male bird goes straight to the cocoanut, whilst the female patronises the fat. When the male bird has satisfied his hunger away he flies, and the female immediately follows after him.

Your loving

AUNTIE SISSIE.

MRS. TWYFORD, A.F.I., has opened Phrenological Rooms at 251, Oxford Street, Oxford Circus. We wish her every success. She has certainly one of the best positions in London. She has the scientific side of the subject close at heart, and we feel sure she will do her utmost to elevate the Science by being an exponent.

CATECHISM OF PHRENOLOGY.

How is the strength of each mental power judged of ?

By the size of the cerebral organ ; for mental power is invariably, other conditions being equal, in proportion to cerebral development.

What other conditions do you refer to ?

1. The constitution or quality of brain ; 2. Temperament ; 3. Particular combinations of organs ; and 4. Exercise.

How does the first condition affect this rule ?

By the manifestations of that brain which is naturally of a fine texture and vigorous constitution, being stronger than those of another of the same size, but which does not naturally possess these qualities.

How does the second condition affect this rule ?

By imparting to the brain the peculiar state of activity, energy, durability of action, or torpidity, which appertains to the system generally.

How is it affected by the third condition ?

By one set of faculties controlling or exciting to action another, and thereby diminishing or increasing the power with which they, under opposite circumstances, would manifest themselves. Thus, the propensities, if under the complete control of the higher sentiments, will, for want of exercise, be weak, compared with the same which are free from such restraint, and continually in a state of action ; and a large development, for example, of Love of Approbation by exciting to action any other faculty or faculties, will increase their power upon the same principle.

And how does the fourth condition affect it ?

By increasing the vigor of one or more of the organs, which is effected upon the same principle that exercise invigorates the frame.

You have said that each mental power is judged of by the size of its respective cerebral organ. How do you ascertain the size of each of these organs, and of the brain as a whole ?

By the size and particular development of the skull.

Does the skull, then, accurately represent the form of the brain ?

In general with great accuracy, although the inner surface of the skull may sometimes follow the shrinking of the brain, which in certain cases takes place after the middle period of life faster than the outer, or it may become thinner in one part than another in old age, and thus slightly interfere with a perfectly accurate judgment of the form of the brain. The *frontal sinus* may likewise offer a slight obstacle to the cerebral development being observed in its situation.

(To be continued.)

HISTORY OF THE PROGRESS OF PHRENOLOGY.

(*Continued from page 69.*)

"FOR the last three weeks I have had the pleasure of attending Mr. G. Combe's most interesting lectures. You have not seen him, I believe, and it may be gratifying a reasonable curiosity to give you a short description of him, and of his lectures thus far. In person he is rather tall, spare, and feeble in constitution. He is not very erect, but it is a stooping more indicative of a feeble physical organization than of small Self-esteem. His coronal region is nearly bald, and his locks are silvery white. His intellectual region is finely developed, yet more remarkable for its excellent balance than its great size. His Cautiousness, Firmness, and Conscientiousness are very conspicuous in his organization, and in his natural language and character. His head runs upward and backward, quite large in the region of Self-esteem, Approbativeness, Inhabitiveness, Concentrativeness, and Philoprogenitiveness. The lower class of propensities seem very small, and he manifests in all things the cool, cautious, considerate, mild, steady, decided, and highly disciplined and chastely finished mind. Whatever he begins he unfolds, step by step, with great order and simplicity of arrangement, and he never leaves it while a new view remains to be taken or an objection to be removed. He is thoroughly Scotch in his character and organization, and as he remarked in his first lecture, the accent of his country has become too deeply rooted in his organization to be eradicated—yet not so deeply as to produce any other effect than, to us, an agreeable distinctiveness, novelty, and peculiarity of manner. He makes no pretensions to fine elocution or oratory. His lectures are simply in the style of chastened, respectful, earnest conversation. A ludicrous anecdote occurred in reference to this. He employed a gentleman to prepare placards of his lectures, to be put up about the city, advertising his 'course of lectures upon Phrenology, and its application to *education, legislation,* &c.' But his placard was printed *elocution, legislation,* &c. 'This,' said he in his first lecture, 'seemed not only very unfortunate for me, but considering my striking deficiency in *elocution,* it must appear to you highly ludicrous; I therefore beg you to read *education* instead of *elocution.*'

"The fulness of interesting details with which his lectures abound, renders it necessary for him to give what may fairly

be regarded as two lectures, each occupying an hour on the same evening. This is not in the slightest degree tedious, for at the end of the first hour he has a recess of five minutes, during which the audience rise, move about, and converse on anything they please, thereby giving rest and relaxation to the faculties which may have began to grow weary. This device, he said, was adopted with the happiest effects, and in accordance with the phrenological doctrine of a plurality of mental organs, and their alternate exercise and rest.

"Before his lectures commenced, I thought that, on account of his extended course of sixteen lectures, the time they would consume, and the price of tickets ($5 for the course), which some would consider a heavy demand—all taken together—he would feel the mortification of meeting a small audience. But I was very happily disappointed. Clinton Hall was well filled. And his numbers have continued remarkably uniform ever since. He is resolved not to repeat his course in any one place, so that your good citizens must take the *first* and only opportunity, if they would hear Phrenology expounded from the lips of its most distinguished advocate.

"During his lectures at your place, he will undoubtedly visit the public institutions for which your city is so distinguished. This he has done in other places. Last Tuesday he visited the New York Institution for the Blind and the Lunatic Asylum. I accompanied him to both. At the former he readily discovered several striking proofs of the truth of the science. There were many in whom he pointed out the organ of Colour as very deficient. He contrasted two of the inmates, one remarkable for the size and power of the organ of Number, and the other as deficient in the organ and the powers. While the former could perform long and complicated arithmetical operations mentally, the other was unable to make the least progress in the science of numbers.

"Mr. Combe is becoming quite an object of attention among the most intelligent, as well as fashionable part of the city. Small and very select parties are being made for him, and he is much thronged by calls. I think he will succeed in placing Phrenology on its proper footing in this place. I should not omit to mention that I see not a few good heads at his lectures, belonging to the more intelligent and inquiring mechanics of the city, and to whom the inducement must be strong, or they would not put their hands so deeply in their pockets. We may not give Mr. C. a public dinner, and present him with a vase, as did our Boston neighbours, but we hope to do that which will please him better; we give.

him from first to last full houses, and serious and respectful attention. His audience comprises great numbers of medical and legal gentlemen, several of the clergy, and also not a few of the merchants, whose habits of business are averse to scientific investigation, and who usually give to their families or to public amusements their leisure hours."

IN THE PUBLIC EYE.

TEACHERS AND THEIR TEACHING.

MR. T. J. MACNAMARA AND WHAT HIS HEAD INDICATES.

President of the National Union of Teachers, and Editor of "The Schoolmaster," the Official Organ of the National Union of Teachers.



MR. MACNAMARA.

(*Photograph by T. Protheroe, Bristol.*)

MR. MACNAMARA is an advanced man on all questions that touch educational matters. His head is remarkable for its compactness and quality. He has very early ripened for his work.

His temperament is exceptionally favourable to rapid mental exertion. He has combined power, and is organized for earnest work.

His head is developed in the fore region, which favours intelligence of a special order. The brow is well filled out in the central line, and is exceptionally active, which it will be noted, gives him his immense power of criticism; ready memory of

comparisons; keen intuition regarding character; and a clear discernment of facts, incidents, truths, and principles.

The second characteristic is the breadth of the head in the Perfecting faculties. He has a ready command of language; a fluency of expression and an ideal sense of the appropriateness of things whether he is dealing with dry facts or making a critical survey of artistic work.

A third characteristic is to be noticed in the breadth of the upper arch of the head, which gives him broad sympathies, a wonderful grasp of the circumstances that go to make up life, and an interest in the brotherhood of man from a humanitarian standpoint. He should therefore be known for the sincerity of his views and the earnestness which he puts into everything he does. His concentration of mind is not so great as to prevent him from taking a deep interest in many subjects, far more than the public are likely to know of, and his mind is capable of passing from one subject to another with remarkable ease and ability. He has inherited his courage from his father, only he has shown it in the educational Crimea. He was born in Canada, though his father was an Irishman.

In the election of the London School Board in 1894, he received the highest number of votes ever recorded for a School Board Candidate in London, 48,255.

In 1892 he was asked to edit *The Schoolmaster*, which he has succeeded in doing with credit ever since.

Recently another honour was conferred upon him in the Presidency of the National Union of Teachers, which held its Annual Meeting in Brighton. He is the youngest and most brilliant—shall we say—of any who have yet filled that position. His versatility of mind shows itself in many ways—journalism (two weeklies and one monthly), correspondence, public meetings, and he has issued several powerfully written books. He is bound to win his way, and before he is old and grey he will doubtless add two important initials to his name—"M.P." He naturally is intensely interested in the Education Bill, and it is not to be expected that he will heartily endorse the abolition of the School Board.

MARK TWAIN is one of the few humorists who make a success on the lecture platform. He is visiting Australia, and they say of him that he makes the most unexpected anecdotes point the most unexpected morals. Mrs. Clemens has a face full of intelligence and kindly humour, and her

daughter is a beautiful young lady. They are social lions wherever they go.

JOHANN STRAUSS, whose music is so full of spontaneity and life, cannot work to order. Sometimes weeks and months will go by without his touching a pen, or even a piano. He utterly relaxes himself, visits his friends, drives, and lives like any other man of leisure. When an idea strikes him he jots it down. Sometimes his only available note-book is his cuff, and he comes home from a dinner with his left sleeve gray with pencil marks.

QUEEN MARGHERITA, of Italy, is a finished musician, and one of the best musical critics in Europe. It is as a student of music and its history, and as a collector, that the Queen is chiefly remarkable. She has gathered together a collection of musical scores that is one of the best in the world. She has a charming personality, a strong ambition, is mindful of the opinions of her friends, and lavish in her hospitality.

ORION.

NOTABLE MEN AND WOMEN.

THE LATE BARON HIRSCH, called the "Millionaire Moses," whose character sketch appears in the Feb., 1893, number of the *Phrenological Magazine*, was a remarkable man in many ways. He had a keen and powerful intellect, and great tenacity of purpose, in person he was most distinguished looking, and his affability and generous character made him many friends. In 1891 his charities are declared to have amounted to three millions sterling.

MRS. HILTON, wife of Mr. John Hilton, died recently at the ripe age of 75. Mrs. Hilton was a woman of keen sympathies, and had been engaged for many years in philanthropic work and was widely known in connection with the Crèche which she founded 25 years ago, and many babies in the region of Limehouse have reason to thank her for the good housing, good food, daily bathing, and playthings and fun that were thrown in for 2d. for their daily keep while their mothers were at work. She had been for many years well-known to Mr. and Mrs. L. N. Fowler. She was a member of the Society of Friends and an earnest Temperance advocate.

ORION.

SIMPLE LESSONS IN AMBULANCE.

By an Old Ambulancer.

Lesson II.—The Nervous System, and the Processes of Circulation, Respiration, and Alimentation.

"Say first, of God above, or man below,
What can we reason, but from what we know?
Of man, what see we but his station here,
From which to reason, or to which refer?
Thro' worlds unnumber'd tho' the God be known,
'Tis ours to trace Him only in our own."

* * * *

"Know then thyself, presume not God to scan;
The proper study of mankind, is man."

—Pope.

IN studying man from an ambulance as well as a physiological point of view, his Nervous System undoubtedly claims our first attention, as through it only can the mind's connection with, and influence over, the body be explained. Whilst endorsing the assertion that "The greatest thing on Earth, is Man; and the greatest thing in Man, is Mind," phrenologists go further and assert that the great Nervous Centre, the *Brain*, is the organ of this wonderful thing we call mind.

Fig. 2 represents what is frequently styled, "The Cerebro-spinal System." As is manifest, the Brain is the largest and most important of these masses of nervous matter. The contents of the skull are subdivided into the *Cerebrum*, the *Cerebellum*, and the *Medulla Oblongata*. The Cerebrum, or brain proper, consists of two similar ovoid masses, separated by the great *longitudinal fissure* into two hemispheres, and divided into a frontal, a temporal, and a posterior lobe. It is the seat of the Intellect, the Emotions, and the Will.

The two hemispheres are connected by the *Corpus Collosum*, consisting of a white, medullary substance. The outer surfaces, upper and under, are marked out into convolutions, or *Gyri*, by numerous fissures, or *Sulci*. Into these the *Pia Mater* dips down about one inch with its contained blood vessels, and by the number and depth of these Gyri we test the intellectual rank of the owner. When the human cerebrum is below a given size, its possessor is always an *Idiot*; disease or injury also produces *idiocy* or insanity.



Fig. 2.

The Human Brain (Lower Surface), Spinal Column, and Cranial and Spinal Nerves.

The CEREBELLUM, or little brain, is situated at the base of the back of the skull, and is separated from the Cerebrum by the *tentorium*, a process of the *dura mater*. Its weight is about one-tenth of that of the whole brain. Its function is principally to regulate the movements of the body.

The average weight of a man's brain is 54 ounces, that of a woman's 45 ounces. The maximum weight known is 64 ounces.

The MEDULLA OBLONGATA is the upper, enlarged, or cranial portion of the Spinal Cord. Here a crossing of the nerve fibres takes place, so that one side of the brain becomes connected with the other side of the body; thus accounting for the fact that injuries to one side of the head produce paralysis on the other side of the body.

The SPINAL CORD is that part of the *Cerebro-spinal Axis* passing down the Vertebral Column. It is about eighteen inches in length, extending from the brain to the loins; it gives off *thirty-one* pairs of nerves from its sides. If this cord is cut at any part, all parts of the body below are paralysed.

The SPINAL NERVES act like telegraph wires, and connect all parts of the body with the brain. They pass in pairs between the Vertebræ, and arise from the spinal cord by two roots, an *Anterior* or *Motor*, and a *Posterior* or *Sensory;* the first being *efferent* in its action, and the second *afferent*.

The SYMPATHETIC NERVOUS SYSTEM consists of a double chain of small nervous centres or *ganglia*, which lie along the sides of the Spinal Column; their branches communicate freely with the Cerebro-Spinal System. This sympathetic system to a great extent, though not exclusively, presides over, influences, and co-ordinates the various processes of involuntary motion, of secretion, and of nutrition, including the circulatory, respiratory, and peristaltic movements of the heart, lungs, stomach, and intestines.

(*Exercise* 2.—Draw figure twice the size of Fig. 2. Write in the names of the various parts of the Cerebro-Spinal Axis, and commit them to memory.)

The brain gives off from itself the *Cerebral Nerves;* these proceed from the Cranium in twelve *pairs*, issuing out through the sinuses in the bone, and they are: 1st, *the Olfactory;* 2nd, *the Optic* (these two pairs may be considered as portions of the brain itself); 3rd, 4th and 6th, *Motor Oculi;* 5th, *Trigeminal* or *Trifacial*, with branches to the orbits and brow, the upper lip and nose, and to the tongue; 7th, *the Facial;* 8th, *the Auditory;* 9th, *Glossopharyngeal;* 10th, *Pneumogastric* (to the heart, stomach, liver, lungs, and larynx); 11th,

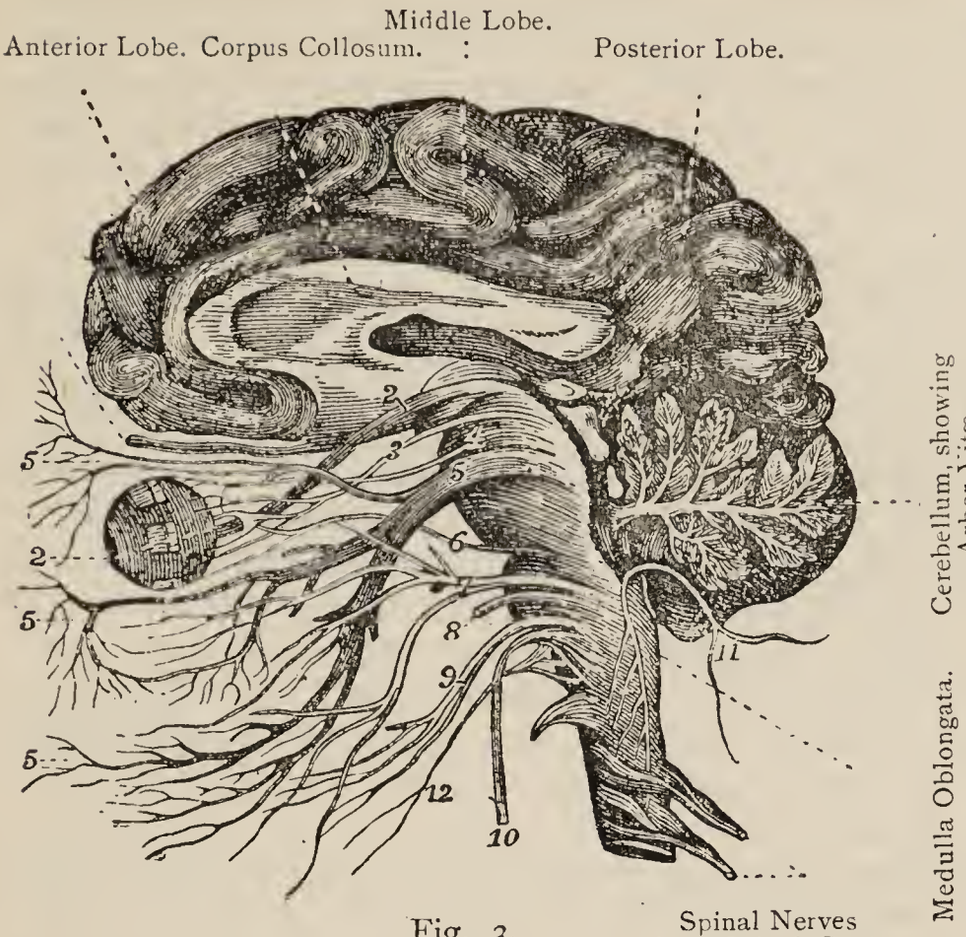


Fig. 3.

Side view of the Human Brain, showing Cerebral Lobes and Cranial Nerves (of Right Hemisphere), Cerebellum, Medulla Oblongata, and Corpus Collosum. (The Brain cut through at the Great Longitudinal Fissure.)

Spinal Accessory; and 12th, *Hypoglossal* for the muscles of the tongue.

The following are proofs that the Brain is the seat of the Mind :—

(1.) Mental fatigue is localised in the Brain, as muscular fatigue and exhaustion are confined to the Muscles.

(2.) Injury to the brain is succeeded by Mental incapacity or derangement.

(3.) The quality, size, and development of the brain are a measure of the Mental calibre.

(4.) Mental work is followed by separation of the phosphates from the blood, through the kidneys, and these enter largely into the composition of the brain.

(5.) Animals may be kept alive for months after the brain has been extracted from the skull, but they are incapable of the *least exercise* of intelligence or will.

The special organs of the Senses,—Seeing, Hearing, Smelling and Tasting, are all contained in the head, in near proximity to the Brain. The *Sensory Nerves*—the organs of Feeling or Touch—are spread over the whole of the peripheral expansion of the body.

(*Exercise* 3.—Draw a figure twice the size of No. 3. Write in the names of the various parts, including the names of the 12 pairs of Cranial Nerves, and commit the whole to memory.)

ALIMENTATION (turn to Fig. 1, Lesson I.).—The principal organ in this process is the Stomach. Here the food undergoes the change called *digestion.* The action of the gastric juice in the stomach completely alters the character of the food taken in at the mouth, and prepares it to be acted on by the bile and pancreatic juice on passing into the small intestines. After these juices have acted on the *chyme* coming from the stomach, the substance is then called *chyle.* The small intestines have on their inner mucous surface innumerable

glands, which absorb the nutritious matter from the chyle and send it through the fine tubes called *lacteals*, first into the mesentric glands, and thence along the *thoracic* duct to the left *sub-clavian vein* to unite with the venous blood returning to the heart through the *superior vena cava*. The in-nutritious matter is pressed through the large intestines, and expelled from the body at the anus.

In Alimentation the processes through which the food passes are :—1st, *Mastication*—in the mouth, where the food is, or should be, well ground down by the teeth, and mixed with the saliva into a pulp before being swallowed. 2nd, *Deglutition*, or Swallowing—the passage of the food through the gullet or throat to the stomach. 3rd, *Digestion*, in the stomach—where a chemical change takes place by the action of the gastric juice. 4th, *Assimilation*, in the small intestines—where the nutritious portions are absorbed by glands and passed into the blood to be carried by it to all the tissues of the body. 5th, *Evacuation*—the throwing out through the anus of the fæcul or refuse substances.

The time which food-stuff requires to pass through the whole of the Alimentary Canal, is about fifteen hours. The small intestines have *no sensibility;* the large intestine is, on the contrary, extremely sensitive, hence the pains of colic.

(*Exercise* 4.—Draw a figure of the Alimentary Canal from the mouth to the anus, and learn well the processes through which the food passes in the various parts of the Canal.)

Note.—On account of their importance a separate lesson will be required for *Circulation* and *Respiration;* they will therefore constitute Lesson III.

IS PHRENOLOGY TRUE?

MENTAL DULNESS IN CHILDREN.

At the meeting of the Statistical Society, held at the Royal United Service Institution, Dr. Francis Warner read a paper on the Causes of Mental Dulness and other Defects in Children. Mr. C. S. Loch (Vice-President), presided. Dr. Warner referred to the Report on the scientific study of the mental and physical condition of 100,000 children just published by a Committee of the Congress of Hygiene, and said that the facts dealt with in the paper were derived from his observations made for that Committee. The purpose of the paper was to explain the actuarial methods of using the facts thus accumulated for comparison of groups of children of different ages and conditions, as well as determining in certain cases the cause of defective conditions. The main class of defects dealt with were defects in development and in brain condition, low nutrition, and mental dulness. Defective

development was more frequent in boys than in girls, and more associated with nervous disorder in the former and with delicacy and dulness in girls. Pale, delicate, and thin children were more common among girls, in whom such condition was generally associated with bodily defect; among these children the boys showed more nervous disturbance and dulness. Mental dulness was found much associated with irregular movement and action, especially among boys, showing that physical exercises should form a part of brain culture in school. The association of these defective conditions among boys and girls, arranged in age-groups, was carefully traced out. It appeared that a larger proportion of boys than girls presented one or more class of defect; but when a girl was defective in make she was more likely to become delicate with brain disorder and mental dulness than the boy. The interaction of the classes of defect was carefully traced statistically. Dealing with the question of mental dulness, he showed that the want of physical training of the brain (inco-ordination in movement and action) appeared to be a more frequent cause of mental dulness than defective development of the body. Defective physiognomy and apportioning of the features and parts of the body were often associated with mental dulness, but the occurrence of brain disorderliness, indicated by observable signs, was a more general and direct cause. It should be an object in training children to remove such defects by appropriate training. He concluded by expressing the hope that a Commission might be appointed by the Government to consider the many important recommendations on national education resulting from the investigation thus far completed (applause).

I should think that arguments so patent as the above, show that Dr. Warner should no longer be an Anti-Phrenologist. He says, "Mental dulness was found much associated with irregular movements and action." A phrenologist agrees with Dr. Warner here, and points him to experiments that have been made upon the brains of animals, causing muscular expression, which closely agree with many of the observations of Dr. Gall. It is impossible to get away from the phrenological principles, and every day they are used, but not always acknowledged.

In the *Young Man* for last month, there is a would-be attack on Phrenology; evidently the critic is hard up for matter, or he would have seen how far out of date he is with such advice. The humbug comes in where men of his stamp use the condemned science, and then say there is nothing in it. It ill becomes a Christian minister who knows evidently

nothing about the subject in question, to give YOUNG MEN such foolish advice ; but fortunately young men who read the paper will know more about the subject than did the critic.

The following may interest him from a minister from Jamaica :—

"But the truths of the science are presented in one way or another in nearly all my meetings. My own people are appreciating and realizing the importance of them, and they are increasingly feeling the personal responsibility of perfecting their character. I find that phrenological truths in the matter of "Christian perfection" give a far more reaching idea than is generally concerned, and *the existence of sin* can be felt a necessity only in ignorance of the truths the science inculcates. Phrenology places a *solemn obligation* on *every man*—on *every individual Christian*—by *cultivation* and *restraint*, to *remedy* every *defect* in character which otherwise might have been thought irremediable."

Jamaica. (REV.) ISAAC SML. TATE.

OPINIONS ON THE GOVERNMENT'S EDUCATION BILL.

As a Phrenologist (I was told the other day) should have no political, religious, or social bias or preference, I think the best possible way to touch upon the Education Bill will be to show what different minds think on the important question now engaging so much attention. Our object is not so much to consider whether it is a Tory or a Liberal Measure, but how the Bill as a whole is viewed from various standpoints, and how people honestly criticise or approve as their minds are allowed to express themselves. There are some Liberals who do the latter, and some Conservatives who do the former. One (Liberal) Canon has given his views in favour, and thinks on the whole it will make for progress. He says (1) Parliament cannot keep pace with the needs of various localities. (2) A central bureaucracy stands condemned by experience as by liberal principles. (3) Local Government is thus the hope of citizens who desire that Government should be both effective and popular. (4) The many small Boards which have been constituted to deal with special objects have not attracted the best members. (5) By making County Councils the education authority, greater dignity will be given to Local Government. (6) He passes

over the religious question, and thinks that people will vote with a greater sense of responsibility.

View of Mr. Asquith (against). "The first and only decision which the leaders of the Opposition," he said, "ever took, was the decision which was immediately announced on Friday, April 10th, which was that they should oppose the Bill from top to bottom and from first to last. While they admitted that the Bill contained changes which would be for the better, it also contained a great many changes which in their opinion would be for the worse, and the changes for the worse so largely exceeded both in number and in weight the changes for the better that it was not worth purchasing the one at the price of the other."

The View of the Bishop of London (in favour). The Bishop of London in his inaugural address at the opening of his Diocesan Conference at King's College, spoke at length on the Bill. "The Bill," he said, "was evidently framed with a desire to do justice to the Church, and the new departure as to religion was most satisfactory to those who held there could be no real education without religion. He rejoiced at the decentralisation proposals as calculated to get rid of many evils."

"Daily Chronicle" (against). "The more the Education Bill is examined the worse it is seen to be. The text of the Bill makes it clear that Sir John Gorst glossed over certain points which may not have been very agreeable even to himself."

Birmingham D. P. (L.U.) "Apart from the principle of decentralisation which runs through its framework, the Bill appears to be conceived wholly in the interests of denominational schools."

Rev. Charles Williams, Accrington. This well-known educationalist said "it was surprising that men like the Duke of Devonshire and Mr. Chamberlain had given way to such a revolutionary project. The Education Bill he considered thoroughly reactionary, and Nonconformists were bound to oppose it even though aware that their opposition against the enormous Government majority would be futile. The appointment of new education authorities would be a heavy blow to the School Board system."

Mr. R. B. Halbane, Q.C., M.P., at Scarboro', Said "the country looked as if it had the old battle of 1870 to go back upon."

Mrs. F. Miller. "I have scanned with interest the speech of Sir J. Gorst to discover what are the arguments by which he proposes to justify the revolution. There are

absolutely none that can be thought to reasonably fulfil this function. The soundly-based and well-conceived School Board plan of managing popular education is to be set aside, because (1) some of the smaller country School Boards have failed to fulfil the duty assigned to them satisfactorily, and (2) the Education Department has so many forms to look over and check that its clerks have to be scattered over many offices. These are ostensible reasons; the real reason for all these changes is the desire and the deliberate intention to give a helping hand from the State to what are called "Voluntary Schools," or more properly speaking demonina-tional schools. Although all honour should be paid to the memory of the clergy in past times, nothing can justify us in holding back the national advance in this matter to suit it to the outworn past. It is not the case that School Boards as a whole have failed to do their office with as much efficiency as public bodies generally display. But what is really meant, as we all know, is that the Church of England clergy desire to retain a preponderating influence for the Establishment in the education of the people, and seeing that the zeal or the means of the Voluntary School subscribers fail to secure that end, they claim from their friends, the present Government, State aid to the same end, as they find that the School Board will gradually absorb their denominational schools. When "demoninational" is said, Church of England is implied; for the various dissenting bodies have accepted the School Board system, and, while they keep up some of their most successful schools, they have no extreme anxiety to avoid the absorption of their work by degrees in the School Board system.

The Roman Catholics, of course, are even more anxious than the Church for this new measure; and no doubt the Government has quietly considered the certainty that the Irish members, governed in all things by their priests, will compensate for the possible defection of a few ministerial members representing popular constituencies. The definite principles at stake are: Whether the public shall or shall not directly control the expenditure of public money, and whether henceforth the direction of the character of the people's education shall be sectarian or unsectarian?"

Rev. Canon Barrett (in favour), (L.). "There is no virtue in the machinery of the Act of 1870 that Liberals should regard its provisions as sacred, and fight for the supremacy of School Boards as if they were mere symbols of educational orthodoxy. If the Bill is amended, fitted to achieve its manifest object, and make County Councils an efficient authority, a frame-work of an educational system may be

established, founded on the will of each locality, and capable of adoption as need or knowledge grows.

It is not a little amusing to see how Members of Parliament, who condemned a reactionary measure—of the late Government—which affected the moral well-being of the people, now support the reactionary Education Bill."



HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT, WESTMINSTER.

The Phrenological Magazine.

L. N. Fowler, Editor.

LONDON, MAY, 1896.

The Brain. AFTER all, what is the brain but a scrap-book? If, when we are asleep, someone could peep in there, what would he find? Lines from favourite poets, stray bits of tunes and snatches from songs, melodies from operas, sentences from books, meaningless dates, recollections of childhood, vague, and gradually growing faint, moments of perfect happiness, hours of despair and misery. The first kiss of childhood, the first parting of bosom friends, the word of praise or the word of blame of a fond mother, pictures of men and women, of homeland beauties or scenes of travel, hopes and dreams that come to nothing, unrequited kindnesses, gratitude for favours, lifted thankfulness for life or the reverse, quarrels and reconciliations, old jokes, delightful nonsenses, wit that savoured talk, or the dull flow of speech that had in it no life; and, through them all, the thread of one deep and enduring passion for some one man or woman, which may have been a misery or a delight.

Professor Lombroso on Children. PROFESSOR LOMBROSO, the eminent criminological expert, thinks that there is a great future in store for the schoolmaster in the prevention of crime. He contends that in every school there are

children who are born criminals—that is, who are predisposed to crime, as the result of inherited tendencies. These embryo thieves and murderers may be distinguished from those who are morally healthy by certain well-defined characteristics, and even by physical deformities, it appears. For example, the child who is bound, in the ordinary course of events, according to the Professor, to end his days on the scaffold is cruel, callous, and idle, and is usually insensible to moral impressions. Then, again, there are the physical defects, such as enormous jaws, large protecting ears, and marked insensibility to pain.

At present, the Professor points out, society takes no steps to discover a criminal until he has committed a crime, and contends that, if some method of accurately estimating the amount of incipient criminality present in the child were adopted, the trouble and expense of capturing the known criminal would no longer have to be met, for the reason that the crime itself could be prevented. He would have special systems of instruction devised for dealing with the various types of criminally disposed children, such instruction being primarily intended to correct the tendencies to evil, and to develop, as far as possible, the moral and spiritual side of the child's nature. The schoolmaster would thus be made the instrument by which our corrupt human nature would be regenerated, and the detective, and even the harmless, necessary policeman, would become obsolete and unnecessary. It is a glorious dream.

HYGIENIC AND HOME DEPARTMENT.

[All questions intended for the Hygienic Column must arrive at the Office of the MAGAZINE not later than the 12th or 15th of the month, and as far as possible all questioners must state their individual cases as clearly as they can, by giving age, sex, whether married or single, stout or thin, dark or fair, build of body, and general habits. Persons asking questions relative to health should state what length of time they have been deranged.]

(Continued from page 180.)

WHEN the wear and tear of the muscular system has been carried to a certain point then that condition which we call "fatigue" ensues. The more powerfully the muscles are caused to act, the sooner the point of exhaustion is reached. Now when this is the case the muscles refuse to respond to the efforts of the will, and a sense of tiredness and weariness is the result. Nature demands a rest so that the waste of muscular tissue may be replenished. Great numbers of people however are in the habit of resorting to stimulants so that they may goad on their flagging muscles to resume their activities before Nature has had time to replenish the muscular waste already referred to.

Clearly this is a mistaken policy, inasmuch as irreparable damage will be done to the muscles if they are exercised too long and too powerfully, whether under the influence of stimulant or otherwise.

HEALTHY MUSCLES.

The muscular system will soon deteriorate in tone and bulk if allowed to remain in a dormant state for a long time. Indeed, systematic exercise is essential to the health of the muscles. This exercise causes the muscular fibres to contract, and thus squeeze the stagnant or venous blood out of them and so induce a supply of fresh blood to flow into them. When this is the case the muscles are properly nurtured, and they increase in vigour and are well rounded out, besides being firm and strong. Behold the ponderous strength of the arm of the blacksmith which illustrates this law of development. We may take it for granted that if the muscles are in a soft and flaccid condition the entire organization is in a general state of dilapidation. The operations of the mind will be feeble generally, and the individual's life comparatively useless.

DISUSE OF THE MUSCLES.

It has been observed that a marked change soon sets in if any muscle or set of muscles are allowed to remain in a state of disuse. There is a shrinking in size, firmness and strength. If this is allowed to go too far then fatty degeneracy sets in, the muscle is carried little by little to other parts of the body, and fat is deposited in the place of muscular fibres. If this process is allowed to be complete, it is impossible to restore the muscle or muscles in question.

The student who sticks to his studies until his fingers are long and his arms thin is gradually undermining his health.

The dressmaker who sits for long periods together is also greatly impairing her system and destroying her muscular tone. This will soon be apparent by the least muscular exertion causing fatigue.

QUERIES AND ANSWERS.

No. XI.

Dear Sir,—Will you kindly give me advice as to the following complaints, which I have had for seven or eight years (in the *Phrenological Magazine*), viz. :—*Flushing* of *face* and *nose* after meals and in close places, afterwards becoming very *chilly*, especially across the stomach. *Nervousness*, *blushing* on meeting a friend of either sex, which causes me to worry very much. *Very dry lips*, *eyes dim*, and *inflamed* at night; *dull*, *heavy feeling* in *forehead* at times, and *giddiness*, with an *unsteady walk*. *Cold hands and feet*, *confused thoughts*, with *bad memory*. *Depressed spirits*, the *tongue is red and cracked*. My age is $23\frac{1}{2}$ (male), single, thin, fair, teetotaler, non-smoker; height, 5-ft. 6-in.; in weight, 8 stone 8; chest $32\frac{1}{2}$, waist 29 (naked). Exercise, six miles' walking daily; careful as to diet, &c.

And oblige, yours truly,

E. H.

Answer to Question No. XI.

The flushing of the face and nose after meals marks you as a dyspeptic. The nervousness and blushing you complain of arises from excessive sensitiveness and an irritable state of the nervous system. The dryness of the lips and heaviness in the forehead, with the giddiness, lead me to suppose that you are suffering more or less from chronic congestion of the brain. The cold hands and feet, and confusion of thought, &c., point to the same thing.

Treatment: Wear a wet bandage around the head nightly, covered with flannel. On removing it in the morning, sponge the parts well with cold water. Sleep in blankets; put lambs' wool stockings on your feet nightly. Wear warm gloves. Rub the entire surface of your body every morning with a Loofah dipped in tepid water. After Loofah, rub with a coarse towel, then use plenty of hand friction. Let your diet principally be stale bread, beef and mutton. Drink on an average between two and three pints of hot water daily. Practise deep breathing. Go in for a course of gymnastic exercises, also bicycling if possible.

You have too much caution and imagination. I should advise you to have your head examined by a skilful Phrenologist, who will be able to give you some mental advice. Report to me at the end of two months.

No. XII.

Dear Sir,—I shall feel grateful if you will kindly give me your advise. I am suffering from severe pains in the head which have been coming on for some time, but have lately assumed a very acute phase. Symptoms are the following: If I read for half an hour, or am in the company of a very talkative person, whether I talk or not, the back of the head becomes very hot and throbs, accompanied by a tingling sensation and bewilderment and failure of memory, and at times, for days together, the pain resembles a shock, and runs from the back of the head toward the front of the top of the head, when turning the head quickly from one side to the other. At times I obtain but very little sleep except in short snatches, and these disturbed by agitated dreams. My employment is indoors, and is of a mental rather than of a physical nature, at which until within the last two years I have worked a great many hours at a stretch. Age 49; married; and total abstainer.

Beaver.

Answer to Question No. XII.

You suffer from neuralgia; an unequal circulation; disturbed digestion; probably some form of kidney derangement, as also you undoubtedly have more or less rheumatism in the muscles of the neck and head.

Treatment: Have a vapour bath once a week; a full warm bath once or twice per week. Avoid all fats, sugar, and as much as possible starchy substances in your food; as also strong tea and coffee. Take a dose of Pure Vegetable Charcoal after every meal. Drink two pints of hot water daily and one tumbler of lemon water. Rub around the neck and up at the back of head with Petroleum Vaseline Jelly for ten minutes every night. Practise the Loofah rubbings every morning.

J. B. Keswick.

THE FOWLER INSTITUTE.

MEMBERS' NOTES.

"*The tongue is a very good servant but a very bad master.*"

"PHRENOLOGICAL DIFFICULTIES" was the subject of the paper given by Mr. Harper at the Members' Meeting on April 8th, in which several practical and philosophical differences were taken and dealt with, the old scientific stock objections usually raised by surgeons and anatomists being mentioned only to be laid aside by explanations.

Several cases of individuals were cited that had fallen under the speaker's particular notice, of people who had shown themselves possessed of virtue and high moral qualities, with heads of apparently only average moral development, and also of some sunk in viciousness and degradation possessed of fine moral powers. A want of balance of power, physiognomical and temperamental conditions, were taken as explanations of these seeming paradoxes.

The philosophical differences consisted of comparisons between the teachings of our greatest phrenologists, who are mostly optimists, and those of Kant, Schofenhauer, and others, who have taken a pessimistic view of life and the universe.

The life and teachings of Christ were also briefly considered, showing how Phrenology, with its optimism, was doing its part in fulfilling Christian expectations, faith, hope, and spirituality throwing their light upon philosophy and blending with the investigating and reasoning powers of man to lead him to the higher life which is above and beyond the sordid pessimism and sophistry of even the most powerful theories, for reason and sense are after all but a part of man's nature, and not the highest and greatest, for by faith we can move mountains, without it we know nothing.

It was thought by the speaker that several faculties were not God-given, or even necessary to a Christian, such as Destructiveness, Combativeness, and Self-Esteem. Several questions were asked at the end of the Paper, and an interesting discussion took place in which all present took part. Several members thought all the faculties were necessary for use under proper control, that the fight for right and truth required the elements of courage and energy, and that independence of mind had always proved itself of some good.

Difficulties often vanish with a free discussion, without which they often are magnified. Mr. Clarkson made an eloquent little speech in which he quoted George Combe and his estimate of the use of all the faculties.

Mr. Streeter wanted to know the speaker's idea of a perfect man.

Mr. Ramsey warmed to the subject in his remarks and questions, and Miss Fowler, who occupied the chair, explained the need of optimism in an atmosphere of pessimism, but favoured an earnest, serious, scientific inquiry into all facts and queries.

A hearty vote of thanks was accorded to the speaker for presenting

his difficulties to them, who, after replying to the questions, thanked the meeting for dealing with them in such a practical manner.

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WILL our Members kindly bear in mind the Annual Meeting on May 6th ; see notice in another part of the Magazine.

* *
*

ST. S. sends us the following interesting account of "When is the brain at its best ?"—

"The brain takes a longer time to develop to its highest capacity than any other organ in the body. Like the limbs, it increases in strength and power, or falls into decrepitude, just in proportion as it is exercised or neglected.

The late Poet Laureate was fifty years of age when his idylls, "Elaine," "Vivien," and "Guinevere," were published, and the series was not completed until the poet had reached his sixty-second year. Macaulay's Essays take a deservedly high place in English Literature, but these collectively are not works by which the great thinker and writer would have been remembered. They were the outcome of his early manhood, and pale into insignificance when compared with his *magnum opus*, the "History of England." And it must be remembered that although the first two volumes were issued when Macaulay was forty eight years of age, the two following did not see the light until he was fifty-five." Will members send us their experiences ?

* *
*

SWIFT was fifty-nine when his brain gave birth to "Gulliver's Travels," and John Stuart Mill fifty-six when his essay on "Utilitarianism" was published, although his "Liberty" was the child of his fifty-three-year-old brain. Milton's mind rose to its highest capacity when the blind poet was between fifty-four and fifty-nine. It was at this period of his existence when he offered to the world that sublime brain-fruit, "Paradise Lost." Sir Walter Scott was forty-four when his "Waverly" made its appearance, and nearly all those stories which have conferred lasting fame upon him were composed after the age of forty-six.

Cowper had turned the half-century when he wrote "The Task" and "John Gilpin," and Defoe was within two years of sixty when he published his wonderful "Robinson Crusoe."

George Eliot, perhaps one of the most eloquent and remarkable women writers who ever lived, was near her fiftieth year when she wrote "Middlemarch," and this was succeeded by that powerful book, "Daniel Deronda." Darwin's "Origin of Species" was evolved by the philosopher when he had reached his half-century, and his "Descent of Man" when twelve years older.

Bacon's greatest work took fifty-nine years to mature, and Grote's "History of Greece" some few years longer. Every reader and literary critic will admit that of all Thomas Hood's works, the two which stand pre-eminent are "The Song of the Shirt" and "The Bridge of Sighs." Yet these were written at the age of forty six.

Longfellow wrote "Hiawatha" at forty-eight, and Holmes gave us "Songs in Many Keys" when he had passed his fifty-fifth birthday. From these data it would appear that the intellectual faculties of mankind, speaking generally, are at their brightest and best any time between forty-five and fifty-five years of age.

Will our Members send us their experiences?

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L. J. SENDS us a little bit on "Brain Work":—

"It is a popular fallacy to suppose that those who work only with their brain need less food than those who labour with their hands. Mental labour causes greater waste of tissue than muscular work, for, according to careful estimates, three hours of hard study wear out the body more than a whole day of hard physical exertion. An old German saying is, "Without phosphorus, no thought"; and the consumption of that essential ingredient of the brain increases in proportion to the amount of labour which that organ is required to perform. The wear and tear of the brain are easily measured by careful examination of the salts in the liquid excretions. The importance of the brain as a working organ is shown by the amount of blood it receives which is proportionately greater than that any other part of the body. One-fifth of the blood goes to the brain, though its average weight is only one-fortieth of that of the body. This fact in itself is sufficient to prove that brain-workers require more food, and even better food, than mechanics or farm labourers."

It would be interesting to know what our members find most advantageous on this point.

E. CROW.

THE FOWLER INSTITUTE LECTURES.

THE February lectures included a practical one of Prof. Fowler's, "Why do we believe in Phrenology?" which proved from a physiological and scientific point that the reasons for believing in Phrenology are of the utmost importance.

MISS FOWLER'S lecture on "The Organ of Locality, its importance in the affairs of life as well as in exploration," was an exhaustive one. She traced the discovery of the organ, and mentioned the various phases of it; in whom it was found large,—the Races and the Animal Kingdom. The Frontal Sinus being situated in this region, it was discussed at some length.

"STEPS towards Perfection" was another lecture of supreme interest, and one of the most eloquent lectures of the month. It was full of suggestions on the worth of Phrenology, and accounted for many facts and experiences in life.

In March "Sir J. Millais, President of the Royal Academy—his Characteristics and Work" was the subject of an interesting lecture by Miss Fowler. She contrasted the characteristics and mentality of Sir J. Millais with those of the late Lord Leighton, and showed by diagrams of both for what each was noted. An interesting discussion followed.

On March 18th Miss Fowler gave a lecture on Dr. Jameson, which was well attended. Several portraits of the Doctor were shown; a gentleman from Scotland, who knew his sister, made some interesting remarks upon the family. Miss Fowler alluded to Dr. Jameson's physique, to his chest, chin, nose, forehead, height of head, breadth; then to various faculties of the head — his Ingenuity, Destructiveness, Sympathy, Courage, Intuition; his good nature, restlessness, &c. She also alluded to President Kruger and Cecil Rhodes. A discussion followed.

On the 25th Mr. Fowler's subject was "Helps and Hindrances in Life." He wished everyone to answer the question for themselves: Does Phrenology help or hinder? After giving the helps that lift up the monotony of life, and mentioning the many hindrances that prevent progress, some of the criticisms that have appeared in the daily press were alluded to: 1st, In Dr. Andrew Wilson's recent lecture on "Curiosities of Brain Action," at Hull, in which he made a very contradictory statement. He said, "*It was quite correct to speak of brains rather than of the brain, because the brain was not a single organ but a collection of organs. He did not mean that the brain was mapped out into a square inch of benevolence here, half an inch of destructiveness there, and a quarter of an inch of veneration somewhere else. This old Phrenology had disappeared, and it was of the new Phrenology revealed by science that he proposed to speak. He meant that the brain was a series of important nerve centres. Just as the Government of a country included a Foreign Office, a Home Secretary's Department, and all the other departments regulated through the Cabinet, the brain of man existed as the cabinet of the body, had its separate departments, and governing each they had a special centre, or it might be a series of centres.*" Here the Doctor commits himself to the principles of Dr. Gall, who proved by his observations of the brain and skull that the former was a congery of organs, and did not act as a whole. Yet he wished his audience to understand and believe that "the old Phrenology had disappeared." Mr. Fowler wanted to know if that was the case—or rather was not the new Phrenology based on the old, as could be proved by the experiments made on various localizations known as the centre for the articulation of speech, the gustatory centre, the imitative centre, the centre for fright, &c., &c. He would now pass on to refer to one or two other criticisms, one of which was in the *Illustrated London News*: "*There have been many attempts to make short cuts to the knowledge of human character. Physiognomy had for a long time a great reputation in this way, and has still, not without reason, many believers: then came the day of Phrenology, a system also obstinately defended, but the flank of which*

has, it is understood, been completely turned, all the bad bumps having been found to be good ones and vice versâ, so that if the system had been accepted we should have been selecting our Church Wardens from the criminal classes, and sending our divines to Dartmoor." Was this, Mr. Fowler wished to know, a statement that could prove a hindrance to Phrenological belief? If it were true it might do so, but as it was not, it proved nothing but the ignorance of the writer. Other criticisms were discussed, the replies sent were read, and all earnest believers were impressed with the importance of their helping to inform the press on the Science of Phrenology, as many of our members and friends have kindly done. Mr. G. H. J. Dutton sent to the *Daily Post*, Birmingham, a reply to one of Dr. Andrew Wilson's lectures, and we wish that all local phrenologists would do the same. Mr. R. S. Sly, Mr. Taylor, of Morecambe, Mr. Williams, of S. Wales, and Mr. Timson, of Leicester, have also been useful in this respect.

On Wednesday, April 15th, the Institute Room was well filled to hear a specially interesting lecture by Mr. H. Snowden Ward on The New Photography. The lecturer was thoroughly at home in his subject, and so possessed of the power to impart information in a pleasing way, that those who were unacquainted with the study



Dr. Simon.

themselves could not fail to be greatly interested, while to those who had some knowledge of the subject it proved to be not only of interest but full of useful scientific information.

The lecturer's remarks were interspersed with limelight views of the latest experiments in, and practical developments of, The New Photography, among which were the sole showing swimming bladder,

human foot showing deformity of toes owing to tight boots, Mr. J. W. Gifford experimenting in his laboratory at Chard, "Forfeit's" Electograph by Mrs. J. W. Gifford, &c., &c.

At the close of the lecture some questions were asked regarding the effect of long exposure. Mr. Ward related his own experience of photographing a child's hand whose thumb was deformed. The doctor in attendance held the child's wrist to keep the hand steady, but after a time there was movement of the fingers. After exposure for a short time longer it was found, contrary to expectation, that although the effect of the movement was just discernible, the plate was not in any way spoilt.

In answer to another query the lecturer gave as his opinion that it would be sometime yet before The New Photography could be so perfected as to reproduce the brain. The only successful experiment that has yet been made is that by Dr. Carleton Simon upon himself, which he had shown them, but being only taken from a rough newspaper sketch was unavoidably imperfect.

Dr. Macintyre, of Glasgow, has produced a photograph of the skull, showing a beautiful outline.

Mr. Ward was assisted in his lecture by Mr. E. A. Robins.

WHAT PHRENOLOGISTS ARE DOING.

[We shall be pleased to receive, for insertion under this heading, reports of lectures, meetings, or engagements of phrenologists. In sending notices correspondents will oblige by enclosing their communications in an envelope, and addressing them to the office of publication of the PHRENOLOGICAL MAGAZINE. Newspaper cuttings pasted on post-cards are an infringement of postal rules, and subject to a fine.]

PHRENOLOGY.—On Friday, at the Centenary Hall, Winslow, the Rev. H. Kerby Byard presided at a lecture given by Mr. W. Emerson upon "Phrenology." The lecture was well received, and listened to most attentively by an audience of about 200 persons. At the close the lecturer made examinations upon several well-known persons, proving by his accurate description to be a phrenologist of no mean order.—*Northampton Mercury.*

LECTURE ON PHRENOLOGY.—A lecture on this subject was delivered to the Y.M.C.A. on Thursday evening, a "coffee supper" being first partaken of. Subsequently, in the Victoria Hall, Mr. D. Marshall, of London, delivered the lecture. Mr. J. Collings, the President of the Association, occupied the chair. The lecturer illustrated his remarks by phrenologically examining the heads of several persons who came upon the platform, and whose characteristic traits and faculties were delineated. At intervals there were musical selections by lady friends. The proceedings closed with the usual vote of thanks.—*Leighton Buzzard Observer.*

PHRENOLOGY.—The Faringdon Street (New Swindon) Wesleyan Mutual Improvement Society met on Saturday, under the presidency of the Rev. A. A. Southerns, to hear an essay on "Phrenology in Education" by Mr. H. Ball, dealing with its utility in child life and in moral law. Criticisms on the paper were offered by the Rev. G. Osborns, Messrs. E. Jones, C. Smith, R. Chirgwin, and G. Shirley. There was a good attendance.—*N. Wilts Herald.*

A Lecture on Phrenology.

AT the Novelty Theatre on Saturday (March 27th) Mr. Jamsetji Muncherji Mehta, a life member of Fowler's Institute, London, delivered a discourse on the above subject, the Hon. Mr. P. M. Mehta, C.I.E., presiding.

The lecturer, in the course of his remarks, said: Phrenology is a discourse on mind. It is a system of philosophy of the human mind founded on the philosophy of the brain. It points out the relations between particular developments and forms of the brain and their corresponding manifestations of the mind. It discloses the natural talents and proclivities of persons from the forms, sizes, &c., of the organs of their heads. It teaches that one organ of the head indicates justice, another appetite, a third parental love, and so on. It consists of three fundamental truths: That the mind is composed of innate independent faculties; that each faculty acts by means of a particular portion of brain called its organ, and therefore the brain consists of as many organs as the mind does of faculties; and that these organs are larger or smaller in proportion as their corresponding mental powers are stronger or weaker. Physiology of temperaments is also connected with Phrenology, so attention to physiology in prosecuting the study of Phrenology is important. Speaking on the faculties of the mind and their organs just to show how they are classified and located in the head, the speaker said that faculties, as up to this time discovered, have been divided into seven classes, namely, the social group, which constitutes man a social and domestic being; selfish propensities, which lead man to make provision for his wants and assert and defend his right; moral sentiments, which constitute man a moral and accountable being; self-perfecting group, which supply the tone of the beautiful in nature and art; perceptive faculties, which relate to the properties and qualities of external objects; literary faculties, which enable us to treasure up and communicate facts and give the idea of duration in time and harmony in sound; and reflective or reasoning faculties, which contrive, invent and originate ideas adapted to the first principles or laws of things. Phrenology teaches whom to trust and whom not; whom to seek and whom to shun; whom to select for a business or a conjugal partner, and whom to discard. Phrenology enables us to read and manage men—a power far exceeding the value of rubies and diamonds. This power gives the business man the power of bargaining, the minister moral influence. Phrenology improves man physically, mentally, and morally. A correct phrenological examination of self is therefore indispensable to self-knowledge and

self-culture. One single excess or defect spoils an entire character, and renders life a complete failure. Excessive hope or the want of it will throw away a fortune or a chance to make one, whilst mending that one fault would bring a fortune. Summing up all, we see that Phrenology is the science of human life. It is the science of health, the science of the temperaments and organisms generally, the science of the structure of the human mind and its faculties, the science of man's selfish nature, the science of morals and religion, the science of intellect, education, and society, in short the science of humanity throughout.

A vote of thanks having been tendered to the lecturer, the proceedings terminated with the usual compliment to the Chairman.—*Indian Daily Mail.*

Brain Rest.—A lecture by Sir James Crichton Browne.

A LECTURE, the subject of which was "Brain Rest," was given in the theatre of the Yorkshire Philosophical Society's Museum, York, yesterday evening, by Sir James Crichton Browne, M.A., LL.D., F.R.S. Dr. Ramsay presided, and the room was crowded. The lecturer spoke on the brain rest which comes, or ought to come, to us nightly in the form of sleep. Being an organ possessing a variety of functions and a large range of activity, the brain could take rest in several different ways. It could slacken its ordinary speed of action; it could shift the strain of action from one part of its structure to another, but the best kind of brain rest consisted of a periodical suspension of the functions of the brain. The lecturer referred at some length to the sleep of plants, and said that, while the indications as to the necessity and nature of sleep were comparatively vague in the vegetable kingdom, they became distinct and decisive as we ascend in the scale of being. In all the higher animals sleep was essential to allow of the repair of the nervous tissues. The most remarkable condition of the brain during sleep was its bloodlessness, but when the brain was active the blood-vessels were full. Sleep was induced by the supply of blood to the brain being gradually lessened, and during sleep there was a diminished flow of blood to that nerve centre. For the true causes of sleep we must look to changes in the brain itself, the true nature of which was not yet fully understood, but they were the using up of the potential energy of the brain, and the necessity for the restitution of that energy. The lecturer also spoke of the nutrition and regains of the brain, and said that that process went on chiefly during sleep, yet it was not only then. Brain growth ceased on manhood being attained. The lecturer dealt with insomnia, and said that, although sound and regular sleep was desirable, its occasional absence in adults was not always harmful, and anxiety on its account should not be felt in so great a degree as it often was. Sufferers from insomnia should, before retiring to rest, free the mind from all business trouble or affairs. On the proposition of Dr. Tempest Anderson, seconded by Dr. Swanson, a vote of thanks to the lecturer was cordially carried.

The Human Skull.—A meeting of the Bradford Scientific Association was held at the Church Institute on Friday last, when a paper on "Lightning Conductors and Arrestors" should have been given by Mr. G. E. Gilpin. That gentleman, however, has just removed to London to occupy a position under the Government, and at short notice Dr. Monckman and Mr. J. C. Langton undertook to fill up the vacancy thus created in the society's programme. Mr. E. Naylor (president) occupied the chair, and there was a good attendance of members and friends. Mr. Langton opened the meeting by giving a lecturette on the human skull (modern), and related the difference between this and the skull of the gorilla, chimpanzee, and orang-outang, showing that an infant ape was much nearer man than an adult ape. The valuable zoological fact was pointed out that an infant shows the chief characters of humanity in a very marked degree, and that increase in age does not mean increase in the scale of perfection. It was said that there are three types of skulls—the oval, the prognathous, and the pyramidal. Protrusion of the jaw is more marked among the lower races and more marked in women than men. Sexual differences were then pointed out, such as the prominence of the supraciliary ridge, the occipital protuberance, and the muscular prominence. All these show a retrogressive step on the part of man. The cephalic index was mentioned, showing that men are slightly broader-headed than women, and the sane more so than the insane. The feminine part of the race is at a more equable level than the masculine, and whilst not producing such brilliant phenomena, yet does not produce so many useless specimens. If one part of the race were inferior to the other, it is questionable whether the race would long survive. The subject was amply illustrated by diagrams and a well-preserved skull of a female. Dr. Monckman followed by giving practical demonstrations in electrical measurements, which were watched with keen interest. The apparatus used was chiefly his own make, and was exceedingly sensitive. Mr. Muff next exhibited an egg of the hammer-headed shark (spyrnidus zygaina), a nest of the trap-door spider from Jamaica, the upper jaw of an ancient Briton, and the vegetable caterpillar from New Zealand, of which a brief account was given by him. Specimens of minerals, &c., from America, were shown by Mr. Naylor, as were also, by Mr. W. West, pieces of metallic antimony and several proof plates illustrating a paper on Madagascar algæ, chiefly desmids. At the close a cordial vote of thanks to the gentlemen named was passed, on the motion of Mr. Sington, seconded by Mr. McIllwreith.

NOTES AND NEWS OF THE MONTH.

The Prize for the Story has been awarded to M. H. Coleman, 13, Sunningfield Crescent, Hendon, N.W.

Coming very near it was one from A. P., but the story was not sufficiently phrenological.

We only wish all could have received the prize to save disappointment. We trust that the unsuccessful candidates will try for some of the other prizes.

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Mr. F. H. Cowen, Sir Charles Hallé's successor at Manchester, is one of the most prolific and popular of English composers. Since 1876 he has published six cantatas, three operas, two oratorios, and countless minor works. For some years he acted as conductor of the London Philharmonic Society and of Her Majesty's Opera House, and in 1888 he was invited specially to visit Melbourne to preside over the music at the great exhibition. He is only 44 years old.

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In Rough Rhodesia.—Rhodesia is still rather a rough place. A lady describes how she lately found to her intense horror that a smart evening dress, which she has only lately had out from home, while hanging in the wardrobe, accommodated a rat between the silk and lining. The little beast nibbled a hole the size of a hand on each side of the skirt! She muses that if human inhabitants do not fancy one's clothes the white ants do; failing them, you have flat beetles, and, supposing they desert you, the rat comes in, so no one can say fine raiment is wasted out there. "The wasps build nests in your candle-shades, and the caterpillars or something weave or spin cocoons in your curtains."

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The Man with the Iron Skin.—In Berlin a Cinghalese is baffling all investigations of physicians by the impenetrability of his skin. The bronzed Easterner, a Hercules in shape, claims to have found an elixir which will render the human skin impervious to any metal point or sharpened edge of a knife or dagger, and calls himself the "Man with the Iron Skin." It is true that it has been impossible to even scratch his skin with sharply-pointed nails or with finely-ground knives and daggers. This man is now exhibiting himself, and his greatest feat is to pass with his entire body through an iron hoop, the inside of which is hardly big enough to admit his body, and is closely set with sharp knife points, daggers, nails, and other equally pleasant trifles. He squeezes his body through this hoop with absolute impunity. The physicians do not agree as to his immunity, but some of them think that Rhamin, which is his name, is a fakir, who has by long practice succeeded in hardening himself against the impressions of metal upon the skin. The professors of the Berlin clinic, however, considered it worth while to lecture about the man's skin, pronouncing it an inexplicable matter.

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Evening Class.

Will Students wishing to take lessons in class communicate with the Secretary, on or before May 6th? Imperial Buildings, Ludgate Circus, London, E.C.

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Private Lessons, or by post, can be arranged according to convenience.

On August 22nd, 23rd and 24th, the State Centenary Meetings will be held in Kokomo, Indiana. Several of the best American speakers will address the meetings upon the Science of Phrenology in its many phases.

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The Chicago Meeting will be held on August 31st.

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The *Journal of Hygeio-Therapy* is an interesting monthly devoted to Health and More Life, published by Dr. T. V. Gifford, Kokomo, Indiana. Price $1.00 per year.

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Human Nature, for April, San Francisco, contains its usual amount of interesting matter. "Mental Pictures from the Past," is the title of the first article, and describes Charles Dickens' character. This is particularly interesting to English readers, especially as within 15 minutes' walk from where I now sit, is to be seen the Old Curiosity Shop and many other old relics which have been immortalised by his famous pen. "Hypnotism without Suggestion," by W. Mason, and other articles, fill up and make a very readable monthly. Mr. Haddock, the Editor, is an Englishman, Americanised, the best kind of combination, unless like Dr. Densmore, who is an American, Anglicised; but we leave our readers to decide.

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Show the Magazine to your Friends. Leave the monthly number on your drawing-room table, and drop a word about it to your callers. Some page is almost sure to suit everyone.

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May Meeting.

Owing to the interest taken in the prominent personality of Dr. Jameson and the Transvaal, a lecture on the Transvaal has been arranged to be given by the Rev. W. W. Treleaven, who has lived there for ten years, and was twice cured of illness by Dr. Jameson. The lecture will be illustrated by limelight views, and it is hoped that all will avail themselves of the opportunity of having a rare treat at the Annual Meeting on May 6th (Wednesday). Tickets to non-members 1s. each. Will all the members exert themselves to make the meeting worthy of the month of May?

CORRESPONDENCE.

I think your little booklet, "Some talk about Phrenology," is a capital idea, and should serve a very sensible purpose, and produce material results.

London. H. F.

THE April *Phrenological Magazine* received, and is very interesting.
New York. W. F. A.

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I AM indebted to you for so kindly favouring me with a report in your Magazine of your recent Congress, on the success of which I earnestly congratulate you, and at one of the meetings I was pleased to be present.
Haslemere. A. C. S.

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WE received the Centenary Badges, and think they are very pretty.
New York. M. JAMES.



BOOK NOTICES.

"THE New Marriage Suitability Analysis," by Hy. C. Gapper; paper covers 1s., cloth 2s.

This is, as its name implies, a "New Marriage Chart," bound in book form, giving the per centage of suitability, and embracing the novelty of combining various kinds of information.

Amongst its contents are a pair of album slides for photographs, a chart in seven degrees for registering the strength of the organs, as well as pages for written delineations of the two photos. The marriage analysis table has phrenological and physiological conditions divided into 25 groups, whilst its list of organs amounts to 57. Probably the most interesting item of all is a sort of thermometer, with bars and numbers for reading the per centages of suitability of any two persons to each other.

The author in his preface says, "If the analysis now introduced is conscientiously filled up by a thorough practical phrenologist, and the advice given is properly carried out, it cannot fail but to avert some of those unions for life, which would otherwise have been damaging to the happiness, if not the health, and possibly the prosperity of life as well."

The Analysis is an entirely new and original idea, and should command a good sale. L. N. Fowler & Co., London, are the publishers.

THE *Atmik*, the Anglo-Indian Missionary Monthly, edited by P. N. Chakraburtty. London: 39, Warwick Lane, E.C. Every friend of India should read it. The *Atmik* is the Native Pioneer of an Eastern Christianity. The editor very truly says that "by helping your fellow-subjects you help yourselves, and thus advance the common cause of God and humanity without any distinction of caste, colour, or

creed." "He that watereth others shall be watered also himself." The April number contains a notice of the Temperance section of the International Congress, which included the paper on "Brain Centres," Lady Elizabeth's remarks, Mr. J. H. Raper's eloquent words, also Miss Maynard's address on "Character, its Aids and Hindrances," and Mr. Dyson's paper on "Is Mental Science in Harmony with Temperance Teaching and Sentiment." Other matters on Vivisection, the Pasteur Institute, Opium Commission, London Temperance Hospital, and Indian Intelligence.

CHARACTER SKETCHES FROM PHOTOGRAPHS.

[Persons sending photographs for remarks on their character under this heading must observe the following conditions :—Each photograph must be accompanied by a stamped and directed envelope, for the return of the photograph; the photograph, or photographs (for, where possible, two should be sent, one giving a front, the other a side view), must be good and recent; and, lastly, each application must be accompanied by a remittance (in Postal Order) of 6s., for twelve months' subscription to the MAGAZINE. The leading traits will be given when 2s. 6d. in stamps is enclosed with the photograph, and the MAGAZINE containing the delineation will be sent.—Letters to be addressed to L. N. FOWLER.]

LOVERS (Wiesford).—The young man has a predominance of the nervous temperament, is quite wide awake and quick in his perceptions, and has a good deal of mental sharpness. Indeed his brain keeps his hands busy. There is much restless activity and rapidity of action indicated in the photograph. Full of life and energy he cannot well keep still, and his spirit is inclined to carry him beyond the limit of his strength sometimes. He needs to husband his strength and increase his vitality a little in order to make a good all round man of himself, for he is highly organized and susceptible, and takes after his mother in some characteristics. He will show much firmness of character and tenacity of purpose when necessary, but his mind acts so quickly that he is often inclined to leave a thing half finished for some new interest. He needs a little more patience, and to concentrate his whole attention on the work in hand until it is completed. He will succeed best where he can have change and variety, rather than confine his attention to one kind of work or line of business. He is very susceptible, and should select a more robust temperament in a wife, one with more of the motive tendencies, has a full degree of force, energy, and spirit. He is warm-hearted and affectionate, and well able to adapt himself to new social surroundings. His artistic abilities are good, and his eye for colour should be accurate. He is thoughtful and careful of the feelings of others, and sympathetic in caring for their wants. As far as the photograph will allow us to judge, we should say this lady was naturally open, and affectionate in disposition, industrious, and ingenious in contriving ways and means of doing many things. She appears to be a little despondent and fearful at times, and has more memory for illustrations and comparisons than for ordinary facts and names. She appears to be musical, and with her mental temperament should succeed in understanding and teaching

it. She is sensitive and susceptible to the opinions of others, almost too much so, for she will feel slights where none are intended, and with her nervousness this quality will keep her from showing to a good advantage. She is essentially womanly in her ways and manners, and needs a partner who has tastes in common, and yet of a masculine type of mind. The photo of the gentleman enclosed is hardly enough so.

M. H.—This lady appears to be possessed of very good mental abilities. The moral and intellectual lobes of the brain are very well represented, and the persevering propelling powers are also great. There is a strong controlling element in her character. She should naturally find a pleasure in study, debate, or any mental exercise. She is quick and intuitive in her impressions, and is keen in her affections. She appears to have a natural tendency towards literature. Is too reserved and tactful, or afraid to venture and risk anything. Must cultivate more language, and talk more. Should be more open, frank, and candid, and less suspicious, and use her Intuition or Human Nature to aid her in judging of the character of others.

L. S. (Oldham).—What a fortunate photograph yours is. You helped the photographer, and he in turn has done his best and taken you at a happy moment without flattering you at all. You have a character full of spirit and life and animation, which is favoured by a mental-motive temperament. The world would be better with more of your kind. You are ready for all emergencies, grave or gay. You ought to be a good manager, a splendid teacher, an excellent mother, and a congenial partner. You are a very practical woman, and see what is necessary to be done without being told. Your mind is very fruitful in making suggestions and in gaining information, and in giving advice. It would not do for you to live in a village, unless you were the wife of the squire, and had everyone's affairs to settle; if in a town you should be the mayor's wife, for you could carry out the duties of that office perfectly. If you live in a city you would enjoy being a Member of Parliament's wife, and you have just the tact, the geniality, and the common sense necessary to shoulder responsibility. Your Intuition is a prominent feature of your mind. You form correct impressions of people as well as of complicated subjects. You have taken after your father, and seize hold of broad comprehensive views of public affairs. You would do good if you only went about calling on people; as a physician you would have been able to build up a large practice. If you are curtailed by your surroundings, and limited in your influence, there is one field of work in which you could succeed well, and that is literature. You would not write on sickly sentimentalism, nor produce a sex novel or picture the fair sex in the robe of "The New Woman," nor advise her to encourage "free love." The literature you wrote would not leave a bad taste in the mouth, nor spread infectious or diseased ideas on life; but you would make your readers rise from your books better for having read them, strong with noble purposes, stimulated to act in the grand cause of humanity, and bright with sunny memories and glad anticipations of what they can do.

THE

Phrenological Magazine.

JUNE, 1896.



CHARACTOGRAPH OF LORD LONDONDERRY,

President of the London School Board.

WHOEVER takes the important position of Chairman of the London School Board is sure to win for himself not only friends but keen critics. It is impossible for him to please everyone, and therefore a wise man will rarely attempt it. We had a very good opportunity the other day of examining the calibre and noting the peculiarities of the subject before us, and we give them briefly below.

He is in the first place a member of the aristocracy, which to a certain extent gives him some advantages over his fellow men; at the same time he may also suffer from equal disadvantages. Unlike some of his aristocratic neighbours he does not allow his title and position in society to prevent

him from taking a deep interest in the welfare of mankind, and by so doing he sets a worthy example to others.

He is not proud and autocratic as is sometimes the case with those possessing a title, wealth, and position. He is an exceedingly modest and retiring man, and does not entertain extravagant views of himself; and had he not so much desire to benefit some public cause, and be engaged in the work of reform, he would be one to burn his light outside the pale of private work. He has a thoughtful nature, and a high appreciation of the efforts of others, and of what they have done, and must have pretty high ideals about men and things. His head indicates keen sympathy and regard for the benefit of the masses through work of practical charity. He is one who would believe in helping a man to help himself rather than in distributing indiscriminate charity.

One characteristic that appears very large, is his adaptability of mind to difficult circumstances and surroundings, hence he will not fall out of touch with people so quickly as some, and will know how to get hold of the best side of other people's characters and energies. He has the ability to smooth down rather than stir up antagonism, and it is much in his favour that he can understand the requirements of different minds.

He would make a good character reader, for his intuition is large and very influential over his character. He will be able to put things in the best possible light, and make the best of circumstances which may be even trying and difficult. He knows how to choose the right man for a certain work. He has more ideas and schemes of work and plans to carry out than he has language to express his ideas copiously and as freely as he would like, yet when he is under fire and feels the full force of the occasion, he can rise to it, and show out expressiveness and appropriateness of speech. His reserve of mind may prevent him from speaking on occasions when he could do so acceptably, for he is not a man of many words, and prefers to cut rather than waste the time uselessly in talk. He is more of a thoughtful, genial, and appropriate speaker, than a fluent one.

He is not inclined to go to that extent of artificialism as to get out of the realm of reality, hence when he has finished his store of information on a given point he will retire or sit down.

His Destructiveness manifests itself more in the form of energy than hardness or severity of mind. He is a man who observes and examines for himself rather than one to leave his work to be done by another. He is not much of a speculator and will not engage in heavy responsibilities in a

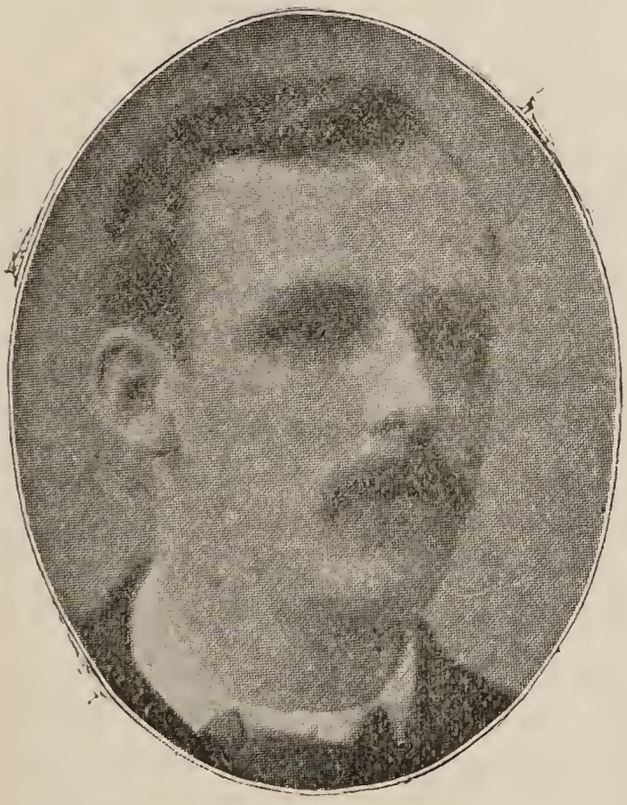
speculative line of work unless he is well satisfied as to what the result will be. He does not leave things for providence to do which should be done by individual effort.

He is a practical man, and in that respect should be particularly available as a public officer. His memory of comparisons is good. He should be able to recall much that has passed in his life by simply a passing history presenting itself to his mind. He would make a good analyst and critic, also a chemist and discerner of men, but he would save life by arbitration, rather than shed blood by war. He has not an antagonistic spirit so much as an enduring one, hence were he attacked on any point, he would show his firmness and reliability of mind to the last, but someone else would have to open and start the combat. His social mind manifests itself in great courtesy, sympathy, and regard for the masses, and he should be a liberal supporter to many lines of work that have never reached the public ear. He is not exactly social, for he does not seek nor will he enjoy the uselessness and nothingness of small talk, but when in harness he will show to the best advantage where he can feel he is in touch with those things which militate to some practical good.

THE EDITOR.

FROM BRAIN TO KEYBOARD.

MR. MACDONALD SMITH AND HIS SYSTEM.



MR. MACDONALD SMITH.

A WRITER in *The Minute* tells us of his own experience with Mr. Macdonald Smith's new method of making the fingers do what the brain wants them to do. Of course we are not informed exactly what the method is, but it is sufficiently important for the Royal Academy to be willing to entrust him with a class. In looking at his head—and heads, by the way, we are sometimes told are all alike, and to the novice and uninterested parties they may be—one is struck with the fulness of the frontal lobe, which gives a stretch

of intellectual power not common to such a mental build. Here is toughness combined with great taste, constructive ability, ingenuity and practical talent.

Of all forms of hard labour none is more distressing—especially to others than the labourer—than the practising of scales and exercises on the piano. And there is hardly anything over which so much time and energy are wasted every day in both hemispheres. Numerous attempts have been made to obviate it, but all have more or less failed—from the well-known experiment of Schumann, who cut a tendon and paralysed his hand, downwards. The reason for these failures has been that the methods have been unscientific. The experiments have taken the fingers as the starting point and worked back from them, and the exercises prescribed have generally been only slightly different from the movements to be made on the keyboard itself, and thus they could naturally produce only the same effects as the practice they were meant to so replace or supplement.

Some fifteen months ago Mr. Macdonald Smith read a paper to the Musical Association which he called "From Brain to Keyboard," dealing with this vexed question. It at once attracted a quite unusual amount of attention among musicians, and deservedly. Mr. Macdonald Smith has approached the subject from quite a new point of view, which we shall try to explain with as little technicality as possible. He has, in fact, begun at the other end, the brain, and a careful study of physiology and anatomy has led him to conclusions which have, so far, at any rate, triumphantly stood the test of practice. The problem to his mind was this: How are we to make our fingers do what the brain wants them to do? How can we best ensure perfect communication between them and the brain? Now the muscles of the arm employed in piano playing number some seventy odd. How are they to be strengthened without losing delicacy? This last is the principal difficulty. Who has not suffered from the ninety-nine pianists out of every hundred who lose in lightness of touch what they gain in strength—in other words, thump? This, Mr. Smith explains, is because the playing of scales and exercises hardens the muscles in an unhealthy fashion, because—and here is the kernel of his theory—in such playing there is no full muscular contraction, and hence no sufficient supply of new arterial blood. It is during the rest following on contraction that the muscle is so nourished.

The system of training which Mr. Macdonald Smith has built up on this foundation consists of movements directed to this one object—the full contraction of every muscle con-

cerned. Some of them, in fact most of them, are so unlike the movements of a piano-player that one is at first staggered; but each one affects a group of muscles, and helps to complete the indispensable chain of communication.

The beauty of this system is that it can be applied to an infinite number of pursuits. Mr. Smith is like Alexander sighing for new worlds to conquer, and is elaborating applications of his theories which will astonish everybody. He talks so modestly of it that one cannot help looking forward with confidence to his continued success.

And yet, what he has already done has been enough to make most people very boastful. Among his first converts were some of the most sceptical of the musical critics (and all the world knows what hardened sinners *they* are). In an interesting correspondence branch he has pupils now in all parts from China to Peru. All report the best results. And the cry is "still they come!" All this has been done by the value of the thing itself, and the recommendations of those who have profited.

OUR FIRST PHRENOLOGISTS.

Interesting Notes on their Life, Work, and Character.

No. III.—George Combe.

By J. Millott Severn, F.B.P.A.

(*Continued from page 201.*)

COMBE'S first attention was drawn towards Phrenology on seeing an article in the 49th number of the *Edinburgh Review*, which was a satirical, fierce, and vindictive onslaught, intended to demolish the Physiognomical System of Gall and Spurzheim. Led away by the bold criticism, and regarding such doctrines as contemptibly absurd, and their authors as most disingenuous of men, George Combe, like others, enjoyed the relish of heaping ridicule upon Gall and Spurzheim's pretensions. Spurzheim was lecturing in Dublin when this onslaught was made, and on hearing of it he hastened to meet his censor face to face; or, failing that, to give a course of lectures on the enemy's own ground, which should be a public answer to the attack on the principles of Phrenology. Combe laughed at the idea, and could not be persuaded to go and hear him; thus the first course of Spurzheim's lectures were concluded without his having even

seen the man who was to exercise the most powerful influence on his life. However, on leaving the Court of Session one day, a brother lawyer met Combe and invited him to his house to see Spurzheim in a private lecture dissect the human brain. Laying the *Edinburgh Review* on the table, Spurzheim proceeded to exhibit the structure of the brain, and contrasted it with the bold averments of the reviewer. The result was a complete conviction in the minds of all present that the assertions of the reviewer were refuted by physical demonstration in the hands of this skilled anatomist. Combe was satisfied that the human brain was something very unlike what it seemed to be to dissectors



GEORGE COMBE.

who sliced it through and looked no further. He attended Spurzheim's second course, when he reached a conviction which determined the character of his mind and life. Combe and Spurzheim became the most devoted friends.

From this time George and Andrew Combe entered earnestly into the work of propagating Phrenology, and in Feb., 1820, together with one or two others, they established the Edinburgh Phrenological Society, which rapidly grew in numbers, and consequently in influence. In Dec., 1823, they were able to start the *Phrenological Journal*, which continued until 1847, forming twenty most valuable volumes.

COMBE'S WIFE.

Combe numbered amongst his friends Mrs. Henry Siddons, wife of a son of the great actress. At her house in 1831 he met Miss Cecilia Siddons, a daughter of the famous queen of the stage, to whom he became engaged, and afterwards married on the 25th of September, 1833. George Combe had an especial appreciation for good play acting, possibly because, as he says, he had never heard the English language properly spoken until he heard it from the stage.

The marriage was a happy one, and throughout the succeeding years of his life Mrs. Combe was the faithful and admiring companion of her husband, helping and taking an active interest in all that he did and advocated.

Mrs. Combe was a lady of some accomplishments; educated, intelligent, sensible, social, refined, and possessing literary and artistic tastes; their character and disposition in every way were splendidly harmonized; each delighted in the other's society. George Combe states that he reckoned himself to have set a practical example of his philosophy in marrying a woman so well adapted to him.

The amount of phrenological, literary, editorial work and study which George Combe accomplished in addition to his legal practice, which on principle he never neglected, can scarcely be imagined; in all these matters he was eminently successful.

A vacancy occurring for the Chair of Logic in the Edinburgh University in 1836, Combe offered himself as a candidate. In this matter he was unsuccessful, being defeated by Sir William Hamilton, his greatest phrenological opponent.

In 1837 the long-hoped-for time had arrived when with a substantial private income which he had acquired, together with his wife's fortune, he was able to give up law and devote himself entirely to the propagation of Phrenology.

At this time there were ninety-two Societies in England, Scotland, and Ireland, devoted to the study of Phrenology.

LECTURES IN ENGLAND AND AMERICA.

Amongst the numerous invitations to lecture about this time, he received one from Manchester, written by Mr. Cobden, which led to a life-long friendship. During their visit to Manchester, Mr. and Mrs. Combe were the guests of Mr. Cobden, M.P., who was an earnest advocate of Phrenology.

In 1838 Combe went, by special invitation, to America, accompanied by Mrs. Combe, where he remained lecturing and preparing his journal, "Notes on the United States," and

other literary work, until 1840. Like Spurzheim, he was heartily welcomed in America, and amongst the many friends he made during his residence there, he formed a strong and affectionate friendship with Horace Mann, the great educationalist. Combe devoted himself earnestly and thoroughly to all matters pertaining to education, and the soundness and value of his educational views, and his judgment as to the kind of education adapted to children of different temperaments found large appreciation. Amongst others who consulted him regarding the education of their children were the Duchess of Sutherland, Mr. and Mrs. Cobden, Lady John Russell, and Lady Romilly. On the same subject he had a number of interviews with Prince Albert and Baron Stockmar, and in 1850 he had an opportunity at Buckingham Palace of explaining to Her Majesty the Queen his theories of education based on the physiological developments of the Royal children. The esteem with which Prince Albert regarded Combe was evinced in the following autograph letter :—

My Dear Mr. Combe,—

You have been several times so good as to give me a portrait of the phrenological conformation of our children. I take the liberty to-day of sending Winterhalter's view of their physiognomies. May you in looking on them sometimes remember that their parents are very sensible of the kind interest you have taken in their welfare. . . . Hoping that you are quite well,

Believe me always,

Windsor Castle, Yours truly,

Oct. 29th, 1851. Albert.

Combe was again in 1854 summoned to the presence of His Royal Highness, who personally thanked him for the services he rendered in so ably demonstrating his true character in letters written to the *Scotsman* and the *Morning Chronicle* at the time of the slanderous and absurd attack on Prince Albert in connection with the Russian War. At a still later date he had the pleasure of lunching and conversing with the Prince of Wales at the White Lodge, Richmond Park.

The years after his return from America were varied by Continental journeys too often rendered necessary by failing health, the result as he believed of the early adverse circumstances which turned his own and his brother's attention so strongly to health and sanitary subjects. While residing in England and Scotland he gave frequent lectures and addressed crowded meetings. He gave his last great public address in the Corn Exchange, Manchester, on Dec. 1st, 1851.

In the later period of his life he had indifferent health, yet

he kept himself constantly in harness, and up to the last took an enthusiastic interest in all matters of an educational, theological, philosophical, scientific and social character, in which he was helped considerably by the intellectual and affectionate influence of his clever, devoted wife.

He died at his friend Dr. Lane's house at Moor Park, while there on a visit, after a brief illness brought on by a chill and exhaustion, just within two months of completing his three score years and ten. He was buried in the Dean Cemetery, Edinburgh. Mrs. Combe survived him ten years, residing the greater part of that time on the Continent. She died at Nice on the 19th of Feb., 1868. Her remains were buried beside those of her husband, as he had wished.

Though his teachings and his aims may not in all cases have been fully understood and appreciated, yet George Combe was able to say, "In all the great characteristics of my life, I fear no tribunal where justice will be administered; I shall be found to have lived as I taught and wrote."

(To be continued.)



IN DEFENCE OF PHRENOLOGY.

THE fundamental difference between Phrenology and Metaphysics is, that while the former rests on ascertained facts, derived from observing the connection between certain faculties of the mind and their respective organs in the brain, the latter emanates more from the reasoning and imaginative powers of man apart from observation.

Dr. Gall, the founder of Phrenology, was a native of Tiefenbronn, Germany, the year of his birth being 1758. He was gifted with an inquiring and observing mind. Early in life he discovered that there was a connection between certain intellectual powers and particular developments of the forehead. In 1781 Gall entered the Medical College at Vienna, where he had opportunities for dissecting the brain. He

continued his demonstrations and dissection, and grew confident that his theories and observations were correct, that the shape of the skull is determined by the form of the brain, and just as the bark of a tree is an index to the shape of its trunk, so can the form of the brain be arrived at with a few exceptions by the contour of the skull.

Dr. Gall, with his colleague, Dr. Spurzheim, made a tour through Europe; they visited asylums and prisons, from which they collected a mass of evidence in favour of Phrenology, besides examining the heads of persons known for particular traits of character. The existence and location of each faculty was proved by evidence, both positive and negative; for instance, when a person was found to be exceptionally prone to deeds of benevolence, and was *naturally* kind hearted, it was noticed that a particular part of the brain was enlarged, which caused a fulness or elevation to the corresponding part of the head, while the same place was low or depressed in those who were unmoved at the sight of suffering, or the happiness of their fellow creatures.

This was the method by which all the Phrenological organs were discovered, after years of patient observation and cerebral research. In examining a head, phrenologists do not necessarily look for "bumps," as so many erroneously suppose, they attend more to the relative size of the different parts of the head. If an elevation occurs, it is caused by a largely developed organ being surrounded by others of lesser size. The power with which a faculty manifests itself is in proportion to the size of its organ, and the influence of other faculties, education, &c.

It should be remembered that Phrenology rests on facts, and so long as those facts are ignored by our opponents, no amount of reasoning and criticism from them will overturn it.

Among those who have given Phrenology fair play by attacking it on its own ground, stands prominently forth the name of Dr. Vimont, of Paris, who, in order, as he thought, to show the fallacy of Phrenology, collected a vast number of skulls to refute the assertion of the phrenologists that character agrees with the conformation of the head, but the very evidence which he accumulated to overturn Phrenology with, turned entirely in its favour. Dr. Vimont was so impressed with the result, that he had to admit that Phrenology was founded in nature; he also became a strong supporter of the science. There would be very few sceptics of Phrenology left if this practical method were adopted for testing its truthfulness; but the only system which some of the medical profession seem to recognise for determining the function of

the brain is vivisection, and various experiments on living animals. Some of their investigations certainly favour Phrenology; for instance, Dr. Ferrier has localised centres for "fright," the "gustatory centre," and "power of speech," which agree in position with the Phrenological organs of "Cautiousness," "Alimentiveness," and "Language." These practical experiments prove, 1st, That the principles of Phrenology are correct which teach that the brain is composed of a plurality of organs through which the mind manifests itself; 2nd, The correctness of the method by which the phrenologists discovered the function and location of the organs. Is it not reasonable to assume that if Dr. Ferrier has practically demonstrated the existence and location of three Phrenological organs, that others will be correct also, seeing that they were all discovered by the phrenologists on the same principle?

It is also considered as probable that the higher intellect is manifested through the frontal convolutions, which is the very area where the phrenologists discovered the mental faculties; it is the size of this part of the brain which gives that high, broad, and massive forehead to men of great intellectual capacity, while in the idiot it is generally small and contracted. Again, in the animal kingdom we find that intelligence increases in proportion to the development of the forehead. The dull, inert alligator has hardly any forehead, while it is far more prominent in the monkey, horse, dog, &c. It seems natural to look for intelligence in the forehead, and many are inclined to approve of Phrenology in this respect, but cannot believe that the feelings or sentiments are manifested through the medium of the brain; "Surely these are peculiar attributes of the soul," they say, "and in no way depend for their manifestation on matter." But these well-meaning folk do not stop to consider that from carefully ascertained facts, it has been proved that the sentiments do depend on their respective organs in the brain for manifestation and therefore no charge of materialism which they bring against Phrenology will affect the truthfulness of this theory.

How will this class of opponents to Phrenology explain the cause of that form of insanity termed "Religious mania," where the patient is sane on every topic except religion; would they affirm that the mind was deranged? if so, are not they open to the charge of materialism themselves?

The phrenologist would rather trace the cause of the insanity, not to the mind itself, but to a diseased state of a certain portion of the brain through which the religious sentiments of the mind are manifested.

No system of the mind, except Phrenology, accounts for differences in talents and dispositions, partial insanity, dreaming, &c.

Most forms of philosophy and morals have either been incomplete or imperfect for the simple reason that the true constitution of the mind was not known. Phrenology claims to trace all powers and operations of the mind to their organs in the brain. Each faculty of the mind is manifested through its corresponding organ in the brain, each seeks its own gratification and is excited to activity by its appropriate stimuli, for instance, responsibility excites to activity "Self-esteem," duty excites "Conscientiousness," music affects "Tune" and "Time," opposition and obstacles to be conquered "Combativeness" and "Destructiveness," &c.

It should be remembered that all the moral, social and self-protecting faculties are blind in their actions, and nearly all the misery and unhappiness in this life is caused by their abuse and distorted action. They need the guiding influence of the reasoning faculties. An ideal state of happiness results from the harmonious and legitimate action of all the faculties, guided and controlled by an enlightened intellect and moral sentiments.

The philosophy of Phrenology broadens the mind, like no other system can do; by it we learn to be more tolerant in our opinions regarding other people; we are taught to account for their different modes of thought and sentiment by differences in constitution and environment.

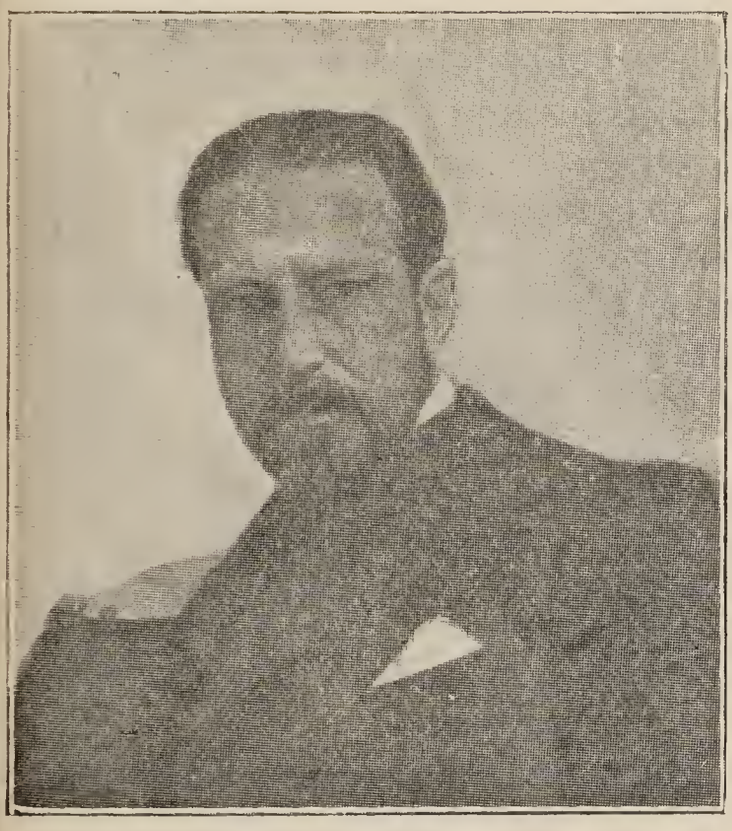
E. Clarkson.

A meeting of importance was held at the Society of Artists, Piccadilly, on Monday evening, May 18th, at 9.30. The "Hub" of intellect was present, and the great variety of talent was noticeable on every side. The memorial of the Woman's Suffrage Society, containing 257,000 signatures, was on view.

Subscribers to the Magazine will have the same advantages as members of the Institute in obtaining the Centenary Badge (either as a pendant or brooch in metal or silver), for 1/- or 2/-. Please order early so as to avoid delay in filling orders, as the first supply is running short. Order direct from the Secretary, 4 and 5, Imperial Buildings, Ludgate Circus, E.C.

NOTABLE MEN.

MR. HENRY NORMAN.



Mr. H. Norman.

When special Commissioners and Journalists next receive their laurels by Knighthood, it is not too much to expect, that the gentleman whose portrait is before us, will be one on whom our congratulations must fall.

It is a few years ago that we had the pleasure of seeing and making notes of Mr. Norman's head. This was before he married his charming and talented wife—and before he was placed so prominently before the public as the Special Commissioner of the *Daily Chronicle* to The Far East; and Envoy Extraordinary to the Western Capitol. This combined work has placed him on the pinnacle of fame at the age of 38. A responsible position, and one whom a man twenty years his senior would well-nigh look upon with envy.

His organization is well calculated to fit him for special mental work. He has a fine quality of brain power, and that enhances the characteristics for which he is so well known.

When one has to write concerning a well-known public character, all that can be done is to show the reason why certain talents manifest themselves, and indicate the scientific basis for our deductions.

Any interviewer could say of Mr. Norman he is a brilliant writer, but few can distinguish the reason for the difference between such writers as Mr. Norman, Marie Corelli, and Ian Maclaren, or predict beforehand what kind of writing will probably eminate from their pens.

I remember Mr. Henry Norman's head impressed me by indicating two distinct characteristics. One was the force of the perceptive and the inquiring faculties, and the second was

the wealth of development in the imaginative and impressible qualities. The former give him the store-house for the knowledge and information received, the latter a disposition to amplify and magnify, capacity to interest and entertain, and a pliability of manner and versatility of thoughts.

As has been truly said of him, "he is a brilliant photographer in words of what he sees, and a sympathetic photographer of what he hears." The height and fullness of the forehead makes him a keen critic and a shrewd, intuitive man of the world, who knows how to accurately gauge the character of people he meets. He has a natural appreciation for humour, which will show itself in wit through his comparison and mirthfulness, and he has uncommon penetration, sagacity, and capacity for *saying* the right thing at the right time, and of *doing* the right thing at the right time. His large Agreeableness gives him pliability, persuasiveness, and ease of manner, and I should say, ease in conversation also. He must have a strong hold on others, and capacity to win their good favour. His tact, diplomacy, and large Approbativeness give him ready resource, and he is probably always prepared for emergencies and knows what to do next, though everyone around him might feel perplexed.

He is a far sighted man. He is working for to-morrow; to-day's work has been practically accomplished before the dawn sets in, and only needs adjusting. Destructiveness is not large, so that he lets circumstances serve him when they will, and also drive him into harness where they must; but while he is doing one thing fifty other ideas seize him on other subjects, thus through the exertion in one direction he will lay plans to accomplish two or three objects or kinds of work at the same time. His Ideality is active, which, joined to his large Language, gives him graphic powers of description. He is in short a unique man, and his equal is not to be met with in a thousand men.

One of the most attractive houses in London is the home of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Norman. Henry Norman has become of interest to Americans during the past few months, as the correspondent of the London *Chronicle* who went to Washington to investigate the Guiana Frontier Question. Mr. Norman is a journalist, a man of letters, and, above all, a traveller. Since his marriage his wife has generally accompanied him on his long journeys. Just before going to America they made a tour of the Balkan States, and Mr. Norman's letters on the "Near East" added to his already wide reputation.

Mrs. Norman has a keen eye for detail, and a ready way of relating all she sees. She tells of a visit she made to Mme. Zakki, the wife of a Turkish Cabinet Minister. She had expected to find a harem, with fans and slaves and sweetmeats; instead, she was received in a country home, full of books and pictures, by a cultivated woman who read the Magazines.

THE LATE SIR HENRY PARKES.

DURING a visit to Sydney in 1888-89 the late Sir Henry was in his zenith of power and influence and was Premier of New South Wales, to which office he was elected five times. Many notices have been written of him and of his political career. One sketch does a great injustice to his country. It says:—

"Yet, at last, he who was called 'The Grand Old Man of Australia' was rejected by the people he had served so well, and in neglect and poverty and sorrow his long life closed at Sydney on the 27th ult., furnishing a striking illustration of the fickleness of popular favour and the instability of all earthly things."

We quote from one who has closely watched the life of so prominent a man:—

"I am bound to correct the statement. The fickleness was really on Sir Henry's side, for he, deserting the party he had led so many years, demeaned himself and his supporters by opposing one of the ablest of Free Trade candidates in a recent election; but his fickleness was not to be shared by the public, who rightly rejected him. Nor is the charge of poverty to be laid against New South Wales. She some time ago advanced £10,000 to Sir Henry, and again was arranging a similar advance when her G. O. M. passed beyond the need of mortal aid. No one had served his country better or wiser in his day; but that day ended a few years ago when he first retired from public life, and the pity is he ever took up the role a second time to alienate sympathy, because he forsook his party, and more, his *own* beliefs." (H.B.)

He had an organization of unusual vigour; immense perceptives, uncommon constitutional strength, and recuperative power, which are indicated by the massive brow, the breadth of the shoulders, head, and nostrils, the excellent breathing capacity, the long lobe to the ear, the fullness between the temples, the keen look from the eye, and the ruddy countenance.

THE LATE COLONEL NORTH,

The Nitrate King.

THE summons came before its time to all appearances, for the late Colonel North was in the prime of life: neither old or young.

His head was well developed laterally and showed force, vigour and enterprise. His perceptive faculties were prominently developed also. He was an emergency man and knew how to make the most of the opportunities he met with.

He had the characteristics of a shrewd business man, and faculties that make a good judge of qualities and stock from a commercial point, rather than from a highly exquisite one.

The Colonel is understood to have made his will some three or four years ago. There is nothing very startling in it. He makes provision for his sons and daughter, but leaves the bulk of his fortune to his wife, who for her lifetime is also to have the use of his house, grounds, and stables in Kent.

One of the late Colonel's little foibles (says the London correspondent of the *Yorkshire Post*) was the tenacity with which he adhered to the military title by which he was popularly known.

At home, at Eltham, with the exception of a valet, he had not a man-servant about the place, and during the greater part of the week he lived a very quiet life. From Saturday to Monday, however, he kept open house. All and sundry were bidden to these week-end functions, and many are the piquant stories of the unconventional freedom with which the host entertained his guests. One of his chief sources of pride was his picture-gallery, an enormous apartment whose walls were covered with paintings of somewhat mixed quality. His generosity was unstinting, and no case of distress in the district in which he lived ever appealed to him in vain.

"There is no such thing as luck," said Colonel North to a correspondent of the *Morning*. "Everybody in this world has chances. Yes, everybody!—from the working collier who strikes a seam of coal which was never thought of by the mining engineer, to the colliery proprietor who gets information regarding that seam and resolves to work it. What people call 'luck' simply means that a man sees his chance, holds on to it, and, at the right moment, works it for himself. 'Luck?' Nonsense! 'Luck' is simply the faculty of seizing passing opportunities."

Colonel North's heir, and probable successor in the chairmanship of the nitrate companies, is a quiet, self-contained young man, who is described as in most respects the exact reverse of his father. He had a promising career at Cambridge, and was noted there for the studied reserve with which he hedged himself around.

ORION.

NOTES OF SERMON PREACHED BY MR. T. PROUD, MARCH 8TH.

MARK xiv. 8 : "She hath done what she could."

THERE are very few incidents in connection with the life of our Lord so full of deep and pathetic interest as this story of Mary anointing the feet of Jesus.

There are reasons for believing that there must have been two anointings (contrasting Luke's account of the anointing by the woman who was a sinner with the account of the anointing by Mary of Bethany as given by the other evangelists). I will refer briefly to the death and resurrection of Lazarus, leading up to the feast at Bethany six days before the Passover at the house of Simon the leper, Lazarus being one of those that sat at meat with him. Let us picture Mary's desire to do something to manifest her gratitude and gladness consequent on the resurrection of Lazarus.

> "All subtle thought, all curious fears,
> Borne down by gladness so complete,
> She bows, she bathes the Saviour's feet
> With costly spikenard and with tears."
>
> —*Tennyson.*

The value of the ointment—300 pence, taking the denarius as equivalent to 7½d. of our money, would be £9 7s. 6d.

It was probably the famous spikenard from the banks of the Ganges.

Murmurs of the disciples, led by Judas Iscariot, "To what purpose is this waste?" Jesus, however, held up to approbation and not to reproof what Mary had done. "Verily I say unto you, Wheresoever this Gospel shall be preached in the whole world, there shall also this that this woman hath done, be told for a memorial of her." Mark alone gives the words of the text, "She hath done what she could."

These words of our Lord imply that there are limitations

to human endeavour ; limitations even in the manifestation of the beauty and strength of woman's devotion. Jesus did not reserve his highest commendation only for such costly offerings as Mary's. It was given equally to the poor widow who, amidst those casting their costly offerings into the treasury in the temple, cast in her two mites.

While there are limitations to all human work and endeavour, they are not the same in all cases. Nothing in the world presents greater contrasts than the inequalities of human life from the cradle to the grave. These are not confined to the mere adventitious things of life. There are differences which may be termed essential, intrinsic, characteristic.

The physical, mental, and moral equipment of mankind differ almost, if not quite, as much as their worldly condition.

REFERENCE TO MENTAL AND MORAL DIFFERENCES.

I wish, however, to touch more particularly upon the differences of mental and moral constitution, and their capability of modification. These differences are manifested on the large scale in the striking contrasts presented by different races and people. Contrast the people of a country which has enjoyed the blessings of Christianity and an advanced civilization for centuries, and a people who have been subjected for generations to a corrupt and degrading superstition (*e.g.*, contrast England and dwarf tribes of Africa whom Stanley has made known to us).

There are perhaps greater contrasts in individuals than in peoples. Some are born to greatness, some achieve greatness, while others have greatness thrust upon them. Others, again, seem destined to be, as it were, nothing but hewers of wood and drawers of water. You have the few with magnificent organizations, with massive brains, rich in grey cerebral matter, whilst at the other extreme there are those whose capacities are so slender, so obscured in some cases, that accountability of any kind hardly comes into play. Between these extremes you have the great majority of ordinary everyday people of which the world is chiefly composed. I will not say that these differences prevail to so large an extent in our moral constitution. But some such differences there are which soon begin to manifest themselves irrespective of environment and training. This fact is more generally recognised and better understood now than it was in the early half of this century. For the perception and enunciation of this we are indebted not entirely to men of science like Darwin and Alfred Russell Wallace. I once

heard Dr. Clifford say, "The principle of heredity was first explained by a novelist; novelists are your true prophets in these days." No observant person can doubt that it is an easy thing for some people to be good and virtuous, partly as a result of original disposition, and partly as a consequence of training. In the case of others, on the contrary, there are certain innate weaknesses such that if the life is to be pure and noble, there must be not so much a battle against evil as a protracted campaign, a fight again and again renewed.

Our characters are not fixed from the first; they are indeed plastic, capable of great modifications—capable, despite all defects and weaknesses, of absolute transformation. "Be ye not conformed to this world, but be ye *transformed* by the renewing of your minds, that ye may prove what is that good and acceptable will of God."

In the formation of character it would be impossible to over-estimate the importance of self-discipline. "Keep thy heart with all diligence," said Solomon, "for out of it are the issues of life." By assiduity and patience the weak part in the citadel may be made almost impregnable, as in the conquest gained over natural irritability of temper by such men as Washington, Wellington, and Henry Martyn. As a result of training, the performance of duty becomes habitual, unquestioning even when this performance rises to the highest form of heroism as in the loss of the "Birkenhead." To a Christian, to a man's better, his regenerated self, the closing words of Polonius to Laertes are particularly appropriate :—

> "This, above all, to thine own self be true,
> And it must follow, as the night the day,
> Thou canst not then be false to any man."

And if life be so lived, we too, like Mary, may hope to hear the commendation of the Master, "He hath done what he could"; "She hath done what she could."

It is curious to note how the progress of knowledge causes the medical profession to change its opinion. It has always been thought that the use of new bread is most unhealthy, a doctrine which is religiously believed in and acted upon in most households. But a Russian doctor now asserts that new bread is far more beneficial to the consumer than that which has been cut and exposed to the air, and has had time to gather the numerous germs which find in the material a nutrient medium. The heat of the oven is destructive to these germs, and hence new bread is found to be perfectly free from them.

SIMPLE LESSONS IN PHYSIOLOGY AND AMBULANCE.

By an Old Ambulancer.

Lesson III.—Respiration and Circulation.

"And the Lord God formed man of the dust of the ground, and breathed into his nostrils the breath of life, and man became a living soul."—Gen. ii. 7.

THE importance of a thorough acquaintance with the process of *Respiration*, and with the organs concerned in the act, cannot be over-estimated. As implied by the word, the act is a double one,—*Inspiration* (a breathing into), and *Expiration* (a breathing out of, or from). It is the process by which the blood absorbs the Oxygen from the air through the medium of the lungs and skin, while carbonic acid gas, water and urea, are simultaneously excreted. By this means, *Venous*, or impure blood, is converted into *Arterial*, or life-giving blood. The process is a mechanical one, and is partly under the control of the will. It is brought about principally by the agency of the *Ribs* and *Diaphragm*, whence we get the *Costal*, or rib, and the *Diaphragmatic* Respiration,—*the former greater in women, the latter in men.* This fact is an important one and should be kept in mind, especially by women.

Expiration is more passive than Inspiration; the chest and abdominal walls, and the elasticity of the lungs passively combine to squeeze out the air. When the capacity of the thorax has been increased by either the diaphragmatic or rib action, the air rushes into the *trachea* and *bronchi* to dilate the lungs and fill up what would be otherwise a vacuum in the thorax; this is *Inspiration*, the reverse process of Expiration.

The principal organs concerned in Respiration (See Fig. 4) are the *Trachea*, or windpipe, the air tube leading from the *Pharynx* at the back of the mouth to the lungs. The opening into this tube is known as the *Glottis*, protected by a sort of lid or trap-door, called the *Epiglottis*. The glottis opens into a chamber with cartilaginous walls containing the vocal cords, called the *Larynx* (the organ of speech or sound). The Trachea is a rough membranous tube about four and a half inches long and three-quarters of an inch in diameter; it is kept open by from 16 to 20 imperfect cartilaginous rings. At about the third dorsal vertebra the trachea bifurcates or divides into two branches or bronchi, one going to the right lung and the other to the left. The interior of this tube is lined with ciliated mucus membrane.

Passing off from the bronchi are the bronchial tubes. These tubes spread themselves throughout the lung tissue like the branches and twigs of a tree, and finish up in little buds or sacs called *air-cells*, about $\frac{1}{40}$ of an inch in diameter. It is here that the impure blood brought from the right ventricle of the heart by the pulmonary arteries, exchanges its impurities for the oxygen contained in the inspired air by the process called osmosis. A healthy man breathes from 15 to 20 times a minute, an infant about 40, and children 24 times in a minute. A full-grown man passes through his lungs about 350 cubic feet of air in 24 hours. In passing through the lungs this air loses by osmosis

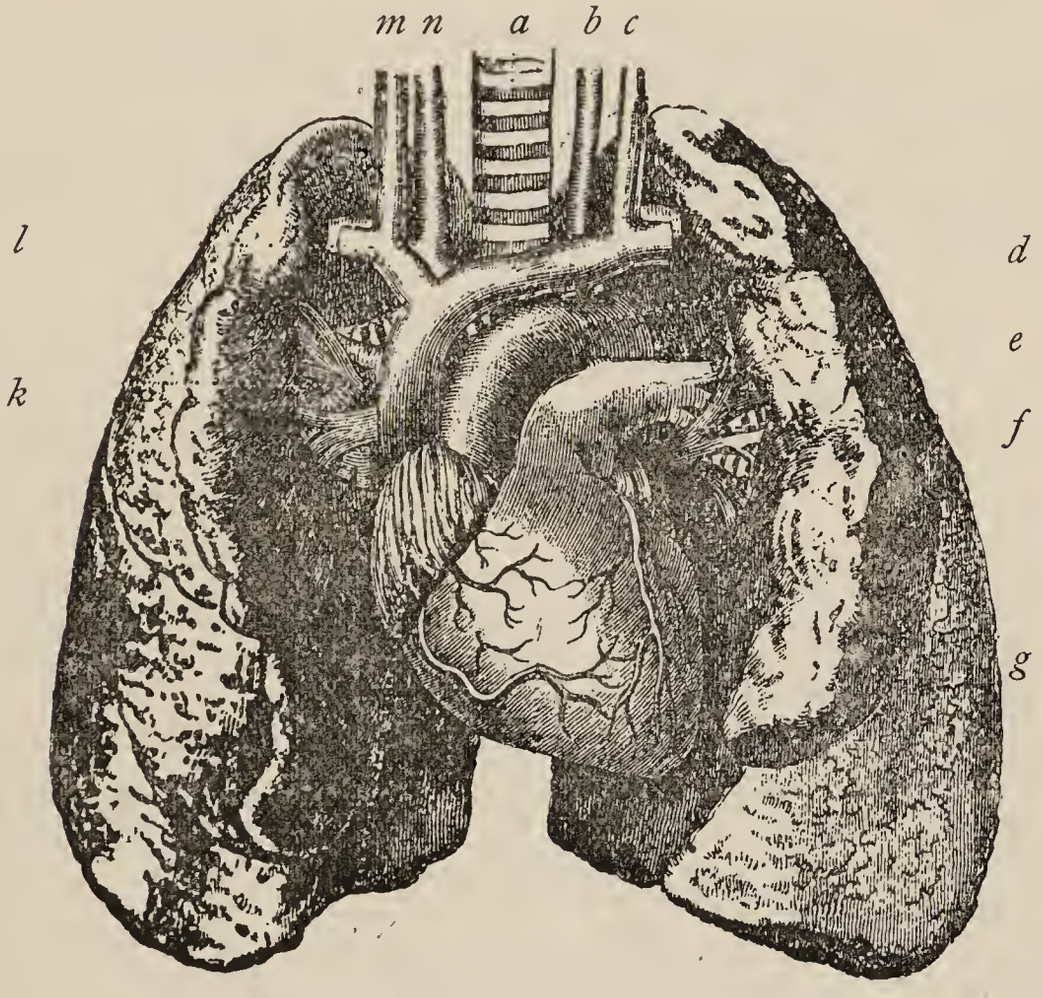


FIG. 4.—THE LUNGS AND HEART.

a, Top of Trachea. *b*, Left Carotid Artery. *c*, Left Jugular Vein. *d*, Arch of Aorta. *e*, Pulmonary Artery. *f*, Bronchi and Blood-Vessels. *g*, Left Lung. *h*, Right Ventricle. *i*, Right Auricle. *j*, Third Lobe of Right Lung. *k*, Superior Vena Cava. *l*, Right Subclavian Vein. *m*, Right Jugular Vein. *n*, Right Carotid Artery.

from 4 to 6 per cent of its volume of oxygen, and replaces it by from 4 to 5 per cent of carbonic acid. The nerves which direct respiration spring from the medulla oblongate. Injury to this part of the nervous system causes death, because it renders breathing impossible. When the air in the lungs cannot be replaced, *asphyxia* or suffocation takes place. Fresh air, that is, air containing a proper amount (21 per cent) of oxygen, is as necessary to life and health as food and drink are. Lacing tightly hinders the free movement of the ribs and the expansion of the chest. Ladies should notice this.

The *Lungs* (as seen in Fig. 4) occupy by far the larger part of the Thoracic Cavity. They are the principal organs of Respiration, and

consist of two large, spongy, greyish-red, or dark-coloured masses, one on each side of the heart, and each weighing from two to two and a half pounds. The *right lung* is divided into three connected lobes, the *left lung* into two. The heart is partly covered by the edges of the left lung. The lungs have no nerves of sensation, but they have innumerable blood-vessels.

The peculiar tissues and the structure of the lungs provide a means of collecting and presenting a very extensive *surface of blood* to a very large *surface of air* in the smallest possible space. It is estimated that upwards of 1,400 square feet of this *vascular net-work* is packed up in the lungs.

Death from the lungs ceasing to act is known as *Asphyxia*, and may be caused by drowning, and suffocation by smothering, strangulation, or breathing poisonous gases.

(*Exercise* 5.—Draw a figure twice the size of No. 4. Name the different parts connected with Respiration, and study well the function of *each part.*)

A HUMAN MICROSCOPE.

SEEING THE BIRTH AND GROWTH OF AN IDEA.

AFTER a series of patient investigations made at Paris, by means of "human microscopes," Dr. Ribot, the famous French physician, has announced a very important and startling discovery in regard to the constitution and operation of the human brain.

Dr. Ribot is not a man to make sensational statements for the sake of exciting a cheap notoriety. He very justly enjoys the respect and confidence of the most learned men in the scientific world, and the result of his experiments must be regarded as a material addition to our meagre store of knowledge of the mind and its method of working.

In brief, Dr. Ribot has discovered two principal facts: First, that the mind of man is material, circulating throughout the system; second, that the brain performs for the mind precisely the same function that the heart performs for the blood, the circulation being maintained by a series of vibrations or pulsations corresponding to the pumping action of the heart. It will thus be seen that Dr. Ribot's discovery bears a relation to the nervous system somewhat similar to that which the famous discovery made by Harvey—the circulation of the blood—bore to the arterial or circulatory system. At the time when Harvey announced that the various parts of the body were constantly supplied with streams of blood pumped through the veins and arteries by the muscular action of the heart he was pretty generally laughed at not only by persons unskilled in scientific matters but also by physicians and scientists. It is, therefore, only reasonable to suppose that Dr. Ribot will have to face some jeering and scoffing, but in this respect he will be no worse off than Newton or Galileo or Columbus, or many others who have benefitted the world in spite of itself.

As a matter of fact, the essential feature of this remarkable discovery was ascertained by an assistant, though under the direction of Dr. Ribot. The method employed in their investigations has met with some adverse criticism from men of science, but it seems to be largely based on prejudice. It was necessary, of course, that in order to observe the operation of the brain and mind, living subjects should be used. At that time the existence of Prof. Roentgen's mysterious cathode or X rays was unknown, and Dr. Ribot and his assistants were obliged to work without the aid of this valuable agent. But the method adopted answered the purpose fully as well.

WHAT IS A "HUMAN MICROSCOPE"?

The "human microscope" is little known in this country, but is familiar to both English and French scientists. It is a fact that when a person is under hypnotic influence the various senses are affected in a very peculiar and abnormal manner. Different subjects are differently affected. Some are able to detect sounds inaudible to ordinary ears. Others are strangely able to see through what seem to be absolutely opaque substances. In this respect the power of the eyesight of some hypnotic subjects closely resembles the property possessed by the invisible rays from the vacuum tube, discovered by Roentgen, of piercing such apparently untransparent bodies as iron and wood and human flesh.

This ability to see through bodies which the eyesight of an ordinary person cannot penetrate is not in reality quite so unreasonable a phenomena as it might seem to be. It is a difference not of kind but of degree. For example, there are some persons who can appreciate notes in the musical scale far beyond the conception of most ears. Our musical chromatic scale is arranged in intervals of "half" tones. Any tone less than a half tone is scarcely appreciable. Yet there are certain people in the Orient who can distinguish four different sounds where we can only make out two. Under hypnotic influence the senses are wonderfully quickened, and it is perhaps not so remarkable after all that the "human microscopes," persons placed under the influence of hypnotism for the sake of scientific investigation, should be able to penetrate with their sight the thin shell of the skull and observe the hitherto concealed operations of the brain.

It was by means of these "human microscopes" that Dr. Ribot and his assistants pursued their investigations. The remarkable discovery above described was, like many other important discoveries, an accident. A particularly sensitive subject, a woman whose extraordinary powers of physical perception had previously been employed many times with valuable results, was overheard one day by an assistant to remark :

"What a curious thing it is, doctor, to see the brain at work—pulsating! What is the thin, gray mist that seems circulating around it?"

The assistant, who realised that something of importance was probably about to be revealed, asked gently :

"Why not describe it to me that I might be able to tell you better?"

In reply the woman proceeded to trace in a most graphic and convincing manner the course of the "gray mist" through the cerebrum, or large brain, to the cerebellum, or small brain, to the top of the spinal cord; thence along the spine, describing its branches at each articulation. When he asked her to describe the branches at the fourth vertebra she did so, following the nerve system to its minutest ramifications, and thence around to the return current.

When the entire circulation had been once performed, the assistant asked her to trace it once more throughout its course. She did so, with exactly the same results. The "gray mist," as she was pleased to name it, after passing through the two parts of the brain, sought the spinal cord, and, passing down the spine, branched off at the various vertebræ, circulating throughout the entire nervous system before taking up its return journey, by the same course along the spine, back to the brain.

It must not be supposed that the woman observed any particular detached section of gray matter performing this curious circulatory journey. In spite of the extraordinary keenness and quickness of her perception, due to the hypnotic trance, the movement of thought would have been entirely too rapid for her observation in order to perceive it, if she had been obliged to follow the circulation of any particular part of the "gray mist." The process may, perhaps, be compared to the "spouting of a stream of water from a hose." The eye can readily detect the general course of the stream, though it cannot see the passage of any one particle of water throughout its course.

The assistant reported what he had heard to Dr. Ribot, and other experiments with other "microscopes" were made, with a view to testing the accuracy of the first subject's extraordinary statements. Here is where the system of "human microscopy" gains its strongest support. It might easily happen that one subject would under the hypnotic influence, "see" things which would be quite invisible to others under like conditions. But when a dozen subjects are put through the same examination, with precisely similar results, it must be confessed that the incredulity of the most sceptical will be shaken. This is exactly what occurred. Each subject rendered substantially the same account of the circulation of the gray matter as that given by the first one. It was only after the most patient and searching tests that Dr. Ribot has felt justified in announcing the discovery of the two important facts recorded above.

(To be continued.)

Human Nature, San Francisco, sustains its interesting, instructive and up-to-date appearance. It is far-reaching in its scope. It touches the food or diet question and gives some valuable hints in the Health Department, and an illustrated article on "The Power of Mind over Matter." Such a paper is calculated to do much good in its various departments.

THE FOWLER INSTITUTE.

MEMBERS' NOTES.

"*Phrenology is the simplest and by far the most practical theory of the human mind.*"—DR. GUY, King's College, London.

THE CENTENARY CONGRESS.

DEAR EDITOR,—

In giving my impressions of the Congress which celebrated the Centenary of Phrenology, I should like to say at the outset, that the programme arranged was well chosen and carried out in capital style, no pains being spared to make the arduous undertaking a successful one, the results must have been highly gratifying to all who had any share in either the work or the pleasure of it.

From my personal experience of the Congress Meetings, as one who knew but little of the subject, two things impressed me deeply :—

Firstly :—The high practical value of the Science of Phrenology. Those interesting and able papers, written by scientific and practical phrenologists, upon the subject, and the conversations I had with delegates and students, convinced me that a more universally useful and valuable science would be hard to find. Whatever the calling in life, whatever the environment, as well as to a choice of these, a knowledge of Phrenology would be a decided gain.

Secondly :—Considering the immense practical value of Phrenology, it seemed marvellous to me how slow the Englishman, who prides himself upon his practical good sense, is in taking advantage of a science which cannot fail to be of use to him.

Phrenology, I found, was a many-sided study, embracing both science and religion, and engaging the powers of the brain, as well as those of the heart, comprising a field of study and research extensive enough for the noblest intellect, at the same time giving wide scope to philanthropy, for one cannot but feel how much good may be done to our fellow-men by a wise and helpful direction of their faculties, such as a knowledge of Phrenology enables.

And I, at least, came away from the celebration resolved to at once commence a study of this most fascinating and valuable science.

Chiselhurst. E. H.

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DEAR EDITOR,—

I delivered my essay on "Phrenology" in connection with the Wesley Literary Society. There was a good attendance ; the minister (Rev. T. Nicholson) presided. I had your pictures suspended from a tape at the end of the room, and I had on the table a china head with the phrenological markings. The meeting was then thrown open for questions after my address. I disavowed the possession of any special knowledge of the subject ; said I was not there that night to discuss the question, but, to take the leading principles as being sound ; though I

said I was prepared upon all suitable occasions to defend Phrenology. One gentleman came forward (Mr. Harrop) and thanked me for the essay and praised it. He thought I should have said more about Physiognomy (in which he is greatly interested). He seemed to forget that I was speaking upon *Phrenology*, and not specially upon Physiognomy. He gave quite a little address, using the pictures for his purpose. He wandered into Palmistry and spoke highly in its favour. I replied that he and the friends might hold whatever opinions they liked upon that question, but it was not Phrenology, and I feared Phrenology would suffer if it were linked with palmistry, and they must not be linked together. At the same time I had reason to think well of palmistry, for once at a hydro, I had my hand examined, and had a fine character ascribed to me as the result. Another gentleman deplored the brevity of the paper. This gentleman was educated for the ministry (clergyman), and is absurdly fond of using long words and Latin words. He got utterly confused, and pleasure was expressed at the close that I had "snubbed" him (though I was not aware of having done so). He got mixed up as to heads wide in the lower regions, and heads wide in the upper storeys, and imagined that a head wide in one part *must* be wide in the other, and that a narrow head meant a narrow mind. He also put a "poser" to me. He said I had said that large noses indicated large minds, but he had known people with *enormous* noses who had *little* minds, and people with *little* noses but with great minds. How did this stand with my theory? I replied that he seemed to ignore the *quality*, although it was very important. A man might, as I explained in my essay, have a nose broad enough for a little cow to pasture on, but it only showed a coarse mind and organisation. A man who used to own the largest nose in —— was a confirmed drunkard, and his bloated nose was one outcome of his habits. His dilemma arose through his not noticing the type and quality. The rev. chairman asked what Phrenology said to such cases as this. A man had for long been irreligious, but the Truth got hold of him, and he became converted. Scientists (Huxley to wit) said it was impossible for the skull to become enlarged latish in life. How could his skull show the change? I explained that, whilst I claimed no capability to answer all and sundry objections, I might point out that there were many people outside the church membership who had many estimable qualities. For instance, I knew such who were strictly just in their dealings with their fellows, kind and affectionate at home, free from vice, do something in their way to alleviate suffering, and to make the world better; people who had many qualities that were greatly needed in the church to-day, and which made me earnestly wish they (the people) were inside the church. It was a popular error to suppose that we had a large number of "bad faculties." Every faculty had been given to us by the Creator for proper use. Holding the china head out, I said, What organ would you take away? There is not *one* that you would venture to obliterate. It resolved itself into a question of excess or deficiency. Religiously, it became a question of restraining some organs, and of cultivating others, *and of using faculties for higher purposes.* Some would hastily say,

perhaps, "Oh, I would take away Destructiveness and Combativeness; they are amongst the lowest organs." Would you? And pray, what would *your* improved man do for the church? I showed how the faculties had to be used for the church and were necessary. I referred to converted men whose faculties had been used in a lower way, were now used in a nobler way, *but* the faculties were there still.

I also mentioned instances where in young manhood the perceptives were very large and predominant, but in later life the reflectives were much the larger, and were fully predominant (Benjamin Franklin, &c.) How two young men had similar heads on leaving home—one to be an engineer, and the other to work in a very dissimilar sphere, and upon comparing heads and hats years afterwards they found their heads were no longer similar in shape, but were very different, the difference being according to the teachings of Phrenology.

I also mentioned about the immense quantity of blood that flows to the brain, and the peculiar sharpness which organs acquire when in active use.

Several speakers said the essay had been short; several more avowed their interest in the subject, and one young man suggested that we should appoint a night for discussion. You will gather that the meeting was much more encouraging than I had expected it would be.

With kind regards,

Yours sincerely,

Yorkshire. H. G.

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Mr. M. S. sends us a good quotation from Geo. Combe :—

"No good article ever has been or ever can be written against Phrenology for one obvious reason :—If the brain be good, and if the subject has been studied, conviction is inevitable. If the brain be good, but the subject has not been studied, there must be gross misapprehension. If the brain be poor there will be natural incapacity to perceive the truth : so that the two circumstances indispensable to all good writing on the subject—a good brain and sufficient study—never can be united and opposition follow."

L. L.

The Report of the "International Centenary of Phrenology," which phrenologists celebrated in London in March, is now ready, price post free to any part of the world 1s. 2d. This contains the papers read at the meetings, illustrated by portraits of the writers.

Send for a copy and keep it as a memento of the first Phrenological Centenary.

Phrenologists all over the country are sending in good orders, and all intend to keep a stock of them so long as the edition holds out. Secure your copy at once as it cannot be reprinted.

HYGIENIC AND HOME DEPARTMENT.

[All questions intended for the Hygienic Column must arrive at the Office of the MAGAZINE not later than the 12th or 15th of the month, and as far as possible all questioners must state their individual cases as clearly as they can, by giving age, sex, whether married or single, stout or thin, dark or fair, build of body, and general habits. Persons asking questions relative to health should state what length of time they have been deranged.]

TIME FOR EXERCISING THE MUSCLES.

MANY hygienic writers contend that morning is the best time for exercising the muscles. Experience has taught us that the morning walk in summer-time is most exhilarating. Undoubtedly between breakfast and dinner time is the best period of the day for vigorous bodily exercise. This of course should not be taken immediately after breakfast or close upon the dinner meal. Vigorous bodily exercise and full stomach retard digestion by draining the energies of the system from the digestive organs. Hot weather is not suitable for vigorous exercise. Sensitive and delicate people should avoid exercise in the hot sun. Exercise on dry, dusty roads is not so good as exercise in fields and woods; therefore instead of exercising on the promenade or in the busy city, betake yourselves to the meadows and wander through the woods or on the hills.

Walking Exercise.

This is a very good form of exercise although anæmic persons often feel giddy and irritable if they walk far. Long fatiguing walks are never desirable, although very strong persons may do pretty much as they like in this respect, but highly nervous subjects often run themselves down by over-walking.

Horseback Riding.

This is one of the best forms of exercise we can name, but few people can indulge in such a luxury, and therefore they must be satisfied with something more humble.

Cycling.

Of late years this form of exercise has become very prevalent, and I consider it a splendid form if rightly carried out. Few people sit in a right position when on the machine. This is to be regretted, inasmuch as it leads to injury, and frequently serious derangements of health.

It is a delightful sign of our times to witness the gentler sex taking up the cycle. We may expect in a few years to find the vital stamina of the rising generation of women greatly enhanced by this form of exercise. Then there is the pleasing sensation to the mind when whirling along, caused by the various objects of interest which meet the eye of the cyclist!

No hygienic practitioner can witness with approval the various racing competitions which are becoming so numerous. These are all more or less an outrage on the natural laws of man's body. Moreover, there are many other evils connected with these races; gambling and drunkenness are frequently intimately associated with such gatherings.

In cases of nervous dyspepsia, as also nervous and spinal irritability, cycling is infinitely superior to walking exercise; which latter seems to aggravate the malady.

In case of headaches a good spin on a bicycle until the subject perspires freely, then wash down and wipe with a coarse towel, is of inestimable value, and if persevered with will soon remove many chronic cases of headache when other remedies have failed.

QUERIES AND ANSWERS.

No. XIII.

Dear Sir,—I observe in *Phrenological Magazine* a question respecting what appears to you a very unusual phenomenon, viz., a nurse in operating on a patient by animal magnetism noticed some sticky substance on her hands, &c., and you ask, "Can anyone offer a satisfactory explanation of this?"

Now I think no surprise need be expressed regarding the case, although I have not had such an experience.

The object of a curative animal magnetism is of a two or three-fold character. 1st, to draw out morbific influence or aura, and to infuse a healthy aura in its place; and if the excretory organs become excited to great activity where there is some gelatinous or greasy matter, I see no reason why such matter may not be exuded.

The excretory organs exude perspiration, which is of a salty nature and rather greasy too.

Then comes the question, "Was the said sticky substance formed as a residuum of the drugs the patient had taken, or was it the result of the bodily derangement?" The answer to this question would require microscopic and chemical analysis by an expert practical chemist, and even he might fail to give a satisfactory explanation.

One thing, however, is certain, namely, let the greasy substance be what it may, it was better out of the patient than in her. The third object of an animal magnetism is to exert an influence over the vascular system, either increasing or decreasing the circulation.

These remarks are not an answer to your query, but they may give you an idea of the resultant.

Yours truly,

N. Morgan.

No. XIV.

DEAR SIR,—I have a little baby who has suffered from diarrhœa for weeks and weeks, so that it is almost a skeleton. We have tried everything we know of, and also consulted several doctors without avail. Can you tell me what to do to stop the diarrhœa?

AN ANXIOUS MOTHER.

Answer to Question XIV.

Feed your child entirely on cornflour, boiled in water, and allowed to stand until cold before giving it to the child. No milk or any other substance whatever must be given to the child other than the cornflour until quite well; then feed as usual.

J. B. KESWICK.

THE MAY AND ANNUAL MEETING OF THE FOWLER INSTITUTE.

ONE of the most interesting meetings in May was on the 6th of the month, at the Memorial Hall, when an attractive programme was arranged.

At 6 o'clock a Children's Reception was held, which consisted of fruit and biscuits for the children, and interesting addresses were given by Mr. Charles Wakeley (Band of Hope Union), Mr. R. S. Sly, and Miss J. A. Fowler. The chair was taken by Mr. Brown, of Wellingboro', who gave a well-prepared address, and each child who was a total abstainer and under 12 years of age was presented with a little centenary badge in memory of the meeting.

At 7 o'clock, Mr. R. S. Sly occupied the chair, and the Diplomas and Certificates were presented to the successful candidates who made appropriate speeches in return and appealed to every one to study the subject more closely for themselves.

Several more speeches were given, and Mr. Sly, in his usual racy and interesting way, helped to make the meeting an enjoyable one. Owing to Mr. Piercy's arrival from the States later in the evening, the technical character of the Report was taken as read.

The Rev. W. W. Treleaven was then asked to give his lecture on the "Transvaal, where he had laboured for ten years. The lecture proved a most interesting history of South

Africa, which he traced from the 15th century, when it was discovered by the Portuguese, the mariners calling it "Stormy Cape," but the king altered it to "Cape of Good Hope." One of their first acts on landing was to erect a cross, so claiming the country not only for Portugal, but also for Christ and His kingdom. After many changes, the Dutch carried everything before them on conquering the Portuguese, although the English first settled there in 1668, four years before the Dutch founded their East India Chartered Company, which carried on war, had fleets and armies, and were more powerful than the Government—and they made it pay well, paying 25 per cent. for 100 years. But during all the time they were there they did practically nothing for the country. They turned the natives into slaves, and were and are still (when they get the chance on the quiet) the most cruel and barbarous of nations. After the massacre on St. Bartholomew's Day, the French Protestants escaped to Holland, and 300 of these were shipped to the Cape, and soon got merged with the Dutch settlers or Boers—*i.e.*, farmers—so that now only some of the surnames survive to point out their origin.

During the reign of George III. the Dutch asked the English to take over their foreign possessions, which they did, as also the Dutch fleet, which they were not asked to take. On England conquering Cape Colony, having landed 4,000 troops, she declared everything free, and gave the paper-money a standing which it had not had for years; and after having thus turned a disorganised country into an orderly one in 1806, England agreed by the Treaty of Paris to pay six million pounds to the Dutch for it. What better right could England have to the land? But the Boers were not content, and soon began to chafe because the English meted out the same justice to the black as to the white man. After the Rebellion was quelled, the English commander made a great mistake in executing the five leaders. The natives fear the Boers, and hate them, for they treat the natives like, and consider them no better than, baboons. The Boers consequently objected to the liberation of the natives from slavery, but they ought to have been ready for this event, for they had five years' notice. The Boers then "trecked." They first divided into two parties, one of which was swept away by the natives, the others formed the Orange Free State. But the treasury of the Boers became reduced, there were internal dissensions, slavery was again established, but under another cloak—the natives were "apprenticed," but their apprenticeship never came to an end, and they received no wages. The value of their paper went down in value so much that no one would recognise it, and when war again broke out, England, after five years, thought she would like the Orange Free State. Then the Transvaal was formed, and for twenty-eight years the Boers were left to themselves, and then they had to call in the aid of England to put down the natives (who had always considered them intruders), and would have exterminated them had not England stepped in and conquered the Zulus. Thus it has ever been—British blood and

British money have bolstered up the Boers, and they have returned treachery and bad faith and lies, and where they could, without the public eye being upon them, they showed their unrestrained brutality. There is nothing better to illustrate their conduct to the natives than the present disgraceful outrages committed by the Turks on the Armenians.

When in 1876 Sir Theophilus Sheepstone went to the aid of the Boers, he found that all they had in their treasury was 12s. 6d., that the jails had been thrown open, because they had no money with which to feed their prisoners, and that Pretoria was almost surrounded by 40,000 Zulus, so that if England had not come to their aid they would have been swept off the face of the earth. Nobody knows better than "Oom Paul" that the Transvaal State cannot and will not last—that sooner or later it will be merged into the British property. The Boers are great bullies, and consequently arrant cowards.

He finished up by paying a high tribute to President Kruger, and especially to Dr. Jameson.

THE ANNUAL REPORT OF THE FOWLER PHRENOLOGICAL INSTITUTE.

AS the proceedings of the Institute have been chronicled from month to month in the Magazine, it is not necessary for me to give more than a brief summary of the year's work.

The Annual Meeting was held on Wednesday, May 6th, at the Memorial Hall, Farringdon Street, London. Richard S. Sly, Esq., J.P., F.R.G.S., presided.

In presenting the Report of the sixth year's work of the Institute, it is very gratifying to be able to report good progress in spite of the drawbacks of slackness of trade, and in some districts the entire closure of several large works where many of our ardent members are engaged.

Twenty new members have been enrolled since our last Annual Meeting. Several students have been instructed privately at the Institute and through the post in various parts of the world. The results of the careful instruction given, are making themselves agreeably felt.

The Centenary Celebration has been a means of reviving the interest of Phrenology in the minds of many who were first interested in the science by our worthy President early in the sixties, and in later years by the aid of his daughter and staff continuously employed in the publishing department. Through past experiences we look forward to future prospects with great hope and to still further success, as a great stimulus has been given to the science by the earnest efforts of the members of the Institute and friends of

Phrenology in this the centenary year of the illustrious Dr. Gall, the founder of Phrenology.

The President thanks the members of the Institute for so heartily and generously helping the Centenary Council in carrying this unique event to such a successful issue.

The four successful candidates who sat at the January examination were :—Mr. G. B. Coleman, who obtained the diploma with honours ; Miss Ward, who obtained the diploma ; Mrs. Twyford, and Mrs. G. B. Coleman, who received certificates.

The Wednesday evening lecturettes and members' meetings have been generally well attended, and the interest deepened by the valuable assistance of Messrs. Wm. Brown, J.P., R. S. Sly, J.P., J. Lobb, F.R.G.S., Mr. and Mrs. Coleman, Miss Fowler, the Misses Maxwell, Crow, Dexter, Linington, Messrs. Elliott, Eagle, Harper, Whellock, and Rev. J. Hillocks.

In addition to the above lectures at the Institute, Miss Fowler has given over fifty in Belfast, Sheffield, Hastings, Chesterfield, Sevenoaks, Driffield, Hampstead, North Finchley, Mile End, Peckham, Harrogate, Wood Green, Lee, Stamford Hill, Barnsbury, Islington, Fulham, Aldersgate Street, Holloway, Brixton, Bromley, Finsbury Park, Beckenham, Stroud Green, Woodside Park, Leyton. The foregoing lectures created a great amount of interest, and the combined interests of the members of the Institute deepen and widen the sphere and usefulness of Phrenology, as in addition to the above-mentioned, several of the Fellows have lectured on and upheld the science of Phrenology in their immediate neighbourhoods.

Members are invited to notice the change in the fees of the Institute. While being perfectly aware of the possible loss to its financial department, it is hoped that every member will appreciate the change, and feel an earnest desire to gain a new member who may reap the benefit of membership during the year. It was first proposed to reduce the fees to country members only, but on considering the point, it was thought that city members have a great demand on their exchequers in fares, &c., and therefore an arrangement has been decided upon which it is believed will suit all concerned.

Those who are still willing to pay the usual fee, will have the option of presenting another member of their family with a membership ticket, entitling them to the privileges of the Institute, and thus increase the interest in Phrenology.

Many, too, will like to have the opportunity of using the library, &c., in the country, who cannot visit the Institute every week, and others are anxious to study the science who are unable to support the larger fee as well.

For the mutual benefit of all it is believed that this arrangement will meet with universal approval.

M. H. Piercy, *Secretary.*

Owing to the deplorable state of trade we were unable to send a representative to this year's Annual Meeting, We hope other

societies were represented, and that the addresses delivered and reports read will prove a stimulus to further effort on the part of all present and those who read the report of the same in our very serviceable Magazine.

As a society we have little to add to the report which appeared in the *Phrenolngical Annual.* We continue to hold our own, and the science continues to make great headway amongst the people of Wales generally. During the year we have added a very powerful limelight apparatus and a large collection of phrenological slides to our increasing collection of crania, diagrams, &c.; this has added greatly to the interest of our meetings and lectures. The long felt want of a "Welsh Instructor" and other literature in the Welsh language we hope soon to supply. We were pleased to read of the success which attended and is attending efforts put forth to celebrate the Centenary of Phrenology, &c. We have not been able to celebrate the same—other than being represented at and contributing to the International Celebrations that were held in London, but hope to do so ere the year closes. With best wishes for the future success of our Institute, and the good health and the further long services of our dear and honoured President,

Yours on behalf of the Aberavon Phrenological Society,

WILLIAM A. WILLIAMS, F.F.P.I., *Hon. Sec.*

The officers of the Hastings Society are pleased to be able to report that during the winter months the meetings have been well attended, and a good deal of interest has been taken in the subjects. Several good papers have been given, comprising Anatomy, Physiology, Phrenology, Physiognomy, Heredity, Self-Improvement, &c. We have had, also, some evenings of practical work and questioning.

We number 12 members, and often have several visitors. One gentleman who used to attend has now joined the London Society, having left Hastings, and one of our members has successfully passed the winter examination of the Fowler Institute, and received the diploma. We have had one lecture given by Miss Fowler, which was well attended and much appreciated.

Two of our members have also attended a bazaar. We hope another winter to increase our number and extend our influence in the town by a few public lectures, &c.

J. P. MALLARD,
On behalf of the Society.

In our Report this year we are happy still to give a very good account of our stewardship, having fully established our work in our new home, 3, Museum Square, in Sept. last, and commenced our Thursday evening classes with a large inaugural meeting. We have steadily increased in the path of progress in almost every direction, several new members have joined this year. Our lectures have been confined to the

town and county this year, and we have visited most of the villages in Leicestershire, and find verdant soil for the seed of Phrenology. Several preachers and two vicars have become interested in the science, and one has frequently preached Phrenology in his church since with excellent results.

The Annual Meeting and Conversazione will be held in May. *The Midland Free Press* has again most honourably enabled us to defend Phrenology and expose the impostors, who are the clogs in the wheel of phrenological progress, and our twelve weekly articles on "Phrenology and its Teaching," have been read by thousands, and concluded a most admirable revival of public interest in the discussions appearing for several weeks previously in the same and other local papers. The editor of the *Wyvern* contributing an excellent article in support of Phrenology, and several tales of phrenological interest followed. A number of our members were delighted with the meetings at the Centenary Celebration in London. We are delighted to observe the tendency to rid the profession of so much of the quackery, and find the press here and in other towns ready to aid in exposing the like. We have succeeded in gaining a very respectful public interest in Phrenology in Leicestershire, and would urge all to aim at the higher and more emulative dissemination of the science which alone will command that public esteem and success which our profession deserves.

T. Timson,
On behalf of the Leicester Phrenological Society.

WHAT PHRENOLOGISTS ARE DOING.

[We shall be pleased to receive, for insertion under this heading, reports of lectures, meetings, or engagements of phrenologists. In sending notices correspondents will oblige by enclosing their communications in an envelope, and addressing them to the office of publication of the Phrenological Magazine. Newspaper cuttings pasted on post-cards are an infringement of postal rules, and subject to a fine.]

Mrs. Winterburn, A.F.I., of Leeds, reports progress in Phrenology. She intends to visit Harrogate again this season. She says, "Now I consider the popular success of my family is chiefly due to the science of Phrenology; had I not seen Prof. Fowler some years ago, probably most of my family would have been in Whitby yet isolated and obscure; he was the first to point out the abilities of my children, and to exhort me to prosecute my studies. He has been the greatest benefactor of the age, and I shall ever treasure his memory with love and respect."

Nine out of ten children have taken special examinations and gained gold medals and certificates in different professions. We are constantly receiving reports like the above, it is no new thing to hear that Phrenology has been the making of many a boy and girl by putting them in their right place in the world.

Mr. Timson says:—"We are happy to announce the opening of consultation rooms at Loughborough and Nottingham, where we hope to establish an equal interest in Phrenology and kindred subjects, and convert many in these busy centres to our cause. Several friends have taken up Phrenology since our lectures in Loughborough, and we have conducted a course of three week's lectures at the Temperance Hall, Leicester, the results of which bid fair to be very satisfactory indeed. Our premises are about to be enlarged to enable us to meet the increase of business."

OUR YOUNG FOLKS



[Subscribers sending photographs of children to this column must send coupon from the back of the Magazine, also a stamped and directed envelope for the return of the photograph. The sketches will appear as space permits.]



My Dear Little Friends,—

To-day I am showing you the picture of a very finely-developed baby girl. Happiness and contentment, you know are caused largely by the many faculties working together in harmony. This little one's face speaks for itself as to whether she is happy or not, and I want you to notice the well-developed forehead, in which are located the intellectual faculties; the height of the head from the opening of the ears, giving good moral tendencies; the well-rounded upper side head, giving the æsthetic and perfecting powers; and the good breadth to the head over the ears, giving her, as it were, the force power, the steam to use the other mental powers. We cannot see much of the back head, but with the amount of vital temperament indicated by those well-rounded cheeks and chin, and again with those well-curved lips, we should imagine there to be a strong development of the loving, social nature. With these many advantages, and with her mental-vital temperament, we should expect her to show great

mental aptitude and sprightliness, much love for pictures, books, and pencils, a very good memory, and a large fund of curious questions. You will see that the organ of Benevolence is a largely developed organ, and I want you to look just above the ears. As far as we can judge, the organ of Combativeness just behind the top of the ears is well developed, so that we shall give the little girl credit for a fair share of pluck and determination to master difficulties. I am sure you will agree with me that if this dear little girl lives to fulfil the hopes of phrenologists she will become a very good, clever, and influential woman.

Your loving
AUNTIE SISSIE.

I wonder if any of you have heard of Dr. Andrew Combe. If you have not already done so, you will be sure to hear of him as you grow older, and I hope you will read some of his writings. He was a very good and clever man. He studied Phrenology thoroughly, and what is more, he used it practically in trying to understand and improve himself, and also to help him in understanding and treating his patients. You would have liked him for your doctor, he was so kind and good. He knew how often bodily ill-health is largely caused by the mental faculties being idle, or badly used, and he used to give people good advice as to their conduct, as well as give them medicine. He once wrote a very nice kind letter to a young lady patient, in which he gave her some advice, which I wish now to pass on to you. He told her to try and get into the habit of bringing her different mental faculties to pass before her, and, as it were, give an account of themselves night by night. She was to examine their behaviour, and see whether any had been over-active or sluggish during the day, and then try to bring them into a proper tone the next day. For instance, she was to think whether Destructiveness had been almost dormant, causing her to let slip opportunities for usefulness, or whether it had been so active as to cause her to work beyond her strength. Whether Veneration had been in such a condition as to make her respect and venerate her companions to such an extent as to lead her to under-estimate her own powers, and to hold her back from coping with her fellows, or whether it had led her to be disregardful of the dues of others, and also of her duty to God.

I know you will be unable to pass all the many faculties before you daily in this manner, but each one of us has some faculties that need particular attention and watching, and I want you to get into the way of looking these up, and calling them to do the right work that God meant them to do. In this way you will be educating yourselves.

THE June Members' Meeting will be held on the 20th, at Grove Park. Further particulars will be sent to members.

WE have had many enquiries for lessons in the classes on Phrenology, and we shall be glad to have the names of any members who propose joining the Autumn class.



HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT, WESTMINSTER.

The Phrenological Magazine.

L. N. Fowler, Editor.

LONDON, JUNE, 1896.

THE Royal Society's reception at Burlington House was crowded and very interesting. The May conversazione was confined to the sterner sex, so that the scene was one of unrelieved black and white. At these functions you are certain to see everything of popular interest that science and invention have accomplished during the preceding twelve months. Röntgen rays, therefore, were very much in evidence, and "skiagraphs" of great surgical delight literally papered the walls of one room. Mr. Campbell Swinton obligingly showed visitors their own bones with the new fluorescent eyepiece, although fluorescence from "X rays" was more specially the exhibit of Mr. Herbert Jackson, who had some brilliant effects on his screens. To show the vortex motion of the molecular vibrations, which are set up by skilfully sounding great tuning-forks, was the pride of Mr. Gould, of Nottingham, whose recent discoveries in this direction are of the greatest interest to the musician and the psychist alike. Of biological specimens there were many. The Marine Biological Society can always be relied on to bring up something interesting from Plymouth in tanks of salt water and quite alive. This time it had a queer family of boring sponges and an assortment of crabs, notable for several biological reasons.

On the whole, however, physics was the strongest feature. Natural Science, like Brer Rabbit, is wisely "lying low" while the present storm of physical discovery and development blows over. Perhaps the most remarkable process on view was that for producing illustrated magazines and newspapers entirely by photography, dispensing with "half-tone" blocks and even with typography. Reels of sensitised paper rush through machinery which may be compared in principle with the modern rotary web printing presses. In place of typographic cylinders you have cylinders of transparent "negative," illuminated from the inside, which "print" the sensitised paper with great rapidity as it passes round them. Thence the web passes through "developing" and "fixing" baths, and finally emerges in cut sheets ready for binding. The letter-press is even "set up" photographically by a kind of type-setting machine so as to produce a negative of each line automatically. It is said that a popular illustrated monthly will, in all probability, be produced by this method before long. Another curiosity of commercial importance is the "soda-water drop" which you place in a soda-water

bottle of clean water and obtain therefrom instantaneously excellent soda-water, highly impregnated. The "drop" is made of mild steel. It is the size of a small hazel nut, and contains liquid carbonic acid gas at a pressure of 1,000 lbs. on the inch. The act of closing the bottle liberates the gas from the capsule.

West-End Mission.

AMONG the crowd of meetings which one likes to attend during the month of May, the West-End Mission "At Home" was not the least interesting, for there one meets various social and moral workers, who are hearty in their reception of one another and friends. The Mission is to be congratulated at the raising of three thousand pounds, the sum desired for the work in the mission among the slums of the West-End. It has four halls, at each, constant meetings are being held of a varied character.

The work is so unique that it may be well imitated by other large centres in other parts of the world; besides its devotional classes, it has guilds, and clubs for thousands of men, women, and children. The evening in question was a social one. We saw the busy workers of the year passing round from one to the other with a word and a shake of the hand to all. For a moment we paused to make note of some of the principal personalities present. One gentleman was prominent for his silky white hair and hearty expression; another was full of the milk of human kindness, and strong Vital Temperament, with a prominent forehead; another was tall, thin and wiry, as though he had given no time for the grass to grow under his feet in luxurious idleness; a fourth was an energetic, forcible and enthusiastic gentleman who is well known in all good public work. His hair stands well out from his head, as though it were the expression of that executiveness which lies beneath it. The much talked of Dr. — was there in full capacity. He has diminished none of his mental vigour, and his high head joined to the mental vital temperament makes him at once genial, thoughtful and appreciative. It is unnecessary to speak of the opposite sex, further than to contrast in a word the neat grey costumes with red trimmings and white collars of the wearers, with the black dresses and white collars of the other class of sisters; whilst the lady visitors adorned the room with their charming manners, brilliant conversation and ready wit. Two familiar faces were absent, but as they were travelling in Africa, they were represented by their talented daughter.

NOTES on the following lectures must stand over until next month: "Abnormal Children," by Miss J. A. Fowler; "A talk on Hygiene," by Mrs. L. Hunt Wallace, whose Character Sketch will also appear; "The Education Bill, its Pros and Cons," by Miss J. A. Fowler; "The Organ of Conscientiousness," a debate; "Sir Henry Irving and Madame Sarah Bernhardt, or the Stage and its Artistes," on which occasion an Indian gentleman gave an interesting account of his life, and his interest in Phrenology.

Prize Story.

HOW JOHN HORLEY TESTED PHRENOLOGY.

"Go to a phrenologist and be examined, yes, and what then? A lot of good that would be to me, Constance. You are too kind, and have so much affection in your nature that you are inclined to close your eyes to facts when once this spirit takes possession of you."

"My dear John, there is a certain amount of truth in what you say, but not all truth. I love you too deeply—and I trust reasonably—to keep back my real feelings with regard to your faults. But listen, now; I want you to go to an unbiased conscientious person who is able to discern, and who will tell you what your power is, because you have not—according to my humble opinion—one iota of an idea as to what is the best for you to do at this juncture of your life."

"Unlike myself, my dearest Constance, you have as usual spoken all the truth. That is exactly my position; I hav'nt a ghost of an idea what to do next. Here I am, 25 years of age, well educated—according to the ordinary acceptation of the term—about as much in love with the best woman who ever breathed as a man can well be, and earning a paltry £150 a year with not a shadow of a chance of promotion for years to come. You suggested recently I should explain my position to your father, and that he would willingly make up our income to the necessary £400; but no, I could not consent to that. I want honestly earned money, and either these hands or this brain must earn it."

"There are two directions open to you, and neither need in any way prevent you from retaining your present appointment."

"Tell me then what you would suggest." "Not at present, I will write my opinion to-night, and go with you to a good Phrenologist to-morrow, when I hope to have the pleasure of hearing my opinions confirmed—for I am conceited enough to believe my study in the science has not been in vain,—yet if I told you, flattery and imagination might be suspected."

"Well then, to please you I'll submit, and will meet you at our usual rendezvous at 11 o'clock to-morrow morning.

* * * * *

At 11.15 the next morning John Horley and a pretty smiling girl entered the office of Mr. Hammond, the noted Phrenologist, who upon hearing the name announced signified with a polite waive of the hand that his subject should be

seated. The expression on his face in the meantime clearly indicating that it was quite immaterial whether the name be Tom Smith, Bill Adams or Lord Tomnoddy. After some careful observations and critical glances, especially at the head and face of his client, Mr. Hammond said, "You are highly endowed with a large and good quality of brain; and in one of your temperament the ability will not remain long dormant. Although most of your powers appear to have been well educated, some still remain latent, from want of cultivation. You inherit from your father a good share of determination and "never say die" spirit, also a desire to show the world you are not one of the hum-drum sort who would be content to fill the same position at 70 as at 20. Many of your friends would not believe this, looking upon you as a slow-going and contented man; this is because you have received from your mother a delicate and prudent reserve which enables you to keep your own council, while a fervent desire to be up and doing continues to burn within you. One cause for your success in life—for little else than success could be expected from such a head with ordinary opportunities—will be due to the harmony and balance between body and brain. The former will sustain the latter during your life-struggle to gratify your laudable ambitious feeling, provided the rules of hygiene are not neglected. You are naturally better fitted for a professional line of life than a commercial one, but with the proper training you would have met with financial success, although not all the gratification you seek. If asked to select a pursuit for you, considering your artistic qualities, fondness for detail and innate disposition to criticise, I should undoubtedly select that of an art critic. In such a sphere you would excel; it is not often I have the pleasure of telling a man how highly gifted he is in this direction. Not only can you analyse the qualities and merits of artistic work, but you can express your ideas in a clear and lucid manner especially if written."

Before Mr. Hammond had time to comment further, John Horley looked up in amazement, for Constance had long praised his exceptional powers, which he considered as naught but an emblem of her affection.

"I have told you so," said she, unable to restrain her excitement; "do you think this flattery when a stranger tells you the same thing? But you must please excuse my interruptions, Mr. Hammond."

That worthy gentleman proceeded with his delineation, and added some advice which sounded too true to be altogether agreeable for three people to hear at once.

He with mingled feelings of humility and encouragement

and she profuse in thanks and praise of him whom they now felt had opened a new chapter in their lives, left the office of the phrenologist assured that that brain and those hands both could and would, ere long, earn the desired £400 per annum.

* * * * *

Months had passed, during which time John Horley had studied diligently, and succeeded in gaining an appointment as art critic upon a provincial paper, where he gained some valuable experience and *some* remuneration. His fame rapidly rose, he being especially noted for his accurate observations, impartiality, and beauty of diction.

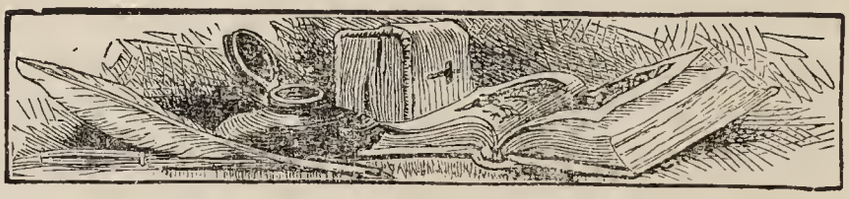
Constance's father, who was Editor-in-chief of a leading London daily, was not long in noting the ability displayed in the writings of "Tomahawk," and invited him to accept an engagement for a term of years upon his paper, which John Horley was not backward in concluding.

Within but a few weeks another engagement—to terminate in six months—was arranged, in which Constance figured as a prominent member.

At the end of this period Mr. Hammond might have been seen at a railway terminus bidding adieu to a young couple off for their honeymoon, both loud in their praises for the science he represented.

The train started while the words written by his wife on the night of his promised submission continued to ring in his ears over and over again, "You are far better suited to an artistic or literary pursuit than the government clerkship you are now following.

M. H. Coleman.



BOOK NOTICES.

"The Phrenological Dictionary" is a cheap pocket full of information. No student should be without it.

"Ogilvie's Encyclopedia" is a book which we have now sent abroad to India and elsewhere since we first mentioned it in these columns, and it gives universal satisfaction.

Mrs. Archibald Hunter writes us from Bridge of Allan a letter full of valuable testimony from patients who have carried out the treatment laid down in "Hydropathy for Home Use," and other

valuable works by Dr. Hunter. She feels called to go on with her husband's work as far as her strength and time will permit.

"The Life of Dr. Gall" is an interesting book, and very nicely put together.—E. B. (Scarboro'.).

Our agents and those desirous of taking up an agency for the sale of Phrenological works should read our advertisement on back of cover of this issue. This is a special offer with good discount. Persons with spare time will find it advantageous to send for a parcel and introduce the books to their friends, and thus increase their income. All of the books included in the parcel command a ready sale.

The *Phrenological Journal* for May was greatly improved in appearance and interest, and the June issue, we are glad to learn, will resume its former size, &c.

Mr. Henry Clews is the Phrenograph with several illustrations. He is well known as a political and literary man besides being a successful banker. The character is well described by Dr. Beall.

A composite of thirteen murderers is an interesting test article with portrait. Prof. L. N. Fowler's article on the Principles of Phrenology as laid down by Dr. Gall. Another illustrated article is on the late William Quan Judge who has come prominently before the English and American public of late years.

The Talents of Billiard-players, Characters in "Mouths and Noses," and the Character Sketches of Children are exceedingly well written and illustrated.

The *Humanitarian* for May contains a fine article on "Heredity." A review of Rev. A. Bradford's latest work, which every one should read.

BUILDING FOR OTHERS.

What if I build for others,
And the walls of the building stand
Long after I am forgotten
By the dwellers in the land,
Long after the buildings have crumbled
That were founded upon the sand?

What if I build for others,
And the building shelters me not,
And within the home I have builded
I shall have no part or lot,
And the dwellers who have their homes there
Through all time shall know me not?

Yet when the years shall have faded,
And beneath the roof tree's shade,
The children of generations
In their childish days have played,

And have passed from under the roof tree,
And vanished into the shade,

Some dweller beneath the roof tree,
Thinking of when it was new,
May say, as his thoughts turn backward,
Keeping its age in view,
"The builder who built this building
Builded better than he knew."

And I, though I have passed onward,
Hearing the Master's call,
May know, though it may not matter
To me what the building befall,
It is better to have builded for others
Than not to have built at all.

CHARACTER SKETCHES FROM PHOTOGRAPHS.

[Persons sending photographs for remarks on their character under this heading must observe the following conditions :—Each photograph must be accompanied by a stamped and directed envelope, for the return of the photograph ; the photograph, or photographs (for, where possible, two should be sent, one giving a front, the other a side view), must be good and recent ; and, lastly, each application must be accompanied by a remittance (in Postal Order) of 6s., for twelve months' subscription to the MAGAZINE. The leading traits will be given when 2s. 6d. in stamps is enclosed with the photograph, and the MAGAZINE containing the delineation will be sent.—Letters to be addressed to L. N. FOWLER.]

A. B. (Bridlington).—Your photograph indicates that you possess a pretty well-balanced temperament, with a slight predominance of the vital ; this gives you a favourable supply of vitality, which fortunately supports your large and active brain. Your natural inclinations will take you into a professional career, and eventually you will be drawn to speak and lecture on educational and religious subjects. You appear to have no little magnetic power to hold and control an audience, and will please and entertain as well as instruct. Have good practical business qualities, can work by the eye, and judge of qualities. You get very enthusiastic, perhaps too much so sometimes ; are sympathetic, kind to a fault, very intuitive, and would make a good reader of character.

M. L. (Dulwich).—You have a fine organization for a musician, and are well-equipped, both physically and mentally, for a musical artist. You should make a teacher of exceptional ability, and get your pupils on well. You are genial and thoughtful, and possess large Ideality, Sublimity and Benevolence, and should show taste, love of beauty and expressiveness, and you easily get in touch with the subjects you study. You have good linguistic abilities. Your principal characteristics are large sympathy and thought for others, exquisite taste and power of expression, perseverance and determination of mind, strong social qualities, and adaptability of mind, and decided musical and teaching abilities.

THE

Phrenological Magazine.

JULY, 1896.



MRS. LEIGH HUNT WALLACE.

(*Interview on next page.*)

MRS. LEIGH HUNT WALLACE,

President of the Physical Regeneration Society, Founder and President of the "New Woman's Rational Dress Cycling Association," and Authoress of a number of Works on Hygiene and Physical Regenerationism.

THE outlook for the utilization of intellect—be it from the pen of a man or woman—is certainly brighter than it ever was.

It is particularly the pleasure and privilege of every mother to attend to her home and the members of it, (and in my opinion every ratepayer, whether that individual wears petticoats or not, should have the privilege of casting a vote, as 257,000 women's signatures have just indicated in the House of Commons—Westminster Hall—by the monster memorial), and to do this she must understand Hygiene.

Hygiene I consider a *sine quâ non* in a woman's education, therefore I am rejoiced to find Mrs. Leigh Hunt Wallace among the pioneers agitating for health in the household by pure diet, fresh air, proper clothing, and plenty of exercise.

Mrs. Wallace has a distinct personality, a strong Mental temperament, and a fluent style of interpreting her thoughts. She is over the average height, rather slightly built, with expressive eyes, and well-defined features.

She is organized on a high key, and her nervous system is alive to everything that is taking place around her. Her mind constantly receives and gives off electricity. Her basilar brain yields so much energy and thought that had she not a very wiry constitution she would wear herself out prematurely, but by her recuperative constitution she should be able to get through more work than even those who look more robust.

She is alive to what is going on around her, and sets others' machinery into motion also. She is a good organizer, and has energy enough for two individuals. She has a prudential mind and looks ahead. She is prepared for an emergency

before it comes, and can give good advice to others, but does not need so much herself, for she knows more than people can tell her, generally speaking. This is owing to her large Cautiousness, Intuition, Comparison, and Perceptive faculties. She senses things that people are going to say before they have half expressed themselves. Her mind takes leaps and bounds when she has to decide at once, or form her conclusions on the spur of the moment, but she is practical and utilitarian in her theories and plans. She lights her lamp and trims it herself. She is economical in the sense of knowing how to make good use of what material she has to work with, and will not waste. She is a woman of resource, and is full of the milk of human kindness, owing to her large Benevolence and practical intellect. She is not afraid of a new enterprise if she can endorse it from a common-sense standpoint. Her Motive temperament, joined to her strong nervous force, gives her agility, love of motion and exercise. She should be dexterous in swinging the club, or in using the dumb-bells ; in swimming, boating, archery, or cycling. With her fine quality of organization, she has no material to waste, all her powers serve a purpose. She cannot be idle. Philoprogenitiveness is a largely-developed organ, which gives her a keen interest in children, and with the other womanly instincts actively called out she must be very conscious of their requirements, and encourage them in efforts.

Besides being a vegetarian, she is a good cyclist, and consequently she can easily have a spin in Regent's Park, Hampstead Heath, and the beautiful stretches of country around London.

We conversed about cycling for ladies, and also about their costumes.

Mrs. Wallace is perfectly modest in her becoming costume of the rational dress type, and although they are not generally worn yet, still to my mind some of them look far more ladylike than the skirt that is blown out to the size of a balloon. She distributed the prizes to the Vegetarian Cycling Club, as she had been a vegetarian for twenty-five years, and after that she began to wheel herself. She then said :—

"Myself and my husband, part of my household, and my three elder children all cycle, and in the wintry, muddy weather we indulge in tricycles, and retain the bicycles for finer and drier weather, so that we have quite a stud of cycles. All the members of my family are, of course, vegetarians, or rather physical regenerationists, commonly known as Wallace-ites, and I trust they will always remain so."

We then chatted over the prevalent or growing custom of

cycling among women, and Mrs. Wallace thinks that in the next century it will be a common mode of exercising. As for the dress being unwomanly, many ladies who would not be seen in rational dress go to theatres and balls much more indecently dressed, with bare necks, backs, and arms, yet they call that polite attire.

Before leaving, I had the opportunity of seeing some of the circle of seven, and good specimens they proved.

J. A. Fowler.

REPORT OF A LECTURE ON "A TALK ON HYGIENE,"

By Mrs. C. L. H. Wallace,

Editress of the "Herald of Health."

In introducing the lecturess, Miss J. A. Fowler, who occupied the chair, said they were very glad to welcome Mrs. Wallace as a specialist on hygiene, that all phrenologists were interested in the question of hygienic living and diet, and that they were sure to hear a most practical lecture.

As Mrs. Wallace had seen that the lecturettes were preceded with coffee, she very thoughtfully brought with her some specially-made bread and cake, and therefore introduced her subject with remarks on how the inviting-looking dainties were made. She cut up in thin slices, first, the loaf that was made with brown flour and water only; secondly, the loaf made with brown flour and milk and water; and, thirdly, the cake, made without baking powder or raising flour, but which was every whit as inviting as it looked.

Mrs. Wallace said so many good things that we can but allude to them briefly.

She told us about the white and red corpuscles, that the former has to be expelled from the system before you could be physically regenerated. White flour yeast-raised bread is a starvation diet, yet it forms two-thirds of the food of children.

Personal Hygiene.

She then spoke on personal hygiene. She called men sinners, but women—we heard—were greater sinners, screwed up as they so often were in dresses several inches too small

for natural movement. She, the lecturess, could walk or stand all day without feeling tired.

No man should marry a woman who distorted nature, and no woman should marry a man who poisoned himself and her with tobacco smoke. Clothing was an important item to study. Starved people should wear wool in preference to cotton, so as to conserve their heat, as wool is a non-conductor of heat.

Baths

were then enlarged upon. Half of the community did not wash their heads often enough. Daily bathing the whole surface of the skin was advocated. Sea-side bathing and hot and cold water baths were beneficial in their place.

Ventilation.

Some useful hints on ventilation were given, and specimens of Dr. Weston's woven wire dustless bedding and cosy-corner cushions were exhibited. Much dust in the house might also be saved if carpets were replaced by small rugs which could be taken up easily and rubbed on the grass, while the linoleum-covered floor could be easily swept with a damp cloth fastened over a long-handled broom, or soap and water washed. Thus it was that in her large house, once weekly every inch of flooring got washed, and every foot of carpet got shaken and cleaned.

In order to have perfect control of all the powers of the mind and body, one needs to keep all parts in a healthy condition. The brain, as phrenologists knew well, worked best when under favourable bodily conditions.

Public Hygiene

was a subject of paramount importance to all. Fish and meat markets and shops were a source of disease to all townships. Smoking, which was thought to be a disinfectant, was a destroyer of pure air. Vaccination, which was thought to be a preventive of small-pox, was a disease producer. If hygienic means were taken, there would be no small-pox. The presence of the latter roused public attention to the fact that drains and personal cleanliness were defective. Antiseptics that kill germs often kill human beings also, and medicines were poisons and irritants to the system.

Organic diseases, cancer and consumption were greatly aggravated by drugs being constantly taken into the system, and nature had to take her revenge in some form. The body requires proper sleep, pure bread to live upon, good bathing,

and perfect ventilation. People who neglected these things were missing the best of life. In abstaining from flesh meats, and attending many social functions, she was often considered a grand fool, but she did not mind, as she had the best of the argument. The brain must be built up of all that was pure and nourishing, not by fermenting food, salt, &c.

The meeting was open for discussion, and several members of the audience asked questions on vegetarianism, and concerning brown bread, and the various things on view, which included Duplex Boilerettes and Gourmet Boilas, the uses of which were elucidated. A hearty vote of thanks was given to Mrs. Wallace, and in doing so, the Chairman said that although there were more gentlemen than ladies present, still, perhaps, that was as it should be, that no doubt the remarks on dress and domestic economy would be passed on to wives, sisters, mothers, &c. They had had the pleasure of listening to a lecture that was instructive and entertaining.

ROBERT BURNS.

IN 1864 Mr. James Frazer of Dumfries, Scotland, presented Mr. L. N. Fowler with a cast of Burns' skull, which he took several years previously when the body was exhumed.

Mr. Fowler was asked to describe the cast on the occasion of its presentation at the close of one of his lectures. He consented to do so, and on taking the cast in his hands measured its circumference and height which proved to be $22\frac{3}{4}$-in. by $13\frac{1}{2}$-in., which would be over the average were it a measurement of the head itself with all the natural hair and integuments upon it ; while the measurement from the Globella to the Opisthion was 13-in.

Mr. Fowler then proceeded to give an outline of the cast, and said : The cast shows that the head must have been fully developed in every part. The frontal lobe was fully represented, the social brain large, and the animal propensities distinctly indicated. The moral brain was not defective ; still if it had been more fully developed and about half an inch higher, there would have been a much better balance of mind and the passions and impulses would have been more under control. But taking the mental organization as indicated by the cast, he must have been characterized for great grasp of intellect and general range of knowledge.

The reasoning brain was very large, and gave him great

power of thought and originality of mind. The organ of Comparison was large which gave him power to analyse, criticise, describe, and see the differences between things.

His perfecting faculties were large, especially Ideality, Constructiveness, Sublimity, Tune, Imitation, and Wit. These organs must have played a very important part in the operations of his mind, giving him a strong love of music, rhythm, and versification, a keen sense of the incongruous and ludic-



(*From "Mind in the Face."*)

rous, great powers of mimicry, a powerful imagination, and the disposition to take large and extravagant views of things.

Of the moral group, Benevolence was very large, indeed it was the largest moral organ, and must have had an almost controlling influence, leading him to be generous and sympathetic to a fault. His whole mind, intellectually and socially, as well as morally, must have been affected by his Benevolence; and no doubt his theological views were materially influenced by the same organ. Spirituality was rather large, and along with Ideality, aided to give expansiveness of mind,

consciousness of another life, and ability to magnify and embellish his thoughts and emotions.

Veneration, Hope, and Conscientiousness were all fully developed, but not quite so large as Benevolence, and must have had an inferior influence, although they are not so small as to be necessarily defective in his character; still he could not have been so specially rigid and strict in his ideas of right and wrong, nor so particularly devotional and reverential, as he was liberal and generous.

Self-esteem was not large in the part which gives pride, dignity, and haughtiness, but very distinctly developed in the part indicating independence, sense of liberty, and desire to have his own way. This faculty, together with his large Combativeness, disposed him vigorously to resist any interference with his rights. Approbativeness was fully developed, rendering him very sensitive to praise and blame, and disposing him to pursue a course calculated to secure attention and gain applause.

All the social feelings were strongly developed, and, combined with his very strong and ardent temperament, gave him great social power and influence. Adhesiveness was extra large, making him friendly and companionable. Parental love was also a strong feature, and in conjunction with Benevolence, might lead to the over-indulgence of his children. Amativeness was large, but not controlling, though its action would probably be increased by his warm, arterial temperament. Inhabitiveness, giving love of place and home, was a distinctly developed organ, but Continuity was rather weak, adapting him to variety of thought, feeling, and occupation, rather than to patience and protractedness of mental action.

The combined action of Combativeness and Destructiveness gave him great force of character and general energy; also strong prejudices and a sarcastic turn. Cautiousness was prominently developed, rendering him watchful and somewhat suspicious. Secretiveness was less in development, giving him much frankness and candour of disposition. Acquisitiveness was full in size, though not equal to the generous impulses of his nature. Alimentiveness was very large. The organ of Firmness was full in development, and in times of opposition and excitement he would be very decided and positive, but rather yielding under opposite conditions.

Had his circumstances and education been different, Burns would probably have developed more than he did, and exerted a greater and perhaps better influence than he was able to do as it was.

Burns' Physiognomy.

(A quotation from Wm. McDowell's "Mind in the Face.")

This is in brief a true portrait of Burns, drawn by a master hand; and the face of the poet when fair Nithsdale first looked upon it, was but a reflex of the mental characteristics delineated in the picture, though it altered for the worse when afterwards the plaint was wrung from him :—

"Oppressed wi' grief, oppressed wi' care,
A burden more than I can bear,
I sit me down and sigh."

Of the poet's outward man, as he looked when in his prime, I have elsewhere given a sketch, part of which may be here perhaps appropriately reproduced. "Five feet ten inches in height, firmly built, symmetrical, with more of the roughness of a rustic than the polish of a fine gentleman, there was something in his bearing that bespoke conscious pre-eminence; and the impress thus communicated was confirmed by his swarthy countenance, every lineament of which indicated mental wealth and power; the brow broad and high, the eyes like orbs of flame, the nose well-formed, though a professional physiognomist would have said that it was deficient in force; the mouth impassioned, majestic, tender, as if the social affections and poetic muse had combined to take possession of it; and the full, rounded, dimpled chin which made the manly face look more soft and lovable." This is a countenance that is not less rare and unique than that of Napoleon, and they contrast with each other just as much as the sensibility, ardour, and all-embracing benevolence of the peasant-poet differed from the cold, unfeeling, imperious egotism of the Gallican Cæsar. In the former a large, loving heart led the intellectual faculties; in the latter, a large calculating head bore remorseless sway. If the nose of the poet had been energetic in size and form, his lips thin, and therefore less emotional, and his chin lean and sharp, his life might have been more blameless, but he certainly would never have become the "high chief of Scottish song," or founded for himself an empire in the hearts of his countrymen; and when the "Little Corporal received from Dame Nature an imperial face, of which a Græco-Roman nose was but the leading feature, it was but the horoscope of his dressing as a mighty conqueror and a ruler of men through the force of his indomitable will backed by the power of the sword.

* * * *

An Oil Painting of Robert Burns.

As there is some controversy about the painting, I was

asked by the owner, Mr. Barrington Nash, formerly of Chelsea, to critically examine it.

He is preparing for press the results of his researches concerning all the portraits of Robert Burns, and particularly in relation to the life-size portraiture of Robert Burns, by Sir Henry Raeburn, R.A., which was unearthed in London after it had remained apparently in oblivion for nearly a century.

We will compare the painting with the cast. The latter represents a large head we have read, and in looking at the painting the head strikes you at once as being above the average, both in circumference and height. The painting which is life-size is exquisitely executed, and indicates what the cast indicates, and what the most careless observer can see, namely, the beautiful rotundity and fulness of the visible portions of the picture.

The frontal lobe is fully represented. This is a particularly striking proof of correspondence between the cast and the painting, for the frontal arch is represented as being very active.

Individuality, Form, Colour, and Order, give a prominence at the different points of the curve of the eye. Another strong proof of the similarity in the two, is to be found in his well-developed social brain, which is indicated in the beautiful lustre of the eye, the expression of the mouth, the fulness of the lips, and the roundness of the chin, which particularly belong to Burns and no one else.

Remembering what Mr. Fowler says of the reasoning and perfecting faculties, one recognises in the painting the prominence of the central forehead giving critical power, and on either side of Comparison there is the active development of Causality.

Of the moral brain Mr. Fowler says that Benevolence was the controlling faculty, and the painting certainly indicates that it was very active. With so great a development of it, he naturally was generous and sympathetic to a fault. His whole mind, intellectually, socially, and morally, must have been affected by his large Benevolence and social faculties.

In the cast Spirituality and Ideality were both prominent characteristics, and in the painting they certainly give expansiveness to the head, and in the character they tended to give a consciousness of another life and an ability to magnify, embellish and beautify his thoughts and emotions.

In the cast the side head indicated a full development of Combativeness and Destructiveness. These faculties are not wanting in force as represented in the painting, and in the character they gave general force and energy, both in work

and pleasure. They would also tend to give strong prejudices, and the spice of sarcasm.

All things taken into account, the painting cannot prove under the keenest criticism to be other than the missing portrait of our much beloved Robbie Burns.

J. A. FOWLER.

There is to be a special exhibition of curios belonging to Robert Burns in Glasgow. Perhaps our friends will bear this in mind if they have any relics to lend.

"LIFE AND WORKS OF ROBERT BURNS."

DR. CURRIE, in his "Life and Works of Robert Burns," published 1800, writes :—

"The father of our poet is described by one who knew him towards the latter end of his life as above the common stature, thin, and bent down with labour. His countenance was serious and expressive, and the scanty locks on his head were grey. He was of a religious turn of mind, and, as is usual among the Scottish peasantry, a good deal conversant in speculative theology. He was a devout man, and in the practice of calling his family together to join in prayer. The exquisite picture in 'The Cotter's Saturday Night,' commencing with

'The cheerfu' supper done, wi' serious face,'

represents William Burns and his family at their evening devotions."

In a letter by John Murdoch, dated 22nd February, 1799 (Preceptor to the poet and his brother Gilbert at Alloway), he writes :—

WILLIAM BURNS' CHARACTER.

"The father and son sat down with us, when we enjoyed a conversation wherein solid, reasonable, sensible remark, and a moderate season of jocularity were so nicely blended as to render it palatable to all parties. Mrs. Burns, too, was of the party as much as possible, and listened to her husband with a more marked attention than to anybody else.

MRS. BURNS.

"When under the necessity of being absent, she seemed to regret, as a real loss, that she had missed what the good man had said. She had the most marked esteem for her husband

of any woman I ever knew. I can by no means wonder that she highly esteemed him, for I myself have always considered William Burns as by far the best of the human race that I ever had the pleasure of becoming acquainted with, and many a worthy character I have known.

HUSBAND.

"He was an excellent husband, if I may judge from his assiduous attention to the ease and comfort of his worthy partner, and from her affectionate behaviour to him, as well as her unwearied attention to the duties of a mother.

FATHER.

"He was a tender and affectionate father; he took a pleasure in leading his children in the path of virtue, not in driving them, as some parents do, to the performance of duties to which they themselves are averse. He took care to find fault but very seldom, and therefore when he did rebuke he was listened to with a kind of reverential awe, a look of disapprobation was felt, a reproof was severely so, and a stripe with the *taws*, even on the skirt of the coat, gave heart-felt pain, produced a loud lamentation, and brought forth a flood of tears. He had the art of gaining the esteem and good-will of those that were labourers under him. . . . He carefully practised every known duty, and avoided everything that was criminal.

"Although I cannot do justice to the character of this worthy man, yet you will perceive, from these few particulars what kind of person had the principal part of the education of our poet.

* * * *

"He spoke the English language with more propriety than any man I ever knew, with no greater advantages; this had a very good effect on the boys who began to talk and reason like men much sooner than their neighbours."

Dr. Currie, in quoting from this letter, says: "The reader will perceive how much the children of William Burns were indebted to their father who was certainly a man of uncommon talents, though it does not appear that he possessed any portion of that vivid imagination for which his son was distinguished."

THE MOTHER OF ROBERT BURNS.

Dr. John M'Kenzie, the poet's old Mauchline friend, then settled at Irvine, writes: "His wife spoke little, but struck me as being a very sagacious woman, without any appearance of forwardness, or any of that awkwardness in her manner

which many of these people show in the presence of a stranger. Gilbert Burns partook more of the manner and appearance of the father, and Robert of the mother."

TOWARDS THE END OF HIS LIFE.

Mrs. Biggs' recollection of her father, as given by Robert Chambers, refer almost exclusively to his later years. "She remembers being at her father's bedside the morning of his death with her brother Robert." While trying to comfort her suitable to her years, he closed with the injunction, "to walk in virtue's path and shun every vice." He was troubled in spirit with a sad foreboding of the future life of Robert, and gave expression to his thoughts; but he had (apparently) no presentiment of the fame which awaited his gifted son, it was simply the anxious yearning of a father's love, and devotion for his children.

WILLIAM BURNS' SIGNATURE.

Isabelle, Mrs. Biggs' daughter, writes: "My mother kept all she had of her father's writing with great care. She so venerated him as the best man she ever knew." The last remaining signature was sent to New York at the time of the Burns' Centenary in 1859, for the Burns' Club, after a very special request.

THE FAMILY.

"They were a remarkable family in the district, keeping more by themselves than is usual in the same class. Their superior intelligence and careful culture, with a certain refinement of manner which they maintained amid the daily toil of the farm labour, caused them to be respected and looked up to as people of a superior stamp."

The name on

THE STONE

erected to his memory at Alloway Kirk, eight miles from Tarbolton, contains a double *S* at the end. The poet has immortalized Alloway's Auld Haunted Kirk, and the Stately Monument on the "banks and braes o' bonnie Doon."

A simple headstone marks the grave in the rural churchyard. The original stone erected by the poet was, it is said, carried away in chips by visitors in their desire to possess some relic of the family.

There were four sons and three daughters in the family, Robert, the eldest, being born Jan. 25th, 1759.

A century edition of the Poetry of Robert Burns is edited by William Ernest Hurley and Thomas F. Henderson, Vol. I. (Edinburgh; T. C. and E. C. Jack.)

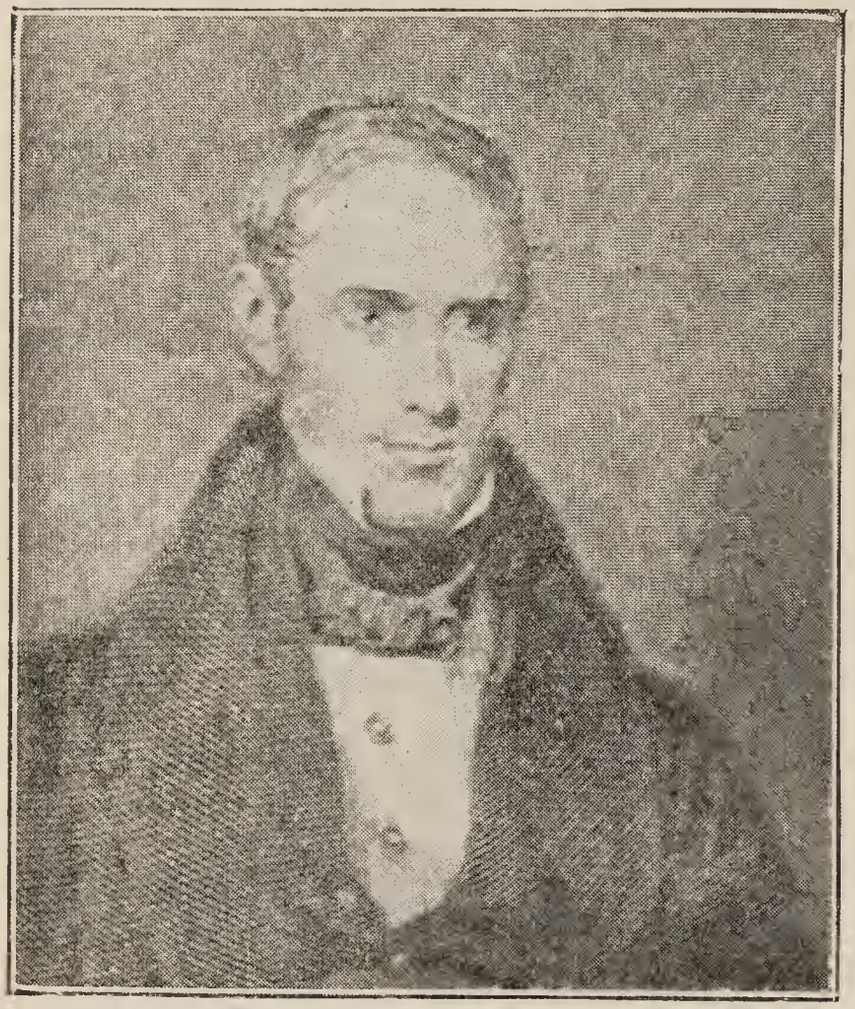
OUR FIRST PHRENOLOGISTS.

Interesting Notes on their Life, Work, and Character.

No. IV.—Dr. Andrew Combe.

By J. Millott Severn, F.B.P.A.

(*Continued from page 243.*)



Dr. Andrew Combe.

There was more than fraternal affection between the two brothers, George and Andrew Combe; there was a conscientious and loving devotion to each other. Whatever occupied the one interested the other, whatever troubled the one distressed the other. There was a singular unity of interests and aspirations which drew them more closely together than mere bonds of relationship could do.

Dr. Andrew Combe was born at Livingston's Yards, a suburb under the south-west angle of the rock of Edinburgh Castle on the 27th October, 1797.

His brother George speaks of him as being a lively, shrewd, and amusing child, with a share of droll humour which manifested itself more in his manner and actions than in his speech; he was extremely shy, rather taciturn, and slow in learning the use of words.

Dr. Combe inherited from his mother a fine texture of body and an active temperament, and from his father that element of continued perseverance indicated by the bilious temperament; with these qualities were combined a brain of full average size, in which the anterior lobe was large, Comparison, Causality, Veneration, and Benevolence being especially predominant. The result was a constant activity of the faculties generally, a natural refinement, and a predominant love of the pure, the useful, the beneficent, the beautiful and the intellectual.

His reflective intellect, Concentrativeness, and the Moral sentiments being large and active, he was from an early age naturally prone to inward reflection and self-judgment, and his extreme sensitiveness produced bashfulness and embarrassment in all new and untried situations, and disposed him to avoid rather than seek publicity.

His schooling was commenced rather early, though the system of teaching in his day was little calculated to instruct him, and the close confinement at school was a tax upon his feeble constitution, yet he was as a rule well up in his classes.

After going through the usual courses of instruction at the High School, he entered College, and attended the Latin and Greek classes at the University.

When the time arrived that he should choose a profession, his father desired that he should study medicine, but left it with him to follow the bent of his own inclinations. It seems that Andrew had had it in his mind, and really wished and meant to be a doctor; this decided, it was arranged that he should be apprenticed to Mr. Henry Johnston, Surgeon in Edinburgh.

His early experience of a medical apprenticeship was not altogether favourable, and confirmed by subsequent observations and reflection made him ever afterwards regard this kind of training as better calculated to produce desultory and indifferent habits than to cultivate the intellect and confer professional knowledge. To compound medicines and deliver them at the doors of patients is certainly not the most improving of employments, and as he and his fellow apprentices were forbidden to read in the surgery, much valuable time was occupied unprofitably. However, he did see some practice in the workhouse of St. Cuthbert's parish, of which Mr. Johnston was the medical attendant, but it was not until 1814-15 that he could be said to have begun his studies. About that time he attended the lectures of Dr. Barclay on anatomy, Dr. Hope on chemistry, and began to

study under other medical teachers, and in 1817 he was able to pass as a surgeon.

With a view of further qualifying himself for medical practice, he next went to Paris, where two years were laboriously spent under the tuition of such men as Dupuytren, Esquirol, and Spurzheim.

Before returning to Edinburgh in 1819, he undertook, with his friend Mr. A. Collie of Aberdeenshire, a medical student, a walking tour in Switzerland and the north of Italy. The trip was begun at the close of a long course of hard study, and without being preceded by the muscular training which was necessary to fit him for long and tiring journeys; the fatigue which he underwent on this occasion, the tour being extended beyond the limits originally prescribed, had the effect it is suspected of weakening his constitution and predisposing him to pulmonary disease, though a still more direct cause of disease was the coldness and dampness of a bedroom he unsuspectingly occupied in Edinburgh during the winter of 1819-20. But from whatever cause, so conspicuous did the symptoms of pulmonary disease become during the following spring that his life was despaired of. In spite of the best advice he continued losing ground, and it was found necessary to resort to Italy for his health. On his arrival there, after an illness of about ten months, recovery fairly commenced, and he was able to return home in the summer of 1821.

In 1820 he was one of four individuals who founded the Edinburgh Phrenological Society, of which at a later period he became a most active and influential supporter. In 1827 he was unanimously elected President of the Society, which office he held for two years.

In 1823 he joined William Scott, James Simpson, Richard Poole, M.D., and his brother George, in establishing the *Phrenological Journal*, of which he continued to be a proprietor till the completion of the first series of ten volumes in 1837, and a contributor down to the year preceding that of his death.

He graduated at the Edinburgh University in 1825, taking the degree of M.D.

Dr. Combe commenced his career as a medical practitioner in Edinburgh in 1823, and pursued it uninterruptedly for nine years; from 1812, when in Edinburgh, he resided with his brother George, until the marriage of the latter in 1833, when he established himself in a separate residence.

The retrospect of his youthful experience and observation deeply impressed on him the importance of those hygiene

observances which he has inculcated in his works. Soon after commencing practice he became deeply sensible of the deficiency of ordinary medical education in not teaching with sufficient earnestness and perspicuity the conditions which regulate the healthy action of the bodily organs, a knowledge of which conditions was, in his opinion, of prime importance in the prevention, detection, and treatment of disease. To the removal of this ignorance he accordingly devoted himself with a zeal that never failed to distinguish his conduct when any end which he thought important and attainable was to be accomplished, and in his own personal habits he made a point of reducing to practice the hygiene principles the efficacy of which he so clearly perceived.

The soundness of Dr. Combe's judgment, and the kindly interest which he took in the happiness of others, caused him to be frequently resorted to by his friends for counsel whenever they found themselves in perplexing circumstances ; for this and other reasons his correspondence was extensive, and much of it of permanent value.

The conscientiousness, kindliness, and sagacity which characterised him as a physician, the extensive knowledge which he had acquired in his profession, and the lively *personal* interest which he took in his patients, speedily brought him a flourishing practice, which became every year more extensive, till a return of the pulmonary symptoms obliged him in 1831 to proceed once more to Italy. In January and February, 1832, the disease had reduced him to such a state of debility as to leave no hope of his surviving the spring ; however, a slow but progressive improvement took place, and he was sufficiently recovered to be able to pass the ensuing winter in Scotland, and in 1833 to resume his practice.

Notwithstanding his enfeebled health, Dr. Combe applied himself constantly, though judiciously, to literary work and study ; he completed, and in March, 1834, published his work on the "Principles of Physiology, applied to the Preservation of Health, and to the Improvement of Physical and Mental Education." The author had some hesitation in printing even 750 copies of the first edition, but so eminently successful was the work that at the time of his death 28,000 copies had been sold, exclusive of numerous editions in the United States and North America. The "Principles of Physiology" is recognised as a standard work, is still largely in demand, and is widely circulated and read.

In 1836 Dr. Combe was honoured with the appointment of physician in ordinary to the King and Queen of the Belgians. While on his way to Brussels he was, in London, presented

to the Duchess of Kent and the Princess Victoria, and was graciously received by them. Writing to a friend, Dr. Combe says, "I write you, though rather hurriedly, because I know it will give you pleasure to learn that two days ago I received an offer to go to Brussels as physician to the King of the Belgians. The appointment is a highly honourable and responsible one, and if I shall succeed in obtaining on sufficient grounds the confidence of their Majesties, I shall sincerely rejoice. The cause of truth and human improvement in which for years past I have been engaged, will advance the faster even from the simple fact of its honest advocacy being no barrier to personal advancement, although at first sight the prejudices by which we phrenologists are surrounded seem sufficient to damp all hope of personal success. Dr. Clarke is the person to whose recommendation and friendly partiality I am indebted for the offer."

Sir James Clarke, M.D., writing to George Combe in 1849, gives the following account of Dr. Combe's appointment:—"It is quite natural that you should wish to know what led me to recommend your brother as Physician to the King of the Belgians. At that period I had but a very slight personal acquaintance with Dr. Combe, indeed I had then forgotten that I had ever seen him. He was known to me by his work on Physiology, by a few letters, and by a written consultation which was submitted to me, and which alone would have enabled me to form an opinion of his professional acquirements and judgment.

"When the King of the Belgians expressed a desire that I should recommend a physician to his nephew the King of Portugal, Dr. Combe immediately occurred to me as a physician admirably qualified for such an appointment, and at the same time I thought that the climate of Lisbon was likely to prove beneficial to his health, which I knew to be delicate. The enquiries which I instituted among my medical friends in Edinburgh satisfied me that I had formed a just estimate of your brother's character and qualifications.

"In the meantime, however, it had been arranged that a German physician should accompany the Prince Ferdinand of Sax-Coburg-Gotha to Portugal. But so strongly was the King of the Belgians impressed by the character he had received of Dr. Combe that he expressed a strong desire to have him as his own physician. This was accordingly arranged to the satisfaction of both, and Dr. Combe immediately joined the Royal Family at Brussels."

For several months Dr. Combe took up his residence with, and attended the Royal Family at Brussels, his services being

highly appreciated ; but the climate proving unfavourable an alarming return of pulmonary symptoms abruptly sent him back to recruit his health in his native land. His resignation was lamented by the King and Queen who had learned not only to respect but to like him, during his brief stay with them. Subsequently he continued to act as Consulting Physician to their Majesties and occasionally paid them a visit.

Before leaving Brussels he applied all his strength to furnishing suggestions for the benefit of the health of the Royal Family ; entering into a searching analysis of the localities and sanitary conditions of the Royal Palaces.

During his stay in the Belgian Court, Prince Albert of Sax-Coburg (the late Prince Consort), was under his care, and in various ways manifested appreciation of his skill. To George Combe the appointment afforded especial pleasure, for it indicated that Phrenology, whether acknowledged or not as an important science, was at any rate no barrier to the highest honours which a professional man could attain.

Dr. Combe's work on Physiology is dedicated to His Majesty the King of the Belgians.

In March, 1838, Dr. Combe was appointed one of the Physicians Extraordinary to Her Majesty the Queen, in Scotland, and in December, 1844, one of Her Majesty's Physicians in Ordinary in that part of the United Kingdom. He was also a Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians of Edinburgh and a Corresponding Member of the Imperial and Royal Society of Physicians of Vienna.

Dr. Combe visited the Royal Family at Buckingham Palace with Sir J. Clarke, M.D., the Queen's physician, who on this, as on other occasions availed himself of Dr. Combe's suggestions, founded on the physiological and phrenological knowledge regarding the physical and moral training of the Royal children.

(To be continued.)

"O Scotia ! my dear, my native soil !
For whom my warmest wish to heaven is sent !
Long may thy hardy sons of rustic toil
Be blest with health, and peace, and sweet content.
And O, may heaven their simple lives prevent
From luxury's contagion, weak and vile !
Then, howe'er crowns and coronets be rent,
A virtuous populace may rise the while,
And stand a wall of fire around their much lov'd Isle."

—*The Cotter's Saturday Night.*



WHAT PHRENOLOGY SAYS OF THE ACADEMY AND ITS ARTISTS.

THE Academy is interesting from a phrenological point of view quite as much as from an artistic point.

The phrenologist going to the Academy sees behind the brush, as no one else does. The crowds of people who visit the salons of art go to see the result of labour, while a phrenologist goes to study mind and the expression of it. What does he find ?

1st. He studies the *subject*, and the *object* of the *subject*.

2nd. The way the subject is worked out and the aim of the artist.

3rd. Who worked it out ? Who was the artist ? Naturally a phrenologist turns to portraits first :

For Portrait Painting.

The Character Reader finds in the true artists, (1) Large Intuition, (2) Comparison, (3) Form, (4) Benevolence, (5) the Social Faculties.

For Nature or Landscape Painting.

The Artist is found to possess, (1) Large Sublimity, (2) Ideality, (3) Colour, (4) Form, (5) Order.

For Animal Painting.

The Character Reader finds, (1) Large Philoprogenitiveness, (2) Large Intuition, (3) Form, (4) Benevolence, &c.

Among the Portrait Painters are :—

Millais, P.R.A.
Leighton, late P.R.A.
Herkomer, R.A.
Ouless, R.A.
Watts, R.A.
Sant, R.A.
Luke Fildes, R.A.
Horseley, R.A.
Wells, R.A.
Alma Tadema, R.A.
Frank Dicksee, R.A.
John S. Sargent, A.R.A.

Some of the above will give us an interesting study of character.

LORD LEIGHTON, LATE P.R.A.,

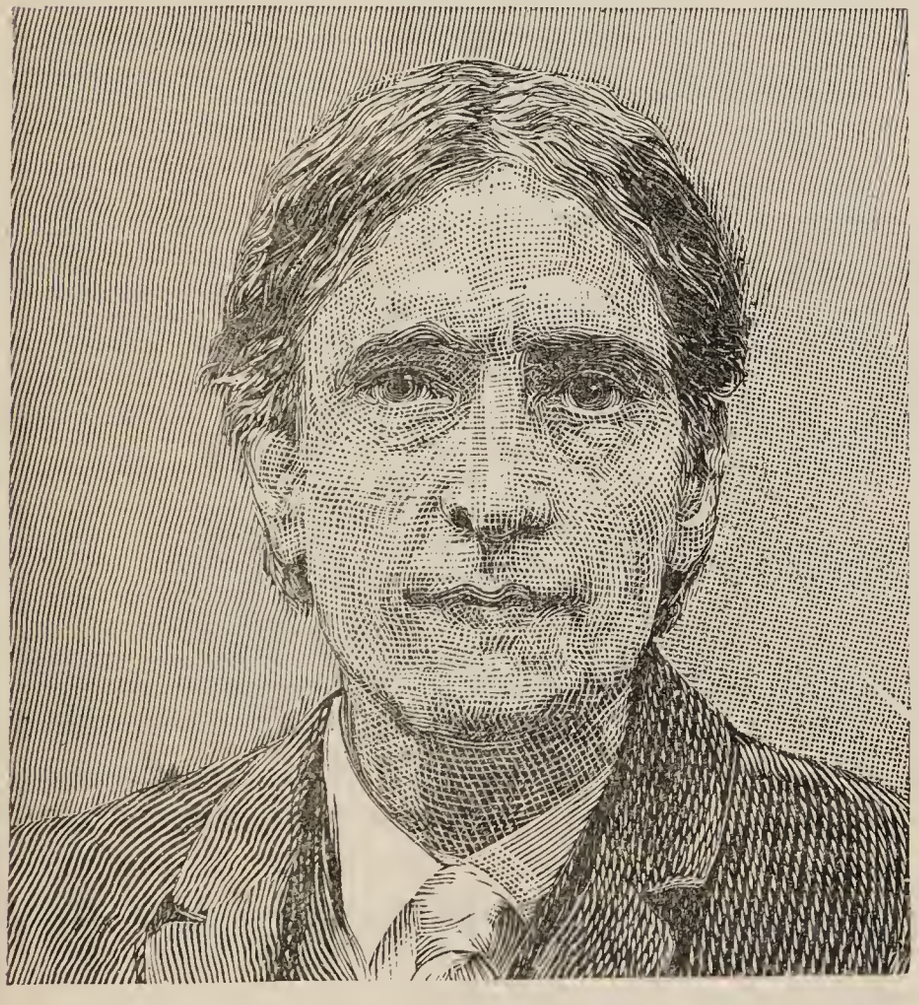
Had large Ideality, Sublimity, and Form.

His grand work "Clytie" is truly magnificent, it is his unfinished poem, and wonderful in conception and colouring. Lord Leighton had an exquisite style of finishing his work. Whichever way you look you are sure to see his perfect finish, in form and in colouring. He had large Constructiveness, Ideality, Sublimity, and Weight, joined to the Mental temperament. His own organization was as refined as his pictures. He had strong general sympathy, and he threw it into his work. He had great versatility of talent and power of ingenuity and great taste.

How differently does his work appear from Mr. Herkomer's!

H. HERKOMER, R.A.,

Has large Colour; Bold—Sublimity.



HERKOMER, R.A.

His masterpieces are the Rt. Rev. and Rt. Hon. the Lord Bishop of London (very fine), G. E. Paget, Esq., Mrs. Gervase Beckett (interesting from an artistic point of view), and the Rt. Hon. Sir Francis Jeune (very good indeed), — here you catch the very man, as he is known best perhaps to the public in his gown, &c.

Few men are so versatile as Mr. H. Herkomer. He is fully developed in all the artistic qualities, *i.e.* large Perceptive faculties, executive powers, idealistic and imaginative qualities, and ingenious capacity. Variety of work is to him a rest. His brain is a very active one, hence the unceasing

accomplishment for work suits him better than relaxation or cessation from it. He has great force of character, and every part of the brain seems fully and several parts largely represented.

W. W. OULESS, R.A.,

is good in portraiture. He has, as a special characteristic, large Intuition.

His principal pictures this year are Frederic Harrison, Esq.; W. M. Dobie, Esq., M.D.; Sir Henry Acland, Bart., K.C.B., M.D.; and J. B. Bolton, Esq., Chairman of the Caledonian Railway, who are all good representative men; all are well executed portraits.

The first one of Mr. F. Harrison is a three-quarter portrait. There is an ease and naturalness about it, that introduces you to the man at once.

He stands with one hand in his pocket and the other holds an umbrella under his arm. He is attired in a light suit with white waistcoat. His eye is expressive of kind criticism, and piercing in its glance. The chin is a distinct and positive one. His forehead denotes a fulness suggesting analytical, intellectual, and comparative ability. The whole organization betokens great refinement, taste, and appropriateness of language, and capacity to generate thoughts and ideas even faster than he can express or utilize them. He should show strong sympathies which will probably surround him with interests, that he will find it difficult to disentangle himself—even if he wished to. Much more could be said, but it must be reserved for another place.

J. SANT, R.A.,

Has the Humanistic Faculty.

"Trilby," Miss Dorothea Baird. This is a shadow of a presence which is beautiful from a realistic point of view. It is touching, pathetic and sad. The portrait is a three-quarter length, seated, in blue soldier's coat, with flowing ringlets falling on her shoulders. Her lips are apart, as though she were expressing some weird, musical dream or unfulfilled sentiment. Her look is upward; evidently she is sending her thoughts upward. Her hands are resting on her knees, and there is an expression of abandonment.

ALMA TADEMA, R.A.,

Has large Perceptive Faculties, especially Form, Colour and Order, also Ideality and Social Faculties.

This artist has two beautiful pictures.

"The Coliseum," which is exquisite in picturesqueness, finish

and colouring. It contains three Oriental female portraits in the foreground, dressed in yellow, mauve and blue draperies, watching from a marble balcony a procession filing from the Amphitheatre, which building is in the background.

"And here the buzz of eager nations ran
In murmured pity or loud roared applause."

The fabrics are so true a representation of the real articles



ALMA TADEMA, R.A.

that you can fancy you are looking at a real combination of colours to produce the effect.

"Whispering Noon" is another small but well-finished painting. The lovely tints of an old-fashioned garden blend artistically together. On a marble seat are two young ladies who are attired in exquisite draperies. It is impossible here to do justice in describing the detailed finish of the picture.

Alma Tadema, as will be seen, has a well-developed head, the base is full, and there is force and power to carry out with

energy what he has commenced. It will be noticed that he has almost always feminine portraits in his pictures, and his social faculties as represented in the face are strong. His power of arrangement, ingenuity, and taste are well represented. He has a powerful organization, and one that quickly catches details. There is an excellent bust of him, by Onslow Ford, R.A., in the Lecture Room.

(To be continued.)

Members wishing to use the Institute copies of the Academy Notes, Pictures of the Year, and Academy Catalogues, can do so by sending for them for a certain date, two days allowed for each member. Endeavour to book ahead to avoid disappointment.



SIMPLE LESSONS IN PHYSIOLOGY AND AMBULANCE.

By an Old Ambulancer.

Lesson III. (Continued).—Circulation.

"The life of the flesh is in the blood: for it is the life of all flesh; the blood of it is for the life thereof. Therefore I said unto the children of Israel, Ye shall eat of the blood of *no manner* of flesh: for the life of all flesh is the blood thereof: whosoever eateth it shall be cut off."—Lev. xvii. 11-14.

THE intimate connection between the two great life processes—Respiration and Circulation—makes it necessary that they should be well studied and considered together. The principal organs of both these processes are contained in the Thoracic Cavity, and next to the brain are the best protected organs of the body.

The natural motion of the blood in the living animal is termed "*Circulation.*" By the *Systaltic* action of the heart, the blood is alternately sent through the arteries to all parts of the body, and returned to the heart through the veins. Death caused by the cessation of this motion is termed *Syncope.*

The Heart (the great and principal organ of circulation) may be likened to a very powerful *force pump.* It is a hollow muscular body about the size of the closed fist of its owner, and has its pointed end or apex turned downwards and toward the left side. Really it consists of two distinct hearts, as will be seen by Figs. 5 and 6. These two

hearts are completely divided by the *septum ventriculorum* (Fig. 5) into a *right* and a *left* heart. Each side contains two cavities, the upper or smaller called the *auricle*, the lower and larger called the *ventricle*. These two cavities on each side are connected by an opening protected by a powerful valve : that connecting the auricle and ventricle on the right side is called the *tricuspid*, and that on the left side the *mitral*. By the muscular contraction of the *auricle* the blood is forced into the ventricle. When the ventricles contract, these valves prevent the blood returning to the auricles. By the contraction of the ventricle on the right side the blood is forced through the pulmonary arteries into the lungs, to be purified and oxygenated by coming into contact with the inspired air. The blood then returns to the left auricle through the *pulmonary veins*, and thence passes through the mitral valve to the left ventricle. The contraction of the left ventricle forces the blood through the principal artery, the *Aorta*, whence it branches off through the smaller arteries to all parts of the body to nourish and sustain them. The capillaries are the minute hair-like tubes connecting the arteries with the veins. These capillaries which are about the 3,000th part of an inch in diameter, spread themselves throughout all the tissues of the body. It is whilst passing through these tubes that the blood by *exos-mosis* gives off its nourishment, and by *endos-mosis* receives the refuse matters from the tissues. These refuse matters are carried in the blood through the veins back to heart and lungs, where they are thrown off in the expired air. The circulation through the body is called the "*Systemic*," that through the lungs the "*Pulmonary*," that through the tissues of the heart the "*Coronary*." The "*Portal*" *circulation* is an offset of the systemic ; its arteries feed the stomach, intestines, spleen, and pancreas. This circulation also supplies the liver with materials for the secretion of the bile.

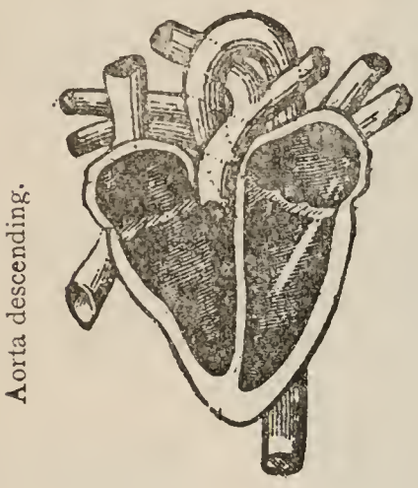


FIG. 5.—Theoretical Section of the HUMAN HEART seen from the Front.

The Arteries are the tubes conveying the bright red blood, rich in oxygen, *from* the heart ; their walls are formed of three soft elastic coats, an outer one of Connective Tissue, a middle one of Muscle, and an inner one of very thin Cellular Tissue. The walls of the Arteries are elastic.

As a rule the Arteries are placed deep down near the bone, and are protected by muscle.

The Veins lie near the surface, and generally follow the course of the Arteries. They carry the blood back to the heart. The blood in these is a dark purple, poor in oxygen, but rich in carbonic acid. The Capillaries, or hair-like vessels, are invisible to the naked eye, with walls consisting of a single very thin membrane, through which the nutritive matter oozes into the various tissues of the body.

In a full-grown man, the heart beats about 75 times a minute, and drives out from each Ventricle 5 to 6 cubic inches of blood. In the Arteries the blood moves at the rate of 12 inches in a second, in the Capillaries 1 to 1½ inches in a minute, and it performs the entire circuit in *30 seconds*. The work done by the left Ventricle in 24 hours is equivalent to *90 foot tons;* that of the whole heart about *120 foot tons*—that is, it exerts a force sufficient to lift 120 tons one foot, or one ton 120 feet in 24 hours.

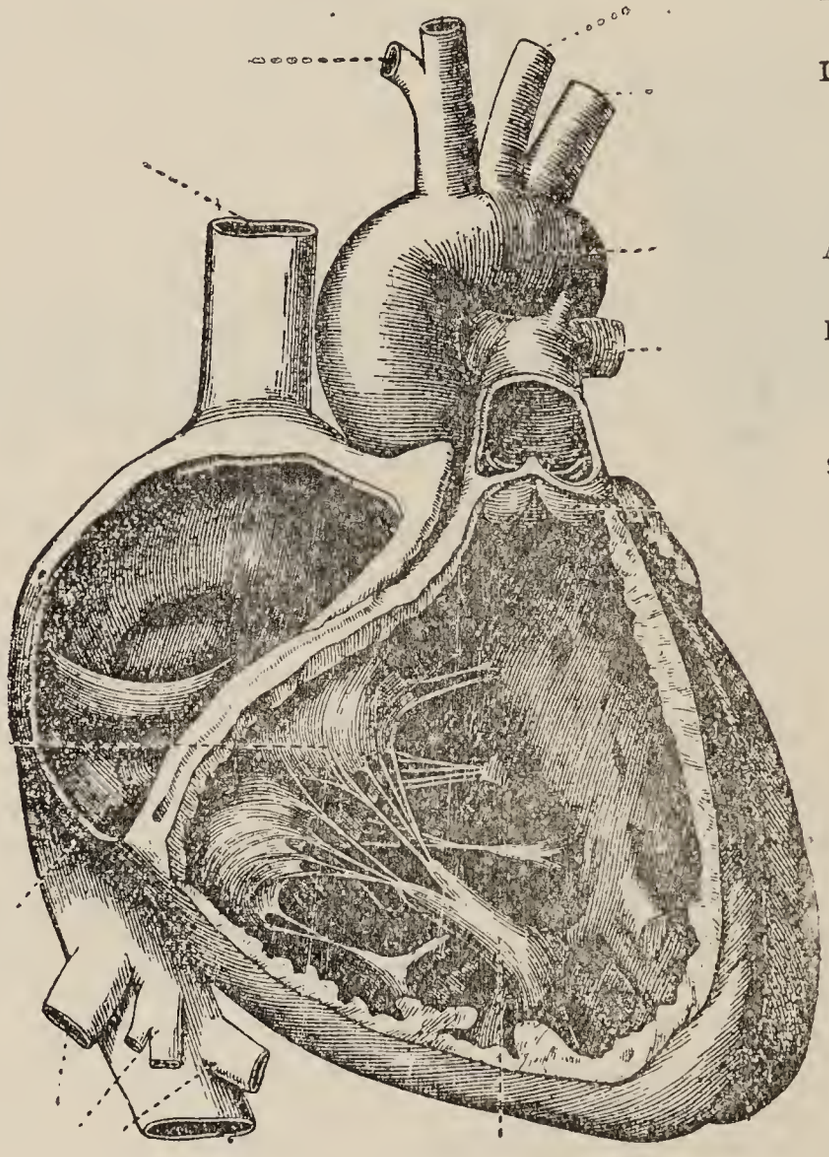


FIG. 6.—RIGHT SIDE OF HEART.

The temperature of the blood in all parts of the body averages about 98° Fahrenheit. Considered chemically the blood is an alkaline fluid, consisting of water, of solid and of gaseous matters. In every 100 parts of the blood 79 parts are water and 21 parts dry solids.

Besides the *liquor sanguinis*, or blood plasma, the blood consists of minute *oil globules*, *white or colourless corpuscles*, and *red corpuscles*. The colour of the blood is due to the last of these. It has been estimated that a cubic inch of freshly-drawn blood contains 84,000,000

of red corpuscles. The chief function of these corpuscles is to carry the oxygen and other nutritious matters to the tissues of the body.

(*Exercise* 6.—Draw figures twice the size of Nos. 5 and 6, and study well the structure and functions of the Heart.)

N.B.—It is proposed to give a First and a Second Prize for the best answers to a Set of Questions, to be given at the end of the Course in December next.



PROF. NELSON SIZER.

PROF. NELSON SIZER celebrated his eighty-fourth birthday in May last surrounded by his children, grandchildren and great-grandchildren. It was my privilege to shake hands with Mr. Sizer a short time ago on a recent visit to New York. As a friend of Mr. Fowler's for fifty-

seven years, I took a great interest in seeing him, and also on my own account. Out of that number of years forty-seven have been spent in connection with the firm that Mr. Fowler started in conjunction with his brother O. S. Fowler. I was glad to find him hale and hearty, robust and energetic, able to attend to his work as few men of his age can do. Unlike his friend Mr. Fowler, he has remained stationary in New York, while the former has travelled over the greater part of the world. Mr. Sizer has had under his hands people from all nations, and has written his experience of character, &c., in a popular way, his latest book, called "How to Study Strangers," being a most valuable work on Phrenology. I most heartily congratulate him on his sustained health, and trust he may have a continuance of life and health. Mr. Sizer is looking forward to a Gall's Centenary Convention in New York in connection with the Institute, which holds its Annual Session in September. The result of the London Gall Celebration had preceded me. Mrs. C. Fowler Wells as well as Mr. Sizer were strong in their admiration of its success.

M. H. PIERCY.

CATECHISM OF PHRENOLOGY.

What is the frontal sinus?

It is an opening caused by the divergence of the two plates of the frontal bone, occurring at the top of the nose.

Does it cover any phrenological organs?

Not before the age of fifteen, after which it sometimes extends over the spaces marked 24, 25, 26, and 27 on the Busts, and, of course, throws some degree of uncertainty over the development of these organs.

In childhood and youth the sinus is entirely below the base of the brain, and then offers no possible difficulty to a correct estimate of the organs across the brow. In the engraving of the brain in the skull will be seen the position of the frontal sinus.

Does the skull not increase in thickness, and the frontal sinuses enlarge, with the age, to such a degree as to render correct observation of the size of the brain impossible?

No. For while the divergence from parallelism in the two plates of the skull does not exceed two-eighths of an inch at any period of life, the difference of size in different parts of the brain extends from one to two inches.

How is a mental organ defined?

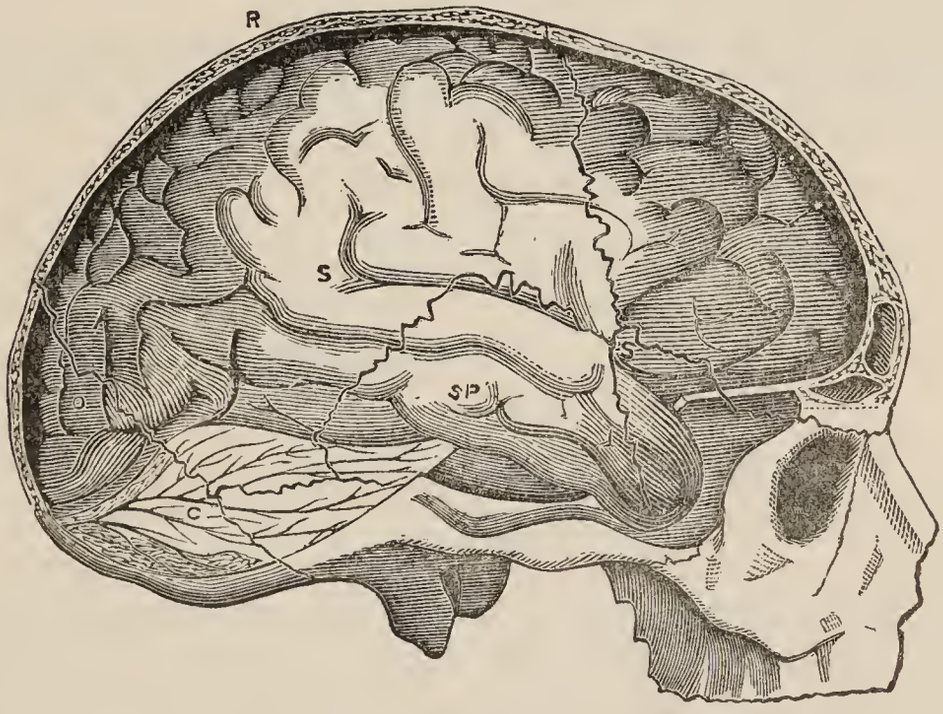
A mental organ is a material instrument, by means of which the mind, in this life, enters into particular states, active and passive.

What is meant by the term Faculty in Phrenology?

It is used as a convenient term for expressing particular states of the mind, when influenced by particular organs. Thus, the faculty of Conscientiousness, means every particular mode of feeling induced by the organ of Conscientiousness; that of Benevolence, the same with regard to the organ of that feeling, &c.

What is a primitive faculty?

A faculty may be considered primitive: 1. Which exists largely in one kind of animal and is not strong in another. 2. Which varies in



Brain, Side View,
Showing the Frontal Sinus, Cerebrum, and Cerebellum, within the skull.

the two sexes of the same species. 3. Which is not proportionate to the other faculties of the same individual. 4. Which does not manifest itself simultaneously with the other faculties; that is, which appears and disappears earlier or later in life than other faculties. 5. Which may act or rest singly. 6. Which is propagated in a distinct manner from parents to children. 7. Which may singly preserve its proper state of health or disease.

Is it necessary to become acquainted with the anatomy of the brain, in order to become a practical phrenologist?

Yes. All practical phrenologists should study anatomy.

Give a brief outline of the brain.

The brain is an organ composed of two corresponding hemispheres, separated by a strong membrane, called the *falciform process* of the

dura mater, and consists of an aggregate of parts, which manifest, as has already been observed, the different mental faculties. The two hemispheres generally correspond in form and functions, so that we have two organs, one in each hemisphere, for each mental power. The two hemispheres are brought into communication and co-operation with each other, by the Corpus Callosum, and other commissures. The Cerebellum, or little brain, in man, is situated below the brain at the back part of the head, and is separated from the latter by a dense membrane called the Tentorium. They are connected with each other by a body, called the Medulla Oblongata, and the whole cerebral mass consists of fibres, which radiate from the Medulla Oblongata to the periphery, where the convolutions are situated.

Is the brain divided by lines into its various organs, in the manner as is delineated on the Busts?

No. Each part is inferred to be a separate organ; because its size, other things being equal, bears a regular proportion to the energy of a particular mental power.

(To be continued.)

CAPITAL PUNISHMENT.

How Long Will it be Permitted?

WE have been shocked during the past month with the uncivilized enactment of the law of the country at Newgate Prison. This form of punishment has always seemed to us no less than murder, and in these days that are called enlightened, ought it to be continued? There should be some universal expression of opinion on the matter, and if there are a sufficient number of humane countrymen who are in favour of rescinding the law in question, let us by all means recognise their views in a practical manner.

The question which presses itself upon my mind is this: Does this form of punishment act as a deterrent to crime? Does it strike terror to the breast of the would-be criminal before he commits the act. It apparently does not. Although much is done for the inmates of our prisons both during their term of imprisonment and when they come out, yet the papers seem to be literally full of reports of crimes committed. Is it that murder is increasing year by year, or that we have fuller reports of crime? In any case we wish a free expression of opinion.

What, then, should be the substitute to capital punishment?

Imprisonment for life would, according to the opinion of many, be much more efficacious in checking the perpetration of this serious crime, instead of taking the criminal's life, which no Government has a moral right to do, for no excuse can be found for it either in religion, logic, or justice. I read the other day of a warder who gave as his opinion that a "lifer" inspired the convicts with greater horror than fifty hangings. In this highly civilized era, capital punishment seems totally inconsistent and inadequate in stemming the crime it is punishing. Is it not a remnant of barbarism which we should do well to stamp out by other measures?

HISTORY OF THE PROGRESS OF PHRENOLOGY.

In Boston (Mass.).

Phrenological Lectures and Examinations of the Messrs. Fowlers in Boston.

(*Continued from page 206.*)

WE copy from the *Boston Daily Mail* of May 28th the following account of the Messrs. Fowlers' Lectures and Examinations in Boston. It is a record of facts, and is due no less to the individuals concerned than to the science: "Having been one of a pretty numerous and very attentive audience that attended the lectures and demonstrations of the skilful phrenologists above mentioned, it seems to be but an act of justice to a science too little understood to make known the impressions I received from what I heard and saw. When Spurzheim was here I listened with delight to the illustrations he gave of his favourite science, but I felt as if there was something wanting to compel me to assent as fully to the principles of Phrenology as I did to the wisdom and knowledge of our nature with which his lectures abounded. So also Mr. Combe in his public lectures omitted to give that satisfaction which is derived from an application of principles upon the spot where they are asserted. The Fowlers, with a courage amounting to almost rashness, have just dared to do what their great predecessors with greater caution had avoided. At the commencement of their course, a committee of gentlemen no more interested in them nor in the science than all men are interested in discovering the truth, and some of them unbelievers in the science, were

chosen by the company to provide suitable persons, of well-known character, on whose heads after each lecture an application of the science could be made. Those who take a pride in scoffing at the science, and who are sure that they are wiser than other men, because they can see the folly of Phrenology without looking into its claims, have repeatedly said, 'If the science is true, why not demonstate its truths at once, without talking so much about it. If it is founded on facts, tangible and evident, let us see some of them and we will believe.' These doubters have had an opportunity such as should content the most unreasonable.

"Every evening, from four to ten persons were brought forward by the committee, persons, in all but one or two instances, entirely unknown to the lecturers, who, in the face of their friends and the audience, have named their leading characteristics with a readiness and a minuteness of detail which would have puzzled the owners of the heads themselves to equal. So exact in general were the descriptions of character, that failure in even one point was rare, and correctness in every point was common. A mistake was an exception to a hundred truths. The committee were gentlemen of known respectability and talent; and, as one of them remarked to the audience, 'as unwilling to deceive as to be deceived.' In the course of the lectures perhaps fifty heads were examined publicly in this manner. This trial one would think sufficient to show that there was some indication of character on the exterior of the cranium; but this was not the only trial to which these lecturers were subjected. In almost every case one lecturer was shut up in a remote room, while the other examined a head, and then the absent lecturer was called and required to pronounce upon the same head. That one should for once guess right would not have surprised me; that one should always have guessed right *would* have been strange; but that the decisions of both should have coincided, so remarkably strange in every particular, as they did, compelled one to believe that the decisions were based upon facts and principles, and not upon *guess-work* as some pretended.

(To be continued.)

"O Thou dread Pow'r, who reign'st above!
I know Thou wilt me hear;
When for this scene of peace and love,
I make my pray'r sincere." —*Burns.*



HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT, WESTMINSTER.

The Phrenological Magazine.

L. N. Fowler, Editor.

LONDON, JULY, 1896.

SINCE our last issue Mr. Piercy has returned safely from a visit to our American cousins. It may be interesting to our readers to know how deeply the ardent workers of the American Institute of Phrenology sympathise with our work in this country, and also how interested they were in hearing of the steady advancement the Science of Phrenology was making. "It was an exceptional treat," he said, "to see Mrs. Charlotte Fowler Wells, who will (D V.) be eighty-two next month, yet is vigorous and active, spending her days in reading and writing, and rising regularly betwixt 5 and 6 o'clock a.m."

***

THE silver wedding of Mr. and Mrs. Quintin Hogg was appropriately celebrated at the Regent Street Polytechnic the other evening, as both have been devotedly engaged during the past quarter of a century in promoting and fostering the work of this institution. Mr. Quintin Hogg is the youngest son of the late Sir James Weir Hogg, one of the directors of the old East India Company, and Mrs. Hogg is a daughter of Mr. William Graham, for many years M.P. for Glasgow. The whole married life of this admirable couple has been a long record of self-sacrificing devotion to the interests of youth, not only of the respectable kind, such as now avail themselves in hundreds of the advantages of the Polytechnic, but of homeless and ragged urchins whose welfare Mr. Hogg first took in hand more than thirty years ago. It is some years now since Mr. Fowler first examined Mr. Hogg's cranial developments, and it is interesting to note that he is full of vigour and interest in the grand work that saw the light of day so many years ago. The young men of the Polytechnic should take example of their leader in the choice of their own life partners, and endeavour to secure as complete a helpmate as Mr. Hogg has done, one suitable in the most essential points.

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*

Death of the French G.O.M.

FRANCE has lost one of her purest, most active, and most respected public men by the death of M. Jules Simon. C. W. says he was

born in the year of Waterloo, his real name being Jules Suisse. A poor man always, he earned his livelihood first by teaching, and later, almost to the day of his death, by his pen. M. Simon was an early disciple of the eclectic philosopher, Victor Cousin. In religion he was a theist. Entering the field of politics as a sincere Republican, he rose to Cabinet office. He was one of the best Ministers of Public Worship France ever had. He was Premier in 1877 under the presidency of MacMahon, and that would-be Royalist Dictator's arbitrary dismissal of M. Simon led to an outburst of public feeling that probably saved the Republic. M. Simon saw that the canker of French life was lax morality, private and public, and he made it his mission to inculcate purity in the family and rectitude in public affairs. He was a zealous co-operator, an ardent advocate of freedom of thought and speech, and the leading French champion of international arbitration. In the dark days of 1870-1 he rendered inestimable services to his stricken country. With M. Thiers he opposed the war with Germany, but on the fall of the Empire at Sedan he became a member of the Government of National Defence, and worked loyally to redeem the crushing disasters; and when resistance was no longer possible, and peace with Germany was agreed on, he was sent to Tours to put an end to the dictatorship of Gambretta, who would still have sacrificed thousands of lives in a hopeless continuance of the war. Twenty years later, in 1890, M. Simon went to Berlin as French representative at the Labour Congress convened by the present Kaiser, and was received by the latter with almost royal honours. The Kaiser has telegraphed his condolences to President Faure. The Chamber unanimously voted £400 to give M. Simon a public funeral.



[Subscribers sending photographs of children to this column must send coupon from the back of the MAGAZINE, also a stamped and directed envelope for the return of the photograph. The sketches will appear as space permits.]

MY DEAR LITTLE FRIENDS,—

To-day we have before us a child more advanced in years. The expression in the face tells of a very lovable disposition; of a mind full of gentleness, and consideration for the feelings of others. Then if you turn to the head, you will see that this expressional index to his character is fully supported by the cerebral organs there indicated.

See how long must be the length of brain fibre from the base of the brain, to the organs of Veneration and Benevolence. These two organs will lead him to give in to his young friends, and take a second place, and yet his well-closed mouth, and strong chin, indicate that much moral courage is to be found in his disposition. The moral brain must have a very marked influence on this child's character.

Looking at the head as a whole, I know you will say, that, as far as we can judge with our eyes alone, the different regions of the brain are very well balanced. Notice what a well-formed ear is there. Personally, I should judge this little gentleman to be most ambitious, to do his best in all that he undertakes, and to do to the utmost that which he believes to be right.

Notice how well-balanced is the forehead, and how somewhat deep-set are the eyes. His reflective faculties will lead him to think a great deal upon the things which interest his senses. We shall judge from the picture that he has very good organs of Form and Size, and has by this time shown skill as a draughtsman.

Our dear little friend Lorenzo has had a very interesting letter, which he wishes you to have the pleasure of sharing, so I must say "Good-bye," and remain

Your loving

AUNTIE SISSIE.

Tibthorpe Wold,

May 16*th*, 1896.

MY DEAR LITTLE LORENZO,—

I am going to write you a nice little letter all to yourself, because I have ever so many things to tell you which I think will interest you very much.

I was busy in the spare bedroom yesterday, when I heard a funny noise in the chimney. I took away a board (which stands at the back of the fire-place to keep the dirt from coming down), and what do you think I saw? A bird's nest, with three beautiful pale blue eggs in it. It is made of straw and feathers,—hens' feathers and guinea fowls' feathers, as far as I could see. It is quite a large nest, and is built to fit into the hood at the back of the fire-place, which it quite fills. Now you will wonder what kind of bird it is that has built its nest in such a queer place. It is a dark brown bird, about the size of a black bird, with a short, square tail, and a harsh, croaking voice, which is called a starling. It is very fond of building near chimneys, but I never heard of one coming right down into a room like that before. I am hoping it will sit upon the eggs and then we shall see the little baby starlings when they are hatched. I have put a square of glass for us to look through instead of the wood that was there before. You must ask father about starlings, and he will tell you how they go and sit on sheep's backs and pick insects off them, &c.

The little birds are all so busy now making their nests and taking care of the young ones. Whilst I am writing, the swallows are flying

about outside the window catching insects, and working as hard as you do. I do wish you could see them all.

I saw two young crows sitting on the branch of an ash tree to-day, and the old crow was feeding them. You know she has not a spoon and cup like mother had for you when you were a baby, but she just brings the worm, or grub, or any other dainty she can find, in her beak, and pops it down sonnie's throat without stopping to ask a blessing even. How would you like to live in a tree-top, in one little round room, made of rough sticks and straws, with no roof to cover you, and no blanket to pull over your head if you happened to get frightened? The little crows seem to think it fine fun. They are like some little boys and girls who think their own way is best and so do not always do as mother tells them. Now I will tell you what happened to-day to a foolish little crow who thought like that. The old mother crow told it to stop in the nest until she came home, but it thought, "Mother does not know how clever I am, so I will show her what I can do, and it can't do any harm just to sit on the edge of the nest." For some time the little crow sat on the edge, and then it looked down on to the ground. It was such a long way down that it turned quite dizzy and fell. It was more frightened than hurt by the fall, but some old hens saw it drop; somehow they dislike crows very much, and always fly at them and kill them if they can. So they began to peck this poor little foolish crow, screaming, cackling, and making a horrible din, but grandfather was just in time to save it, and set it upon the branch of a tree.

You see how nearly it lost its life through being disobedient. Of course my little boy always does as he is told, so I need not tell him to remember the little crow when he is naughty.

Big crows are not always good. I saw one just now bring an egg to the pond and eat it. It had stolen it off the straw-stack. It sucked the egg out of the shell, and then wiped its mouth on the grass until it was quite clean. That was instead of using a serviette.

We have two little bay foals. You would be delighted to see them galloping about and playing together in the paddock.

Poor Denny is very lame, and I am afraid he will not be able to run in the carriage any more.

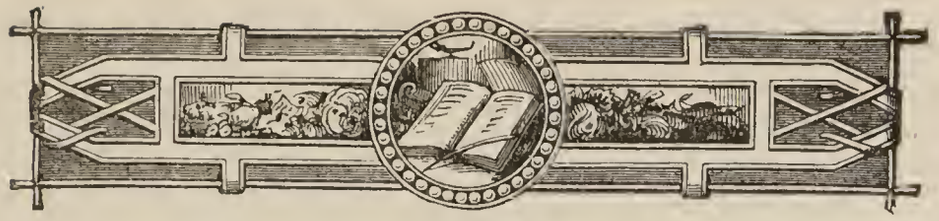
We have forty-four little ducks (twenty of them with one mother), and more chickens than I have counted. Their mothers are very proud of them.

I must not forget to tell you about the little kittens. There are nine of them. They all live together, and the three mothers look after them. I do not think they know which are their own. They are such a happy family. The old cat brought them a mouse just now, so one little kitty seized it and ran away with it, and would not let its relations have any. Was not that greedy?

I am, my dear Lorenzo,

Your loving Auntie,

LOUIE F. PIERCY.



GLEANINGS FROM THE ANNUAL MEETING.

MR. BROWN said the first matter for the evening was connected with the children. There were three things that should make us strong in our views on total abstinence : (1) The injury we do to ourselves ; (2) The injury we do to others ; (3) We grieve our Heavenly Father who has given us life.

Miss Fowler explained to them the effect of alcohol on the brains of those who took it. She showed them a little brain in spirit, and by diagrams indicated which part of the brain was injured first by alcohol, namely, the superior faculties, then the central regions, and thirdly the cerebellum.

Mr. Wakeley made a fine speech. He said he had been working among the children for a number of years, and was always glad to speak to them. The reasons why alcohol was so injurious to their brains had been well explained to them by Miss Fowler, and for every reason they were on the right side in being total abstainers. He had asked grand old teetotalers to what they attributed their long life, and they had told him that total abstinence was their motto and practice. He had seen Mr. Fowler their President, and his look was enough to tell them that total abstinence was a good thing. He had had the good fortune to meet all kinds of professional and business teetotalers, and especially prized meeting a centenarian teetotaler whose words were an inspiration to him. He had travelled in different climates and found that total abstainers existed everywhere, so that he was quite sure that the principle of total abstinence the Fowler Institute wished to enforce that evening with regard to brain poison was right.

Mr. Coleman said, on receiving his Diploma, that he looked upon the year as an important one in several respects. He was glad he was successful in gaining the Diploma of the Institute, not that he was ready or willing to give up his study of the subject now that he had secured the Diploma, but he had received such an impetus in the work, and so great an amount of encouragement from both Mr. and Miss Fowler, that he felt the study of Phrenology was a study for *them all*, and that it was of the greatest possible good. He should try and be worthy of his attainments, and take the preparation and work done as the first step rather than the last of the ladder, for it helps to place people in the right direction, and in many cases in the right positions in life. He was sorry to have to present his wife's regrets at not being able to be present to receive her certificate, but he could truly say she was as great an enthusiast in the subject as he was himself.

Miss Ward said she was glad to be present that evening, not to make a speech, which was the first one she had ever made in public, but

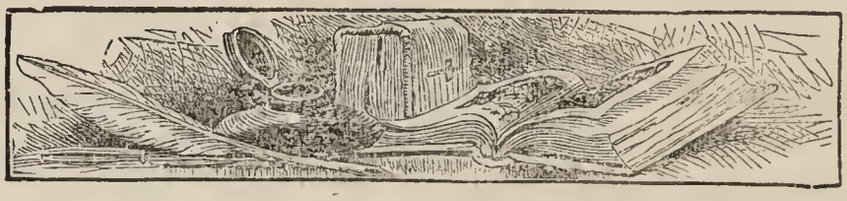
to receive her Diploma. She said it was no slight work to qualify for it, which she thought was perfectly right, but the benefit she had derived personally from the study she would like everyone to share by similar work. She had been made aware of knowledge yet to be gained, and of the general ignorance on the subject. She believed that if people would only study Phrenology more there would be fewer mistakes in life, and more blessings would be the result.

Mrs. Twyford was unable to be present, and sent her regrets.

Mr. R. S. Sly said Phrenology helped people in a marvellous way to put the square peg in the square hole, and the round pin in the round hole. It had been a great help to him in his career, in business, in church work, and in magisterial work.

After the Diplomas and Certificates had been presented by the Chairman, and before Rev. W. W. Treleaven was called upon to give his lecture on the Transvaal, Miss Fowler addressed the Students on behalf of the Institute, and said she was glad to be able to report how arduously and conscientiously they had studied, and the Institute was proud of their attainments. The reputation of the Institute, she wished them to remember, rested very largely with those who were passing through its classes, and going out as Fellows and Associates. She therefore wished them God-speed, and trusted they would ever have the highest, the most scientific aims in upholding the Science in every possible way.

For the benefit of strangers present she explained what Phrenology taught, and the use that it could be put to in the training of the young. All the dear children before them had individual characters, as their heads indicated, and she recommended its study to the parents as a shorthand method to training them.



BOOK NOTICES.

"Moko, or Maori Tattooing," is the title of a book which General Robley has written and illustrated. In the language of the Maoris "Moko" signifies tattooing on the face and body. The art is fast vanishing in New Zealand, and General Robley's object is to make some permanent record of it in its more artistic aspects. He writes from a wealth of information, and his pictures are exceedingly complete. Messrs. Chapman are the publishers.

The *Phrenological Journal* has regained its old form and shape, and those long associated with it are still to the fore. Nelson Sizer gives an interview and character sketch and portrait of Horace Mann, whose centenary was celebrated May 4th. He had no idea who his subject

was. During his examination he said : "I never felt more inspired, or more as if I were walking a tight rope across the gorge of Niagara, but there was enough in him to make me feel strong." He had a "magnificent head, with its great Causality, Human Nature, Benevolence, and Agreeableness combined to make the expression of his face divine." He remarked on leaving the office : "How was it possible for a stranger to know him so well, for he has told me so many things which I know to be true, that I am sure my wife does not know, and I think Dr. Howe does not know ?" "His intellect was philosophical, his benevolence his ruling spirit, his integrity unquestioned, his industry and usefulness unsurpassed. He was known as 'The Father of the Common School System.' To his labour and his genius the best public schools of the present day are largely indebted ; his work was their model." Dr. Drayton has an article on "The New Discovery in Photography," which includes two excellent portraits of Professor Röntgen and William Crookes, and an article on "Attitude and Expression," illustrated with two photos of each person described. "Order, and its Uses and Abuses," is another article by Nelson Sizer. Other useful articles are on "Insanity cured by Phrenology" ; "Baron de Hirsch" ; "The Mental Kaleidoscope," by William Welsh ; "Child Culture" ; "The Old and the New Psychology" ; "Some Advanced Centenarians," &c., &c.

"The Life of Dr. Gall," by Jessie A. Fowler. London, L. N. Fowler & Co., Imperial Arcade, Ludgate Circus. New York, Fowler & Wells Co., 27, East 21st Street.

Ashton-under-Lyne Reporter says, "It is a book which everyone interested in the Science of Phrenology ought to possess."

Whitehaven News, "It is a well written little Memoir of the discoverer of Phrenology. It is suitably illustrated."

THE FOWLER INSTITUTE.

MEMBERS' NOTES.

"*Gently scan your brother man,*
Still gentler sister woman."
—Robert Burns.

To the Editor of the *Phrenological Magazine.*

Dear Sir,—

In the May publication of this Journal an interesting account is given upon the subject, "When is the brain at its best ?"

I do not think we can infer from the article in question that the brain may be considered at its best between 45 and 55 years of age. Glancing over a period of history we can find numerous and striking examples of early genius. Julius Cæsar conquered 300 nations, captured 800 cities, defeated three million men, became chief statesman of the Empire, ranked next to Cicero as an orator, and next to Tacticus

as a writer, while yet a young man. Alexander was but 20 years of age when he ascended the throne, and reigned 12 years. He conquered the world, and died before he was 33 years old.

Of "Chatterton," it is said "he really never was a boy." As a child he retained the infantine passiveness and slumber of the intellectual faculties much longer than is usually the case, then, suddenly, he seemed to be a man in thought and purpose. His fame became world-wide; yet, he terminated his life at the age of 17 years and 9 months.

Henry Kirke White at the age of 13 years mastered the French language, and otherwise made considerable progress in his education. At 15 years of age he mastered the Italian, Spanish, and Portuguese languages and acquired a considerable knowledge of Latin and Greek; while his attention was also engaged on chemistry, astronomy, electricity and drawing and music. At that age he had also become a frequent contributor to several periodical publications.

These are children of genius whose brief existence leave us to mourn what might have been accomplished in latter years.

Thus we conclude that age cannot be taken into account in asserting that the brain at such a period is at its best. However, we may assume that man will improve as he advances in years, *i.e.*, providing that he has a good stock of vitality. But, as a science teacher, I have found that the youthful brain is far more capable of receiving instruction with rapidity than it is in latter years. Youth is noted for its rapidity of reception; age, for its retention and wisdom. From a general and physiological standpoint, the brain may only be considered at its best, or capable of reaching its maturity, when all the physical powers are healthy and acting in perfect harmony with each other.

B. W., Luddendenfoot.

* *
*

Mr. T. has forwarded the following bit about the illustrious Poet called "A Story of Burns":—

Mr. Wallace, speaking at a Rosebery Burns' Club Dinner, related an anecdote of a breakfast table meeting, where Burns met what the late Robert Louis Stevenson, with that pride in Edinburgh which was very touching, called "the literary magnates." A discussion arose between a clergyman and the poet as to the merits of Gray's "Elegy." The clergyman declared that it violated certain poetical canons, whereupon Burns asked the critic to cite the passages he referred to. The clergyman was thus brought to book, but unfortunately he had not brought the book with him, and found himself unable to quote accurately. Thereupon Burns turned upon the poor man, quite after the well-known and sometimes very enjoyable manner of Carlyle, and said, "Sir, I now perceive a man may be an excellent judge of poetry by square and rule, and after all be a d——d blockhead." So the story went and usually ended. But that was not the end. The host on the occasion was Alexander Christison, and Burns was seated beside Mrs. Christison, who had an infant on her knee. The poet turned immediately after his outburst, and said softly to the child, "I beg your pardon, my little dear." He (Mr. Wallace) submitted that that sequel,

which was vouched for by Mrs. Christison, gave an artistic symmetry to the incident which needed no comment in the shape of elucidation.

Lord Rosebery, who was unable to be present at the Club meeting, wrote to the Secretary :—

"It needs no message of goodwill from me, for no other poet in the world claims the allegiance of his countrymen to the same extent as Robert Burns. And as this year we celebrate the centenary of his hapless and premature death, our hearts will increasingly and especially be turned towards him.

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Mr. J. W. H., Lancashire, writes about the Institute :—

"(1) Does yearly membership commence at the time of joining or from one January to another ?

(2) Does being a member mean that a person is expected to attend some of the meetings and lectures ?

(3) Does the circulating library extend to this part of the country, or is it only for persons who reside in London ?

(4) What Degrees must a person get to qualify him to be a phrenologist ? What letters is he entitled to use ?"

In Reply to the above.

(1) Membership can commence at any month of the year.

(2) No, as we have many members out of London, and even abroad ; so that it is impossible for some to attend the regular meetings, but we are always glad if provincial members will let us know when they will be in London as it would be advantageous in many ways.

(3) The circulating library is particularly used by country as well as by London members.

(4) There are two degrees of proficiency given by the Institute, and both are gained by examination. The Associateship secures a certificate, a Fellowship secures a diploma, which necessitates a thorough study of the subject both in theory and practice. It generally takes several years' study to obtain, with special help and extra classes in the practical work, after the necessary work in the theory has been accomplished. The Associateship is indicated by A.F.P.I. The Fellowship by F.F.P.I.

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The next Members' Meeting will be held on the third Saturday in July (18th) at Mr. Fowler's residence. Will Members kindly keep this date free ? L.L.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Letters have been received from "Zyto," A. Barnsdale, Mr. J. W. Hindle, and Mrs. Barrow.

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Dear Miss Fowler,—

My boy Arthur is just five years and eight months old. Your delineation of him, from the photo we sent you when he was a year old,

seems to come more true every day. We see it now more than we did when we received it, for he was such a baby then.

C. J. P.

E. Malvern, Melbourne,
Victoria, Australia.

NOTES AND NEWS OF THE MONTH.

We have received the *Pratsburgh News*, which continues to keep up its various interesting items of news, also its independency in politics.

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A lady who has a little girl four years old finds there is no school near for her to attend. She would like to have another little girl to be a companion and study with her own. Anyone desirous of hearing further particulars should apply to the Editor of the *P.M.*

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We beg to call our reader's attention to the very valuable Health Journal, edited by Dr. Holbrook, of New York. The June number contains an article on Bicycling for Women, Interesting Reminiscences of Horace Mann, Notes on Health by Horace Greely, Drunkenness Cured by Hypnotism, &c.

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On Tuesday evening, June 9th, we had the pleasure of seeing Major Robley's collection of skulls at the Anthropological Institute.

WHAT PHRENOLOGISTS ARE DOING.

[We shall be pleased to receive, for insertion under this heading, reports of lectures, meetings, or engagements of phrenologists. In sending notices correspondents will oblige by enclosing their communications in an envelope, and addressing them to the office of publication of the Phrenological Magazine. Newspaper cuttings pasted on post-cards are an infringement of postal rules, and subject to a fine.]

Lecture at Rickmansworth.—The committee of the Biblical and Literary Society, who during the past winter months have been so successful in providing a number of interesting and instructive entertainments, recently brought their session to a close with a lecture by Miss Jessie Allen Fowler, entitled "Brain and Mind, or Hats and what they cover." Mr. E. T. Wilks, F.R.G.S., of Watford, occupied the chair, and in introducing the speaker of the evening said when first he heard he was to meet Miss Fowler he at once began to imagine a keen stern personage, whose eyes would pierce him and read his very thoughts like the "X" rays penetrating opaque materials. He was pleased, however, to find that his imagination was partly at fault, and instead of the character described he had found an extremely intelligent, but amiable lady. Miss Fowler, who kept the audience interested for some forty minutes, is a great authority on the subject she had in hand. Besides being president of the Phrenological Institute, she is also a well-

known contributor on this science to several well-known magazines, and her practical demonstrations of the genuineness and utility of Phrenology in the Town Hall, besides having raised a great deal of interest, must, we venture to think, have won several converts to the teaching. Commencing with an interesting portrait of the founder of Phrenology, Dr. François Joseph Gall, the lecturer traced the progress of the science from him down through the past century to the scientific experiments of the present day. Proceeding, she gave proofs of the truth of its teaching and the utility of its practice—to parents as an aid in defining the natural tendencies of their children, and to the individual as an assistance in self-government. During the latter part of her address, Miss Fowler discussed the various types of heads, illustrating her remarks with diagrams, contrasting the scientist with the criminal, the benevolent with the miserly, and the intellectual with the ignorant. Bringing her lecture to a close, she examined the heads of two members of the audience, giving an acknowledged truthful delineation of the character of each. Indeed, the whole discourse, we think, gave one the impression that for some time past Miss Fowler must have made a keen study of human nature. The meeting closed with the usual votes of thanks to the lecturer and chairman.—*The Herts Leader.*

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Mr. J. B. Keswick has just finished a successful course of lectures at Ashby-de-la-Zouch. He is now at Ashbourne.

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Mr. Albert Coates, Associate F.P.I., writes :—

"I am pleased to tell you that my examinations of heads in this and adjacent parts have been the means of converting a very large number of persons to the science.

"A few days ago I had the pleasure of examining the head of a gentleman from an Oxford college, and also a clergyman. They were highly pleased with my delineations, and expressed surprise at the accuracy of my descriptions.

"Both gentlemen remarked in flattering terms, 'If the Fowler Institute continues to organize an army of men that could read character as I had read theirs, Phrenology would then make rapid progress, and be more highly appreciated by the 'upper classes' than it is at present.' I am not saying this in praise of my efforts, but merely to show that students of mental science should be cautious and conscientious in their 'readings,' and say no more in their examinations than they are sure of. For instance, I mentioned to one of the gentlemen in question that he would make an excellent descriptive writer and a good moralist.

"'Now, look here,' he remarked; 'how to goodness can you tell that?' In any case I never make stray shots, but I always make it a practice to have my reasons for every remark I make upon a head. So I replied that he had very large Constructiveness, large Language, Eventuality, and Comparison, and Individuality fully developed, which would cause him to observe, remember well what he saw, to compare things and see their differences and agreement, and finally that his flow of language would be free and his memory of words great.

"'Excellent,' he replied. 'I have already written numberless descriptive articles; well done Phrenology!'

"This gentleman's head towered well in the moral region, and I was sure of my subject there, and remarked accordingly.

"I merely mention this to show that students should make no *guesses*, but be able to gives reasons for every remark they make upon their client's cranium. Make what use you like of this letter."

CHARACTER SKETCHES FROM PHOTOGRAPHS.

[Persons sending photographs for remarks on their character under this heading must observe the following conditions:—Each photograph must be accompanied by a stamped and directed envelope, for the return of the photograph; the photograph, or photographs (for, where possible, two should be sent, one giving a front, the other a side view), must be good and recent; and, lastly, each application must be accompanied by a remittance (in Postal Order) of 6s., for twelve months' subscription to the MAGAZINE. The leading traits will be given when 2s. 6d. in stamps is enclosed with the photograph, and the MAGAZINE containing the delineation will be sent.—Letters to be addressed to L. N. FOWLER.]

B. (Shoreham).—Your photo looks as though you had some Puritan blood in your veins. You were not brought up to believe in late hours, or evening parties, or dissipated habits. You have the square cut of the German type, next to that the Yorkshire, and next to that the Scotch and North of Ireland blend. I could just imagine your doing as Barbara Fritchie did when Stonewall Jackson entered Fredrickstown—

> "She leaned far out on the window-sill,
> And shook her flag with a royal will,"

to show which side she was on.

> "Shoot if you must this grey old head,
> But spare your country's flag, she said."

You look as if you would live and die for your principles, and would think nothing of suffering for a cause you had at heart. You have not got soured with the burden and heat of an active life. You are a utilitarian woman, and never waste anything that can be turned to a good account. You must have a bottom drawer to hold your oddments. You are full of the milk of human kindness, and must make an excellent nurse in the sick-room. You hate flattery, and never give compliments. You will wear well, and live to see the third generation growing up around you. You have any amount of energy, but none to blow your own trumpet with. Your work recommends itself.

L. H. (Scotland).—You are organized on a high key, are susceptible to surrounding circumstances, and have a superior tone of mind and quality of brain.

You will succeed better in a professional career than business, and could excel in the work of inspection, critical examination of parts, subjects, materials, &c., as a chemist, doctor, lawyer.

Your observations will be good, and will keep your mind full of knowledge and new ideas and scientific enquiry. Your mind is capable of making a careful diagnosis and intellectual inquiry, but you must seek a partner who will attend to the finance department for you and think of your personal wants, for you have a rare talent to forget yourself.

THE

Phrenological Magazine.

AUGUST, 1896.



REV. DR. WATSON.

(Ian Maclaren.)

A Charactograph.

THE work of the whole world seems strangely united and distributed. In Australia one finds that ministers are both physicians of the body and soul. One also finds them stockbrokers, land agents, and horse dealers, besides writers and speakers; while in England we also find that many men in the ministerial profession are disposed to use their talents in a variety of ways and in various fields of labour. Hosts of ministers are away from their congregations for a considerable amount of time during every year lecturing; many devote considerable of their time not only to theological writing, but also to light literature as well. Dean Hole, for instance, is remarkable for his versatility. The *Christian Million* says of him: "He has written a score of books, and was formerly on the staff of *Punch*. Everybody knows his 'Memoirs.' He is a great

sportsman and has hunted with all the best hounds in England. In his seventy-sixth year, this large-hearted man is as straight as an arrow. In addition to his numberless other accomplishments, he is the greatest authority on roses we have. In Nottinghamshire, where his home is, he has 5,000 rose-trees in his garden."

The Rev. Dr. Watson, the object of our present sketch, has made his name a household word through writing, "Beside the bonnie briar bush."

What kind of man is the author of that book? has often been asked. We will give our views from a phrenological standpoint. He is constitutionally strong and vigorous, having a good balance of the Vital, Motive, and Mental temperaments. This being so, he is seldom inclined to beg for assistance when he can possibly carry a thing through himself. He is full of life and vigour, and possesses enthusiasm, ardour and spirit, which come from the full development of the base of his brain. He is warm and genial, social and companionable, hence there are few positions in life which he cannot follow, if other people have to be considered. The round of the chin and the fulness of the lower part of the face correspond with the developments in the back of the head, and also to the Vital temperament making him a true physician and social magnet.

It will be noticed that the front part of his head is not narrow, and therefore he will show ingenuity in mental work, scope in a mechanical way, and breadth of thought in an intellectual sphere. He is no half-way man, but goes the whole length and completes his task and finishes his bargain, and combines his ideas as well as utilizes the forces that are around him. He has resuscitating power, so that if he became exhausted over one piece of work he would soon be able to re-energise himself. He is a level-headed man and knows how to set others to work, as well as to work vigorously himself. He does not allow the grass to grow under his feet or the weeds to multiply, and takes aim before he fires, as will be seen by the breadth of the side head in the region of Cautiousness. He should be known for a degree of prudence and far-sightedness, which will enable him to make his calculations and estimates with accuracy.

Such a nature as his must appreciate beauty very highly, both in nature, art, oratory, music, or in the human form. His Ideality, Sublimity, and Spirituality are specially large, which enable him to show scope and originality of mind. He will never be at a loss for a plan, suggestion, or thought, for everything in nature suggests to him something fresh.

He is able to turn things to good account by his ingenuity and taste.

His moral brain is well represented, and as a whole is strong. Benevolence, Conscientiousness, Spirituality, and Veneration are all actively developed. He is fairly sanguine, hopeful, and disposed to take a realistic view of life. With his large Benevolence he so readily gets in touch with the experiences, sufferings, and conditions of life of those around him, that he does not need to draw on his imagination for his facts or illustrations. He is emotional and tender, in fact as much so as a child, and readily sees what is necessary to be done in times of emergency. He could not very well help preaching the Gospel of forgiveness as well as the law, for his mind is highly philanthropic, liberal and generous in its scope.

He has a good perceptive intellect, hence misses nothing when he is out for a holiday or passing through the streets, or when calling on any one, and he makes the little child love him as well as gathers respect from the aged.

He is very intuitive, and this he shows in his calculations of people of all grades and classes. He has no particular respect for persons, at least the humble in circumstances will receive from him as much deference as the man who is well off in this world's goods.

He should know how to utilize property, and be able to value influence and personal possessions. His measure is always running over and pressed down.

He ought to have a distinct influence over others, for few men are so complete in their powers of both body and mind.

J. A. F.

On June 3rd, speaking at the opening of a bazaar in aid of Wandsworth Congregational Church, the Rev. Dr. Watson ("Ian Maclaren") said that these were times in which all sections of Nonconformists should take counsel together. They had all been reading a remarkable document issued by one for whom they had the greatest affection, and who was a devoted Christian, but without intending any disrespect to Mr. Gladstone he might say that many of them regretted that such a letter had ever been written. Although one might not be a member of the Established Church of England, one might have a respect for the services which she had rendered, and was rendering to the nation. In her services and in her compromises she largely represented the English people, and on that account he could only regret that she should be represented as standing at the back door of the Vatican as a poor relation watching anxiously for a smile or a nod from

her richer relative. Englishmen fought in the past in order that the Church of England might be free from the influences of the Roman See, but if such a union as was suggested came to pass in any shape or form they would wake up one morning and find a Roman priest in every parish church and every Bishop holding his see in allegience to the Roman See. Then they would know two royalties in England—their own Sovereign, whom God preserve, or her successor, and another sovereign who would be both spiritual and temporal. He was certain that if ever the proposals came before the general body of the members of the Church for approval they would be thoroughly and finally rejected.

SOCIOLOGY.

The Physical Basis of Crime—I.

Criminal anthropology brings to medico-legal investigation a wealth of facts and phenomena, and offers to the student of humanity problems which he fain would solve, as well as theories which are startling in their suggestiveness. The careful and extended investigations of the past few years, have placed the study of this science upon a new basis. The old beliefs have given place to the new, and the added experience of time enables the observer to interpret more intelligently than heretofore the natural history of crime and criminals.

Under the old dispensation, crime bore no relation whatever to physical conformation; it was solely the expression of a moral defect for which the offender was held personally responsible. To-day it is more generally considered to be often the outcome of morbid impulses which cannot be controlled—which, indeed, are a part of the sinner's anatomical make-up, and which may or may not have been developed and intensified by his training and environment. "No one," says Plato, "is voluntarily bad, but he who is depraved becomes so through a bad habit of body and an ill-governed education.

That environment alone is not the determining condition of crime has been proven by many observers, but notably by Ferri, who found that out of one hundred persons in the same surroundings of misery and neglect, sixty committed no crimes; of the remaining forty, five became insane, five committed suicide, five became beggars, while only the remaining twenty-five were guilty of sinful acts.

The functions of an organ are determined by its conformation ; equally true is it that variations in its structure produce change or impairment in its physiological action. Consequently in the diseased or anomalous brain one may expect to find at least the conditions, if not the direct incentive, of perverted thought and action. Thus, if it can be shown that the criminal possesses to a remarkable degree co-existing imperfections of the body and brain, and also that such anatomical defects are hereditary in character, the position taken by modern investigators in this department of research is materially strengthened.

It has long been an accepted fact, that the moral offender has certain well-marked facial defects of congenital character —in many instances the countenance is an open index of mental deteriorations. Something is there which instantly arouses aversion and repugnance. Men avoid and distrust him, and children instinctively shrink from his touch. The inferior maxilla (jaw-bone) is massive and prominent, its weight being considerably above the average, though in certain types it is small and receding. The cheek-bones are high, and the diameter of the face between the two zygomatic (bony arch of the cheek) processes is much increased.

While the existence in idiots of dental imperfections or small teeth has been commented upon, very little is known of the corresponding anomalies of criminals, except that there is sometimes an increased—and at times a defective—development of the canines.

The ears are large and outstanding, being subject to marked deformities as regards both shape and position. Frigerio calls special attention to a projection on the outer border of the ear, variations in the anti-helix and conical tragus (the small gristly and fleshy prominence at the anterior edge of the orifice of the external ear). The nose is large, rectilinear in shape, with a horizontal base, and often deviating to one side. The skin is sallow or pallid, and the face prematurely wrinkled.

Several observers have noted the predilection of this class for tattooing various portions of the body. The beard is scanty, while the hair is, as a rule, abundant. The eyes are small and mobile, and have what Lombroso terms a feline expression. Visual defects are common, and, though sometimes acquired, are generally congenital.

The thoracic (upper part of the body, containing the heart, &c.) organs partake of like anomalies : deformities of the ribs and sternum, with faulty development of the chest and various forms of heart disease, are stated to be very common in the

class under his observation. Arterial anomalies are also prevalent.

General sensibility was found to be diminished, and was most marked, according to Lombroso, in murderers and incendiaries; while Ramlot, from a still wider observation, concludes that in these the appreciation of pain was very much less that in the normal individual. Defective hearing may also be numbered among the sensory defects. This impairment in the special senses should be carefully noted and appreciated as indicating degeneration of important brain centres.

(To be continued.)

OUR FIRST PHRENOLOGISTS.

Interesting Notes on their Life, Work, and Character.

No. IV.—Dr. Andrew Combe.

By J. Millott Severn, F.B.P.A.

(*Continued from page 297.*)

THE winters of 1842-3 and 1843-4 were spent by Dr. Combe in Madeira. While there he wrote two articles on the "Island, its climate and invalids," to the *Scotsman*, in which newspaper they were published in April and May, 1843.

In the midst of all these interruptions from failing health and important professional duties, Dr. Combe found time to publish his work on "The Physiology of Digestion considered in relation to the Principles of Dietetics." This is a most valuable work, one of the best that could be published on this subject. In this work the author endeavours to make his readers understand *why* certain courses are beneficial and others hurtful, so that every individual might be enabled to adapt his conduct rationally to his own particular circumstances. The 9th edition, edited and adapted to the present state of physiological and chemical science by his nephew, James Cox, M.D., appeared in 1849.

Dr. Combe's work on "The Physiological and Moral Manage-

ment of Children," being a practical exposition of the Principles of Infant Training, for the use of Parents, published in 1846, is another very excellent work, dedicated to Sir James Clarke, M.D. Dr. Combe regarded this as the most valuable of his works, and public opinion seems to have confirmed his judgment, for many thousands of copies of it have been sold. It received many improvements from the author's hand down to the time of his death, and with his sanction it was reprinted in America. After Dr. Combe's death the 9th and 10th editions were edited and re-published by Sir James Clarke, and were by him dedicated to Her Majesty the Queen, who graciously accepted the dedication. This was the last large work Dr. Combe lived to complete.

At the beginning of 1845 he had another severe illness which unfitted him afterwards for any great strain.

His strong conviction of the importance of Phrenology to medical men, induced him to write in 1846, at the expense of considerable labour, an Address to the Students of Anderson's University, Glasgow, at the opening of Dr. Weir's First Course of Lectures on Phrenology, which was delivered by his brother to a crowded audience. In this address, which was entitled, "Phrenology, its nature and uses," he says, "To come to my own experience, I have for many years declared that my obligations to Phrenology, both in my private and professional capacity, are very great—greater indeed than to any other single branch of science.

It is here interesting to note the manner in which Dr. Combe became acquainted with what afterwards became with him his favourite study. Unable, one day, to get the book he required from the public library, he happened to meet with a copy of Dr. Spurzheim's Phrenology, which he brought home, when his brother George and he looked over the illustrations and both smiled at the seeming ridiculousness of the subject, after which it was taken back to the library unread. Like many others, Andrew Combe joined in the general burst of ridicule with which the phrenological doctrines were received at the time of Dr. Spurzheim's visit to Great Britain in 1816-17.

His attention was first seriously turned to the examination of these doctrines during his residence in Paris in the autumn of 1818, when Dr. Spurzheim's "Observations sur la Phrenologie," then just published, was put into his hands, at the time when, from there being no lectures in any of the Parisian Schools, he had ample leisure to peruse that work deliberately. He had not proceeded far before he became impressed with the accurateness and profundity of many of the author's

remarks on the varied phenomena of human nature, and with the simplicity of the principles by which he explained what had previously seemed contradictory and unintelligible. He resolved to make himself acquainted with the principles of the new physiology, resorting to observation and experience for the means of verifying or disproving their accuracy, and during the following winter he had the opportunity of being able to attend two courses of Dr. Spurzheim's lectures at Paris, on the Anatomy, Physiology, and Pathology of the Brain and Nervous System.

The result of his investigations and the facts demonstrated in Spurzheim's lectures convinced him of the truth and value of Phrenology ; pursuing the subject, he continued until his death, one of the most earnest and uncompromising, but at the same time one of the most sober and cautious of its cultivators and advocates.

Dr. Spurzheim and he became great friends during his residence in Paris, and afterwards in England.

The following quotation from a letter to his brother George indicates Dr. Combe's extreme modesty, and likewise the value of Phrenology to one of his temperament :—"From the very moderate estimate which I early formed of my own talents and worth, and from the natural inspirations of an active Cautiousness, Wonder, and Secretiveness, it was not until I became acquainted with Phrenology and my own mental constitution, that the possibility of my becoming useful, or fitted to occupy any except a very quiet station, ever occurred to me. I even shrunk from being conspicuous in any way in the belief that I could not sustain a high position properly, we were so drilled to humility."

Dr. Combe's mind embraced in its sympathies a wide range of human interest ; besides writing extensively on Phrenology, Physiology, Hygiene, &c., to the *Phrenological Journal*, and on the same subjects to the other Medical journals, his articles numbering upwards of one hundred, some of which were very lengthy and complete treatises, and valuable contributions to the literature of Phrenology ; he was a zealous advocate of civil and religious liberty ; and freedom of trade throughout the world. The passing of the Catholic Emancipation and the Reform Acts ; the Abolition of the Corn Laws, and every measure of a like tendency gave him the liveliest satisfaction. He entertained the highest respect for Richard Cobden, M.P., with whom he was personally acquainted.

Dr. Combe's talent for languages was not so great as to make him love their study for its own sake, though he had a knowledge of German, and could speak French and Italian

fluently. He was fond of English Classics, among whom our great dramatists, Shakspere and others, held the highest place in his estimation.

As regards Dr. Combe's religious views, the following quotation from a letter written to his brother George in 1841 is very expressive of his religious nature :—"As I have told you in a former letter, I am naturally susceptible to religious impressions, and my thoughts turn habitually to, and have always had great delight in, the investigation and contemplation of the works, laws, and attributes of God. I well recollect that, even with you, I never touched upon the subject till after my mind was made up, and was then accidently led to the discovery that we had both passed through a similar process of thought and arrived at the same conclusion on the points referred to. Phrenology was a great blessing to me in finally clearing up and giving consistency to my views, and consequently in giving me an abiding peace of mind. By explaining the source of my own feelings, and of certain prevailing dogmas, in the working of the primitive faculties of the mind, often unregulated by knowledge or reason, and elucidating the relations of man to his Creator and to the external world, it effectually removed my difficulties, and threw a clear and sustaining light upon obscurities which had previously bewildered me. It thus gave me that firm and improving trust in God, which has been to me the source of much happiness, and I hope of some improvement, and has since been the abiding feeling of my mind."

There is, as a reverend gentleman has expressed it, a vein of genuine piety pervading every page he wrote, a piety uncontaminated by cant.

Commenting on the above expression, Dr. Combe modestly states—"I experienced great delight when writing my books in the consciousness that I was, to the best of my ability, expounding 'the ways of God to man,' and in so far fulfilling one of the highest objects of human existence. God was, indeed, ever present in my thoughts, but it was as the God of love, and not the God of wrath—as the God of mercy and justice, and not the God of vengeance or oppression."

The following quotation from a letter written to his brother George in 1841 is a beautiful picture of Andrew's mind in early life :—"I had," says he, "an early and great veneration for moral excellence, and after having been cold and sullen in the days of my earliest youth, I have gone to bed and cried for want of moral sympathy, and formed strong resolutions to be for ever after kind and good, no matter how others might treat me."

All who have read the life of Dr. Combe must have been intensely impressed with the genuineness of his character. While establishing rules for the guidance of others, he learned to govern himself, and he obeyed the laws of nature in an exemplary manner. His character is indeed full of interest and fills one with admiration of his goodness.

Highly refined, sensitive, modest, cautious, and prudently reserved, he possessed calmness and self-possession, ease of manners, and enough of imagination and language, combined with earnestness, to give ease, eloquence, and impressiveness to the subjects on which he wrote. His abilities were chiefly literary and philosophical, especially adapting him for the medical profession, for a consulting physician, and for the study and elucidation of mental and physiological science. He was thoughtful, reflective, and considerate; possessed great intuition of mind, concentrative power, and sagacity. His social and domestic nature was not the less marked; love of home, love of children, and friendly, social, and domestic attachments were in him strong characteristics. He had an earnest, affectionate, gentle, kind-hearted, lovable nature. Though subject to frequent attacks of illness, having a delicate constitution, and oftentimes but poor health, we have in him an example of steady application and untiring zeal in the causes he so ably advocated and expounded, the knowledge of which he felt to be of such practical importance to his fellow men.

(To be continued.)

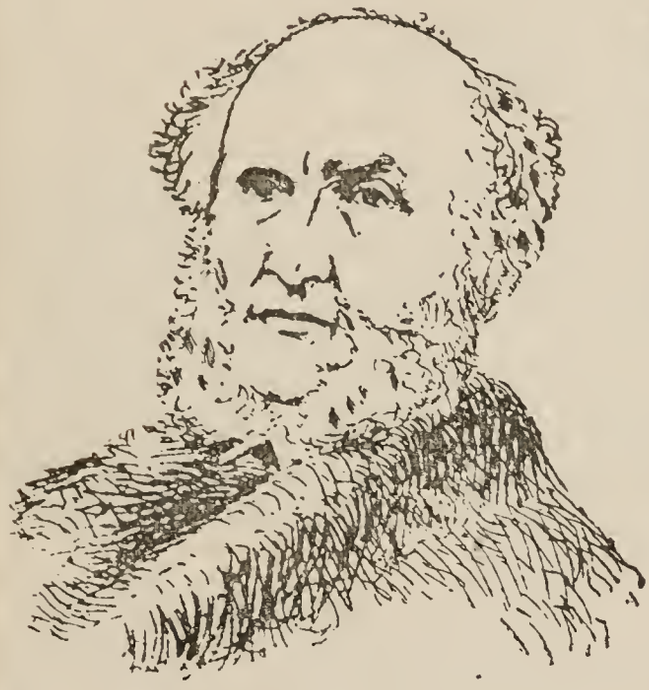
The Inevitable.

I LIKE the man who faces what he must
With step triumphant and a heart of cheer;
Who fights the daily battle without fear;
Sees his hopes fail, yet keeps unfaltering trust
That God is God; that somehow, true and just
His plans work out for mortals; not a tear
Is shed when fortune, which the world holds dear,
Falls from his grasp; better, with love, a crust
Than living in dishonour; envies not
Nor loses faith in man, but does his best,
Nor ever murmurs at his humbler lot,
But with a smile and words of hope, gives zest
To every toiler; he alone is great,
Who by a life heroic conquers fate.

—SARAH KNOWLES BOLTON.

NOTABLE MEN AND WOMEN.

SIR DONALD CURRIE, M.P., K.C.M.G.



Sir Donald Currie, M.P., K.C.M.G.

THIS gentleman has come prominently before our notice of late, but he has been long known for public work and service, and is universally respected by all who know him.

He was born in 1825, and is therefore a septuagenarian. He is of the Scotch type in many respects, and possesses a most distinct and characteristic personality.

His head indicates unusual vigour and activity, even at his advanced age, and after a long and useful life he possesses remarkable strength and vitality, as well as executive ability.

His mind also manifests through his large Benevolence a tender, sensitive and pliable disposition, which renders him genial, adaptable and versatile in his interests, as well as broad and liberal in his views.

He has strong indications of hospitality, and if anyone comes within the range of his interests, he will readily realize the practical demonstration of his large-heartedness. He can be both firm and tender.

He is a man of resource, and knows how to turn off work with despatch, regularity and promptness. He weighs and considers a method, and then strikes while the iron is hot, and does not look back when he has once taken a step forward.

He expresses his shrewdness and keeness of mind through his large Intuition and Comparison, and can discriminate

between the excellencies of the work and energy in those whom he employs.

In society he must be known for his geniality, the fertility of his ideas, and the comprehensiveness of his intellect.

He is a father to thousands, and is cosmopolitan in his interests, and humane in the consideration he has for the welfare of mankind.

Nothing could have given him a greater shock, we should judge, than the terrible accident which happened to one of the liners of the Company of which he is the head, and nothing could be more touching than the way in which he has manifested his interest in and sorrow for the bereaved.

MISS AGNES WESTON.

The Sailor's Friend.



Miss Agnes Weston.

IN examining Miss Weston's head one is struck with the massiveness as well as the practicability and force of her mind.

The breadth of her forehead indicates practical wisdom, whilst the guiding rod comes from her immense sympathy for her fellow creatures.

It will be noticed that the brow is not narrow nor cramped, but broad and almost unlimited in scope from one outer corner of the eye to the other. She has phenomenal strength, hence what she does is done well in its first attempt, and she seldom has to do a thing over again or correct it. She appears to have a combination of inherited stock, which must come from a remarkable parentage. She has the squareness of head of the German, the breadth and high cheeks of the Swede, and the breadth in the middle parietal region of the Scotch. Her head is high from the opening of the ear to the superior region, and in the latter development she has exceptional sensitiveness to duty and obligation, and power to discipline and control without showing, as many do, an arbitrary or antagonistic manner.

She has self-reliance, but that quality is manifestly dependent upon a higher regard for mastership. She is not one who would work to defend her own views or petty cranks of belief.

She is broad and liberal in her ideas, and her Christianity must be simple as well as hearty. She is no bigot, neither is she given to much form or ceremony.

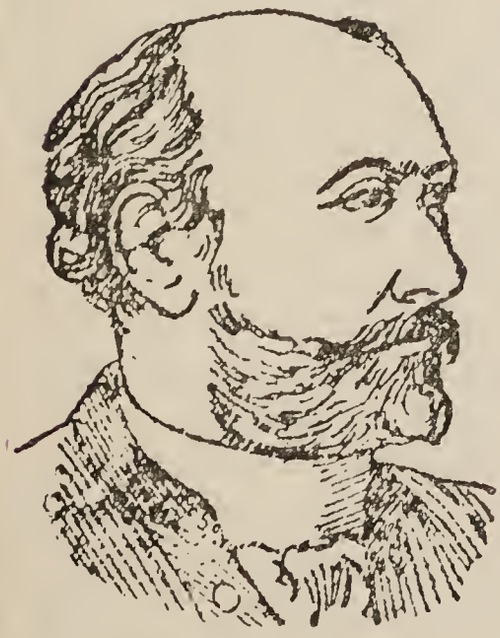
She intuitively knows how to put the right man in the right place. She has a youthful disposition and will always be young in spirit and able to adapt herself to changing circumstances and experiences.

She is very genial and knows how to win the esteem of others in a marked degree. The development of the base of her brain gives her warmth, enthusiasm, ardour and energy in carrying out her principles, sentiments and beliefs. She does not see why a sailor cannot live an honourable and true life at sea as well as his brother on land, and her sympathies express themselves in being desirous of helping the tried and tempted when away from the surroundings of home, and her work has been singularly blessed and prosperous.

She is so much in earnest that she wakes up the interest of others in her behalf. She wastes no words but tells her experience in a frank, candid and straightforward manner. She does not philosophise upon fancies and romances, but gives the outlines of that life, its needs and necessities, in a true and interesting way. No one can come near such a personality without catching a spark of the fire which her magnetism ignites. In fact her work will last long after she has left it.

She was born in London in 1840, and her father being a barrister has evidently given to her the power to plead for moral reform in a remarkable way.

THE LATE SIR AUGUSTUS HARRIS.



Sir Augustus Harris.

THIS gentleman was born in Paris in 1852. He had a very active brain. He condensed into a short career the work of an octogenarian, and in fact he was continually overdrawing from his mental and physical exchequer.

He was mentally adapted to undertake the work into which he threw his heart and soul, and few men have so admirably succeeded in their work, especially when we consider the disappointments and difficulties under which he worked.

He possessed a strong vital-mental

temperament, but needed more of the motive to give toughness and endurability of physique.

Combined with his vital temperament he possessed a strong social brain, and this introduced him to a particular phase of life and an interest in social and humanistic matters. He had a warm and ardent nature, and liked to see life at its best.

He knew how to superintend and manage things himself, and was capable of taking remarkable responsibilities through the possession of large Self-esteem (in the form of independence), large Approbativeness, and large Benevolence and Intuition.

He was bound up in the interests of others. He was not so much given to mere book knowledge, but to experimental and active work. He had the true artistic and dramatic faculties.

His Sublimity, Ideality, Hope and Intuition all gave him remarkable force of character, and capacity to understand the refined as well as the majestic in Nature and Art. He knew how to throw the right kind of colouring into his work, and argument, and was lavish in his expenditure in everything.

His perceptions were quick and minute. He noticed every little detail, and the light and shade connected with his art, and his head indicated a masterly mind. His energy was remarkable; in fact his spirit often carried him through a gigantic undertaking when his strength was partially exhausted. Few men have been able to bend themselves so particularly and continuously to the object of their career as he did, hence he prematurely exhausted his strength, and gave himself ungrudingly to his work. The style of his work expresses his Phrenology better even than words can explain. He succeeded in making the Grand Opera a success, when others who have tried the same experiment have found their work crippled by the heavy expenditure. In fact he never let a thing drop that was capable of being worked out in a practical way, if organization could do it.

He must have been a surprise to himself, for he was continually surpassing his brightest anticipations.

His loss will be singularly felt, not only in the world of entertainment, but also in his untiring energies in connection with the Music and Dancing Licensing Committee.

Had he been willing to take more repose and lived within the limit of his strength, and been content with the laurels that were heaped upon him instead of plunging into still greater undertakings, he would have been able to have stood the wear and tear of his stupendous work for a greater

number of years. This is just where Phrenology can be of great help (to anyone who is willing to listen to a word of its advice) for extremes can be pointed out and avoided through a proper knowledge of one's self.

MRS. HARRIET BEECHER STOWE.



WHEN the announcement of the death of Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe reached us our thoughts must instantly have reverted to her pathetic story of slave-life —*Uncle Tom's Cabin;* and once more those dusky friends, with whom from childhood we have been familiar, now delighting us with their simple child-like gaiety, now moving us to tears with their heart-rending tales of meekly-borne suffering, must have risen up before us. As a living panorama, one by one, would the scenes pass before our mental vision, some full of a strange, quaint brightness, others, alas, black with a darkness deeper than death itself.

Uncle Tom's Cabin first appeared in an anti-slavery newspaper called the *National Era.* Strange though it may seem it did not appear to call forth any particular comment at the time, and the efforts of the authoress to obtain a publisher for it when it had completed its course in the *National Era* were, for a while, all in vain. In the following year, however, a Boston bookseller undertook to bring out the work. The result exceeded every expectation. Both in the States and in England its sale was phenomenal, and it was not long before it appeared in French, German, Armenian, Russian, Chinese, Japanese, Arabic and Welsh. With one

mighty bound the horrors of slavery and its attendant miseries became known to the whole civilized world. Indignation against the slave system and warm practical sympathy for the oppressed slave completely broke down the hitherto impenetrable walls of carelessness, indifference and selfishness.

In 1853 (the year following the publication of *Uncle Tom's Cabin*) Mrs. Beecher Stowe, accompanied by her husband and brother, the Rev. Charles Beecher, visited Dundee. A great festival was held in the Steeple Church, ministers of all denominations taking part. An address by the ladies of the Dundee Anti-Slavery Association was presented to Mrs. Stowe, which was acknowledged by her husband. The meeting throughout was characterized by enthusiastic interest.

Although the authoress of so many other works it is upon the merits of *Uncle Tom's Cabin* that Mrs. Beecher Stowe's fame as a writer of fiction must ever rest. *Dred*, the *Chimney Corner*, and *My Wife and I* are amongst the products of her pen, but these do not, by any means, come up to her first and ever memorable work. Her last production, *Poganue People*, was published about ten years ago. She also edited *Heart and Home* for a considerable time.

In an interesting article entitled *Some Phrenological Reminiscences* which appeared in the *Phrenological Annual* for 1894, Prof. L. N. Fowler gives the following character-sketch of the late authoress :—

"Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe, writer, whom I examined in New York, was eighty-three on the 15th of July last. She is a living proof of Phrenology ; with advancing years her brain has changed much in development, especially in the Reflective faculties.

She has a fully-developed Perceptive intellect. Order is decidedly large and consequently has a marked influence on her character.

"Her Comparison is also well represented, giving her remarkable powers of discrimination and description. She has with her large Mirthfulness a keen sense of the absurd and ridiculous. Sympathy is a prominent faculty of her brain, while the Moral Group as a whole is large. She is able to regulate her character and conduct through the powerful influence of Firmness. All the Social brain is large, which has given warmth and strength to her disposition through her whole life.

"But the faculties that have been the ruling power of her mind are the intellectual and sympathetic, consequently her influence has been widespread."



THE MORAL DEGENERACY OF THE RISING GENERATION.

Substance of a Speech by JOHN LOBB, C.C.,

Before the Fowler Phrenological Institute, Ludgate Circus, E.C.,

ON WEDNESDAY EVENING, JANUARY 22, 1896.

THE moral deterioration of the rising generation is apparent in every department of life. With the advance of civilisation, education, and science we have moral deterioration. In domestic life there is less regard for the sacred and loving affinities of home, less respect for filial obligations. The high and important duties incumbent upon children towards their parents have little or no place in the programme of the young people of to-day. Duty, obedience, honour, and help in the home have no place in their thoughts. It is not what they can do for their parents, but what they can get from their parents. Selfishness is the predominating element of the rising generation. The more they have the more they want and ask for.

Parents nowadays are referred to in phraseology flippant and disrespectful. In some quarters mother is designated "the old crock," and father as the "old boy," or "the governor." Young men assume the air of an American "boss," and in an imperative manner demand to know the why and wherefore of any little hitch in the domestic arrangements. They talk and strut about the house as though it was specially maintained for their convenience and comfort. Our girls are too fine and high-and-mighty to take part in domestic work ; they think more of thumping a piano and external adornments than in qualifying for the battle of life. We are having a fine crop of "Lady Dabbs," "Languid Lydias." The young men of to-day are very anxious to advertise their tailor, whilst they disgrace their schoolmaster. They are more concerned about the cultivation of whiskers and moustaches, and the cut of their coat, and the style of their necktie, and the fit and colour of their gloves, than they are for the enlargement of their mind or the formation of a noble, manly character.

We have too many of the "masher" type who eschew to do what some of us were proud to do in our youth. It is a lamentable fact that with all our educational facilities, social advantages, we are deteriorating, going down in moral tone and quality. There is less respect for age and experience. Men and women who have passed the meridian of life are by the young people of the present generation designated "old fogies." A young Yankee, a representative no doubt of the feeling prevalent among American youths, recently announced his opinion that fathers were good only for what he elegantly called "stumping up." There is less chivalry and gallantry for the opposite sex. The cigarette case, the club, billiard table or the byke have stronger attraction than the company of mother, sister, or somebody else's sister; the young women of to-day receive scant consideration and courtesy from the young men. When the ladies are about there is a stand-offishness on the part of the young men. The race of English gentlemen is dying out, the age of chivalry and gallantry is passing away. Of course there are exceptions, but they are few and far between.

There is less regard for the decencies and courtesies of life. We are deteriorating in manners. The behaviour of the young people of to-day is lamentable. They are bold, rude and impertinent, coarse in manners and speech, and often most offensive and profane. Certainly this is a poor return for an expenditure of thirty-eight millions sterling in twenty-five years by the London School Board on education. There must be something wrong in our elementary educational system.

The truth must be told. We have been concentrating our efforts on the intellectual side only, confining our attention to an unceasing round of technicalities, loading the memory with a series of dates and words, resulting in improved fabrics but deteriorated men and women.

Education is something more than the mere knowledge of the elements of science and art. It includes not only the intellectual but the moral—the development of goodness, of nobility of character, the cultivation and growth of the whole man, the formation of character, the unfolding and instruction in the principles that govern the various relationships of domestic, social, civil and political life, the elevation of the mind and heart.

For many years I have contended that the code of instruction in our Elementary Schools has been one-sided—the intellectual only—and that far too high and complicated for the capacity and social condition of the children, while

scarcely any time has been allowed for the tuition of moral duties and citizenship. Happily of late there has been a movement in the right direction on the part of the Department at Whitehall. It is of paramount importance that some change should be made in our scholastic system. If moral degeneracy is to be arrested, and the manners and tone of the rising generation improved and society elevated, a drastic change must be made in our Elementary School curriculum. Intellectual and moral training must go on side by side.

The science of morals must form an important part of the code of daily instruction ; the importance of good manners, the heinousness of coarse and rude behaviour at home and abroad, the beauty and glory of simplicity of character, and fine delicacy of feeling and courtesy towards all, must be clearly taught and earnestly enjoined.

THE CHEMISTRY OF COOKERY.

ANNA VAN HOOK.

HOUSEHOLD BACTERIOLOGY.

THE latter part of the nineteenth century has witnessed marvellous advances in the acquisition of knowledge in regard, not only to the causation, palliation and cure of disease, but with respect to that which is of more advantage to the present and future welfare of the human race—its timely prevention.

The interest in this subject, which has heretofore been confined to esoteric scientists, has recently been manifested by the intelligent general public, and a growing enthusiasm has been awakened for the study of the structure and composition of the human body, of its relations to its environment, of the causes leading to the early disease and final degeneration of its essential structures, and of the means of its preservation in a state of abundant activity, with balanced functions to the end of life.

It has been proven beyond all question that the prevention of disease depends not so much upon the administration of drugs, as upon the promotion of the resisting power of the body. All individuals are constantly exposed to the contagion of the more or less fatal diseases, but all do not succumb.

And the inquisitive investigation as to what secures to these seemingly favoured ones an immunity so desirable has resulted in the establishment of a special branch of science, devoted to the solution of problems concerning the care of

the person, conduct of the home and supervision of the public health. This department is known as that of "Sanitary Science," or "Individual, Domestic and Public Hygiene."

The resisting power of the body depends upon several conditions:

First, upon our inherited racial and individual resisting power, which may be called our capital stock.

Second, upon our occupations.

Third, upon our surroundings in the home.

Fourth, the most important, for most nearly controllable, upon the preservation, choice and preparation of the various food products.

Perfect equality among human beings is a dream of idealists, and philosophers in all times have divided them into classes upon the evidence of their differences; and upon the basis of food they may be classified as the ill-fed and the well-fed. In the process of evolution it naturally occurs that the latter class becomes the dominant one, and proudly, perhaps justly, proclaims itself the civilized one.

The question of proper feeding engages the attention of the woman chiefly, who in her sphere of home-maker is laden with the task of providing for the bodily needs of her family, and it cannot be too strongly urged upon her to give the subject careful and intelligent study, for the promotion of both their physical and intellectual welfare. A mastery of the first principles of hygienic cookery will do much towards lessening the harrassing cares of the house-keeper and towards diminishing the creaking of the domestic machinery.

The study of the care and preservation of food is the first step to be taken, if one has the ambition to become a scientific cook or house-keeper.

The golden rule of the kitchen is, "Be clean." Be clean not in the loose acceptation of the word which conveys to the mind visions of periodical "clearin' up spells," but in the modern bacteriological sense. This means not only the removal of appreciable dirt, but the abolition of microscopic filth.

The kitchen should never be used as a catch-all for the family; and dust, scraps, waste foods, and everything that can give rise to disorder or produce unpleasant odours should be rooted out. No unwashable curtains, draperies or hangings should be allowed there, for they serve as depositories for dust and grime. The most suitable adornment of such a room is absolute cleanliness. The most artistic kitchen is the shining one.

(To be continued.)

WHAT PHRENOLOGY SAYS OF THE ACADEMY AND ITS ARTISTS.

In our last article we gave a few of the more prominent names among the Artists whose paintings adorn the Academy walls. We divided them into three groups (1) *Portraits*, (2) *Landscapes*, (3) *Animal Portraits. We mentioned five in the first group. This month we give a few words on the remainder, commencing with*

SIR JOHN E. MILLAIS (PRESIDENT OF THE ROYAL ACADEMY).

He had large Form—Ideality.

SIR JOHN has a large head and an active brain; he is a wonderful worker, and even with his recent ill-health he has not left us without examples of his skilful way of handling



SIR JOHN E. MILLAIS.

the brush, and his idealistic talent. He has all-round abilities in artistic work, and is not so much one to follow a hobby as several of his fellow workers. His brow is well developed; he is not so much a copyist as a creator of original designs and artistic ideas.

"The Forerunner" is a masterpiece. The Baptist's flame coloured hair is strongly contrasted against the dark background of forest, through which is seen a gleam of blood-red and deep blue sky.

"Sir Richard Quain, Bart., M.D., F.R.S., President of the General Council of Medical Education, Physician Extraordinary of H.M. the Queen," is very good and one of his best.

"The Marchioness of Tweeddale" is a life-size portrait in sitting position, in a black evening dress. It is interesting to members of her large circle of friends.

Mr. J. G. Millais tells a good art-critic story in the May *Magazine of Art*. Almost the last work that Sir Edwin Landseer was engaged on was a life-sized picture of Nell Gwynne passing through an archway on a white palfrey. This picture in which the horse alone was finished, was bought by one of the Rothschild family and given to Sir John Millais to complete. One morning a celebrated art-critic called, and was much impressed with this work. "Ah, to be sure," he said, going up close and examining a deerhound, which almost breathed, in the foreground of the picture; "how easily one can recognise Landseer's dogs! Wonderful, isn't it?" "Yes, it is wonderful," remarked Sir John, lighting another pipe; "I finished painting that dog yesterday morning, and have done the whole of it myself." That critic was sorry he spoke.

HON. JOHN N. MANNERS.

A fine little fellow with abundance of brown curly hair.

Sir J. E. Millais has a difference in style from that of the late President, and though life-like in portraiture and true to nature, yet he is not wanting in Imagination and Ideality.

LUKE FILDES, R.A.

Is a good observer.

His principal portraits are: "Frederick Treves, Esq., F.R.C.S.," which is very good, and "Thomas Buzzard, M.D., F.R.C.P., President of the Clinical Society of London."

This is a fine piece of work. The surroundings are appropriate and the details are well carried out.

HORSELEY, R.A.

Is good in character expression.

"The Ven. W. M. Sinclair, D.D., Archdeacon of London, Canon of St. Paul."

This portrait is very good indeed. It represents the

Archdeacon in a natural attitude, and anyone who has seen him once will admit what a striking likeness is here represented. It is more natural in colouring than we can say of many portraits that occupy prominent positions on the line.

The utter want of finish and tone which are the characteristics of some cannot be written at the feet of this portrait.

H. T. WELLS, R.A.

Is intuitive and particular of details.

"The Chancellor of the Exchequer, the Rt. Hon. Sir M. E. Hicks-Beach, Bart., M.P., in his robes."

This is a good portrait.

WATTS, R.A.



WATTS, R.A.

He has a well-balanced head, and Individuality, Form, Comparison and Intuition are well represented.

He has sent a fine painting of Alfred Gilbert, Esq., R.A., which represents him with his artistic length of hair, which is also rather bushy. The face is in profile, the coat is loose, it is a three-quarter portrait.

Mr. Watts has also been equally happy in his portrait of the Right Hon. the Marquis of Ripon, K.G.B.

FRANK DICKSEE, R.A

He has given us for one of his pictures "The Confession." The lady is clad in white thin garments and is deathly pale, haggard-looking, and so ill that a puff of wind would suggest her stepping from this world.

The gentleman, pained and worn, sits on a couch in the window listening to his companion. The sentiment may please the morbid taste of the numerous Academy critics who pass it, but it leaves just that touch of uncertainty which the imagination often likes to play with.

J. S. SARGENT, A.,

Has painted "The Right Hon. J. Chamberlain, M.P." This is one of the poorest paintings of the Right Hon. gentleman we have seen, and we regret that more attention has not been paid to the features of the face, particularly the weak

representation of his chin, and the somewhat imperfect impersonation of the head. The orchid is the best feature of the painting.

"Sir George Lewis" is a life-size portrait, and in this the artist has been happier in catching the natural expression of his subject.

The following are a few very good portraits by those not honoured with an associateship :—

Benjamin Constant, who has painted "The Right Hon. Sir Julian Pauncefote, G.C.B." "Mons. Blowitz," which all the world and his brother recognises as exceedingly good.

Alex. McDonald has painted "Fred Morris, Esq., Master of the Merchant Taylors Company."

Arthur S. Cope has painted "The Right Hon. Sir Henry Fowler, M.P.," for the Incorporated Law Society.

J. H. Lorrimer has painted "Sir Joseph Lister, Bart." Very good indeed. Presentation plate.

Ernest Moore has painted "Right Hon. Charles Stuart Wortley." Very fair.

"Creighton, D.D.," by — Brown. This portrait represents a high and narrow head, typical of a man who gives his thought to philosophy, literature, and deep study, rather than to commercial or business work. The gentleman wears a cross on his breast, and his eyes are dressed in his spectacles. It is a truly life-like portrait.

(*To be continued.*)

SIMPLE LESSONS IN PHYSIOLOGY AND AMBULANCE.

By an Old Ambulancer.

Lesson IV. (*Continued*).—*Circulation.*

"*True virtue only, makes our bliss below ;*
And all our knowledge is, OURSELVES TO KNOW."

THE most common and some of the most dangerous accidents are those in which bleeding occurs. Of this bleeding, or hœmorrhage, there are three principal kinds :—1st, Arterial, from the arteries, the elastic tubes conveying the bright red blood from the heart to the capillaries : 2nd, Capillary, from the small, hairlike tubes spread throughout the tissues of the body : these tubes form the connection between the arteries and the veins ; 3rd, Venous, bleeding from the

veins, the non-elastic tubes conveying the dark red or impure blood back to the heart.

The circulation may be summarised as follows :—1st, the *Arteries* carry pure blood away from the heart ; the *Veins* carry impure blood back to the heart ; the *Capillaries* gather the pure blood from the



FIG. 7.—ARTERIAL SYSTEM OF MAN.

For treating Hœmorrhage.

Arteries, and after they have accomplished their work amongst the tissues, they discharge the impure blood into the veins to be returned to the heart.

The blood in the capillaries varies from bright red to dark red, as it proceeds from the arteries to the veins. The currents of blood in the

arteries is *remittent* on account of the elasticity of these tubes, that in the veins is slower and continuous. The arteries are open tubes, but the veins are provided at short intervals with cup-like or semi-lunar valves to prevent the return of the blood towards the capillaries.

On reference to Fig. 6 it will be seen that the impure blood enters the right auricle of the heart by two openings from the *Vena Cava* ascending, and the *Vena Cava* descending. The contraction of the auricle forces the blood through the tricuspid valves into the right ventricle; it is thence by the contraction of the ventricle forced through the semi-lunar valve into the *pulmonary artery* to be conveyed to the lungs for purification by coming into contact with the inspired air; it then returns to the left auricle through the *pulmonary veins*, and by the contraction of that auricle it is forced through the mitral (or bicuspid) valve into the *left ventricle*. From this cavity the blood recommences its journey round the body.

The opening into the *Aorta*, or principal artery, is from the upper part of the *left Ventricle*. This artery, as will be seen, by reference to Figs. 6 and 7, forms a kind of arch, and after giving off the *Innominates*, the carotid and the subclavian arteries take a downward direction along the left side of the spine, through the thorax and abdomen, until it reaches the fourth lumbar vertebra, here it divides into the two *Iliacs*—(right and left.)

From the aortic arch on the right side rises the *Innominate Artery*. This runs as one tube, about $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch in length, and then divides into the right *Carotid* and right *Subclavian*. From the left side of the *Aortic Arch* the *left Carotid* and *left Subclavian* rise as separate tubes.

The *Carotids* ascend the neck, one on each side of the windpipe to about an inch below the angle of the jaw, where they divide into the *external* and *internal carotids;* the *external* supplies the face, temples and back of the head; the *internal* passes through the base of the skull and supplies the brain.

The *Subclavian*—(on the right side, a branch of the innominate, on the left side of the aorta)—leaves the cavity of the chest by passing under the collar bone and over the first rib, and thence running into the axillaries under the armpit.

The *Axillary* begins at the lower border of the first rib, and crossing the armpit, runs into the *brachial* at the posterior fold of the armpit.

The Brachial lies well on the inside of the upper arm, and extends from the posterior fold of the armpit to about an inch below the front of the elbow, where it divides into the *radial* and *ulnar*. The pulsations of the artery can be felt by pressing down between the folds of the *biceps muscles*.

The Radial extends along the Radial, or outer side of the forearm from a little below the bend of the elbow to the wrists; here it winds down to the back of the metacarpal bone of the thumb, it then passes through between the thumb and forefinger to the palm and forms the *deep palmar* arch.

The Ulnar is the larger of the two branches from the *Brachial*,

it descends along the *ulnar* or inner side of the wrist, where it enters the palm and forms the *superficial palmar* arch.

In its passage through the thorax, the *Aorta* gives off the *Pericardic*, the *Intercostal*, the *Bronchial*, the *Oesophageal* and other branches; in the abdomen it gives off the *Phrenic*, the *Mesentric*, the *Coeliac*, the *Renal*, the *Iliac* and the *Sacral* branches.

The *Common Iliacs* pass downwards and outwards to the brim of the pelvis, where they divide into the *external* and *internal iliacs.*

The *External Iliac* passes along the brim of the pelvis and makes its exit from the abdomen at the middle fold of the groin.

The *Internal Iliac* descends into and supplies the organs of the pelvis. The *Femoral*, a continuation of the *external iliac*, descends along the inside of the thigh for two-thirds of its length, and then passes to the back of the thigh, to become the *Pop-liteal.* A line drawn from the middle of the fold of the groin to the inside of the knee joint, will describe the course of this artery.

The Popliteal extends along the back of the lower third of the thigh and running down the ham to a little below the knee joint, there divides into the *anterior* and *posterior Tibials.*

The Anterior Tibial passes to the front, between the Tibia and Fibulas, and descends to the instep, where it divides into branches for the toes.

The Posterior Tibial runs down the back of the leg, along the depression behind the inner ankle bone and supplies branches to the sole of the foot.

The *Peroneal* arises from the posterior tibial, and passing down the outside of the back of the leg, divides into branches around the heel and outer ankle.

The *principal veins* follow generally, but in the opposite direction, the course of the principal arteries, the names of which they also take. The most important veins are the *Pulmonary*, four in number, two from each lung, carrying the purified blood from the lungs to the *left auricle* of the heart, the two *Vena Cava—Superior* and *inferior*—carrying the impure blood from the body to the *right auricle* of the heart.

For ambulance purposes it is exceedingly important that the character and direction of the whole of these arteries and veins, should be thoroughly learned and understood. It is also now important that the student in considering the future lessons should have the *whole* of the past lessons at hand for reference.

(*Exercise* 7.—Draw a figure twice the size of Fig. 7, and learn well the courses and names of all the arteries shown in it.)

"Love blinks, Wit slaps, an' social Mirth
Forgets there's care upo' the earth."

—*The Twa Dogs.*

"What his common sense came short, he eked it out wi' law."

—*Extempore in the Court of Sessions.*



HISTORY OF THE PROGRESS OF PHRENOLOGY.

In Boston (Mass.).

Phrenological Lectures and Examinations of the Messrs. Fowlers in Boston.

(*Continued from page 310.*)

But still there were sturdy doubters who could not deny that the characters had been faithfully drawn, but who maintained that the lecturers were guided by their *eyes*, by the physiognomy and general appearance of the persons examined, and not by the bumps and general proportions of the head. To meet this unreasonable cavil, the lecturers were for one whole evening subjected to such an ordeal as none but rash men would submit to. They were both blindfolded effectually by the committee, then separated, and required, in turn, in the absence of each other, to examine such heads as the committee subjected to their touch.

"The committee, moreover, had previously written the characters of the candidates as nearly as the candidates and their best friends could describe them; and after both lecturers had done, the written character was read. I believe I do not exaggerate when I say that, in almost every particular, it seemed as if the written character was only notes taken during the examination, as the words dropped from the mouth of the lecturers. Were it desirable or proper, I could allude to some of the cases, but as I have no permission to do this, it being more properly the business of the committee, I will only notice one remarkable case presented at the last trial.

"While the lecturers were blinded, a gentleman called aside the chairman of the committee, and said that he had just brought a girl 14 or 15 years of age, a complete idiot. He had been endeavouring for three years to have her taught something, but without success. She could not even learn a

few of the letters; and ideas, intellect, she had none. When it was urged that a public examination might hurt her feelings, he assured the committee that she could not understand what might be said, and as he was anxious to know what was the deficiency, the examination might lead to good. She was accordingly placed under the hand of the blindfolded lecturer, who felt one or two seconds and then said he had rather not say anything about the head under examination. Some of the company said 'Speak out.' He at last said that the head was a most unfortunate one, so destitute of intellect that it could not belong to an accountable being. The moral sentiments were wanting, and the only indication of intellect was a desire to see what was going on around, whilst there was no intellect to treasure up or use the facts thus collected. The other lecturer was then called, and his hands had hardly touched the head before he declined saying anything about it. When urged to speak freely, he very reluctantly said that the intellect was deficient, and the person incapable of taking care of himself (he supposed it was a boy, as females were seldom subjected to examination). The gentleman who brought the idiot declared that the description was exact except in one point. They had said that her organ of Language (perhaps one of the most difficult to decide upon without sight), was not deficient, and he averred that she had not been able to learn half a dozen letters of the alphabet in three years. He acknowledged, however, that she could talk, and the chairman of the committee removed the objection by stating that the organ of Language would not be exercised in learning the characters of the alphabet, any more than in learning geometrical figures.

"Such is an imperfect sketch of this remarkable course of lectures. As to the qualifications of the lecturers as speakers, it may be said that they are plain, unpretending men, more remarkable for their sound sense and acute observations upon men and manners, than for finished elocution or style. A strong spirit of philanthropy and a high moral tone distinguish all their remarks. They evidently wish to make their science useful to mankind, and the writer of these remarks, no more interested in their lectures than any other citizen, and a stranger to them till after the course had commenced, wishes them good speed."

THERE is only one stimulant that never fails and yet never intoxicates —duty. Duty puts a black sky over every man—up in his heart, maybe—into which the skylark, happiness, always goes singing.

OUR YOUNG FOLKS



[Subscribers sending photographs of children to this column must send coupon from the back of the MAGAZINE, also a stamped and directed envelope for the return of the photograph. The sketches will appear as space permits.]



MY DEAR LITTLE FRIENDS,—

Here we have the picture of a particularly bright, intelligent looking child. His thick curly hair is somewhat against you as phrenologists, but in spite of that you can see that he has a very well developed head, high in the moral region, and with a good length of brain fibre from the opening of the ear to the intellectual lobe. Notice the width between the eyes, and the shape of the eyebrow. Form, Size, and Colour, all appear to be well developed. Then I wish you to notice the look of alertness and brightness in the face, the beautifully formed and well-developed ear, and the harmony of development between the face and head. All these indicate good quality of organization, so that we shall find this little boy to have much innate power to help him in the use of his faculties. Thus we shall expect him to show a good amount of ability in an artistic line, to be bright and quick at seeing the point, thoroughly able to get enjoyment out of life, both at work and at play. The top of the ear stands out from the head, you notice, which again leads us to judge that our young friend is both mentally and physically very active. He will, as he grows older and learns more about himself, find much cause to thank his parents for the good quality and harmony of his organization.

Your loving

AUNTIE SISSIE.

Some time ago I told you of a lady who is particularly fond of birds. I told you how she attracts them to her garden, by hanging fat and an open cocoa-nut in a tree near her house.

Well, not very long since, a poor little baby thrush, which had fallen from a tree, and been very much frightened by some children, and was quite unable to fly, was found in a lane at the back of this lady's house, and brought to her, in order that she might doctor it.

She put the little creature into a cage, dug up some worms from the garden, and did her best to feed the tiny patient. You may imagine how difficult she must have found this task, for worms are slippery wriggling creatures, and the baby thrush had not sense to understand the kindness of the lady's intentions. She then hung the cage in a tree near the house, and presently she heard the mother bird calling. Immediately the little one in the cage set up a fluttering, and answered the cry as well as it could. The parent bird soon discovered the cage, and tried to get at her sick offspring. Upon this the lady took down the cage, placed it upon the ground, and opened the door. The mother bird soon returned, and very shortly had the invalid out of the cage, on to the gravel, but could in no way get it to fly. Backwards and forwards she flew, bringing food and feeding the little one, and doing her utmost to entice it to fly over a fence in the direction of the lane in which the young one was found. But the poor little thing had not strength to rise, and at last the lady put it back into the cage and hung that up. The birds continued to call and answer one another, the mother feeding the little one through the wires.

As night drew on, the lady, afraid of the cats, fetched a hamper and some nice hay, and made her patient comfortable for the night. Twice the mother-bird brought food, went into the hamper and fed her little one, after which she settled on the nearest tree, as if to watch. On going to bed, the lady propped the hamper a little way open with a stick, and placed it outside her bedroom window. As soon as it was daylight the next morning, she was awakened by the mother-bird calling to her young one in low tones. The lady sprang out of bed, and peeped through the blinds. Presently she saw the mother-bird come out of the hamper, and then, to her surprise, the baby thrush also came out, settled on the edge of the basket for a minute or so, then spread its wings and flew away with its mother.

"The rank is but the guinea's stamp."—*Song—For a' that.*

"And O! be sure to fear the Lord alway."
—*The Cotter's Saturday Night.*

"We've faults and failings—granted clearly,
We're frail backsliding mortals merely."
—*Epistle to M. Logan.*

CATECHISM OF PHRENOLOGY.

DIVISION AND CLASSIFICATION.

How are the mental faculties divided?

Into Domestic and Selfish Propensities, Moral Sentiments and Intellectual and Perfecting Faculties.

The Domestic Propensities.

What is the nature of the faculties that come under the first group?

Their nature is to express a propensity of a specific kind. They do not form ideas, and are common to man with animals.

It cannot be doubted that appetite for food is the same in animals as in men. It certainly subserves the same purpose. The same may be said of Conjugal and Parental Love, Cautiousness, Secretiveness, Combativeness, Adhesiveness, and Inhabitiveness. The difference in the result of the action of these propensities in men and animals is, that man has reason and moral sense, which serve to guide the propensities in their choice of the time and means of their gratification. And this fact gives a moral character to, and responsibility for, the action of the animal feelings.

Social Faculties. 1.—Amativeness.

Where is the organ of Amativeness situated?

At the posterior, occipital and basilar part of the head, between the mastoid processes. When large, it gives a thickness to the appearance of the neck at these parts. That portion of the brain denominated the cerebellum, contains the organ of this propensity.

What is the function of this faculty?

To give rise to the social feeling, and interest in the opposite sex.

When is this faculty fully developed?

It attains its full consistency, or maturity of organization, in adult age.

What proportion does the cerebellum bear to the brain in new-born children, and in adults?

In the former, the proportion is as one to thirteen, fifteen, or twenty; in the latter, as one to six, seven, or eight.

Is there any difference in the proportion between this organ and the brain in men and women in general?

In men it generally bears a greater proportion to the brain than in women.

Is this feeling liable to be abused?

Yes.

When under the influence of the higher powers, does this feeling lead to useful results?

Yes. To love in marriage, and to the cultivation of the domestic affections, and appreciation of the opposite sex.

A.—Conjugality.

Where is this organ located?

Outward from Parental Love, or Philoprogenitiveness, between that organ and Combativeness in the Occipital Lobe.

What is its function?

The instinct of permanent union between the sexes. Though closely related to Amativeness, it is a distinct faculty, and each may be exercised independently of the other. In fact, Conjugality very often comes into activity before Amativeness, and the young heart pants to find its mate, and really does select, meets with a response, and never regrets the choice, or changes in the least. Some of the most perfect and happy of unions ever known have been of this sort, formed in childhood, perhaps five years before the promptings of Amativeness were experienced.

Do animals manifest this trait?

Some birds and animals choose a sexual mate, and remain faithful to that mate for life, as the lion and the eagle. The sheep and horse associate promiscuously, and do not choose mates at all. The lion and eagle manifest one faculty that the horse and sheep do not evince, consequently the disposition to choose a mate for life is a distinct, and must be regarded as a special faculty. Among the lower animals, those that pair for life are just as constant in affection the whole year around as they are during the procreating season, showing that for ten months of the year Amativeness is by no means their bond of union.

2.—Philoprogenitiveness. Parental Love.

Where is the organ of Philoprogenitiveness situated?

Immediately above the middle part of the cerebellum. When large, it gives a drooping appearance to the back part of the head, below the Lambdoidal Suture.

What is the function of this faculty?

To produce an instinctive love of offspring in general. When the feeling is strong the individual experiences great pleasure in beholding and caressing children. It also gives parental affection and the love of pets.

Is this feeling distinct from that of Benevolence?

Yes. The latter gives general sympathy, for the former particularises.

Is there any difference in the proportion between this organ and the brain in men and women in general?

Women possess it in greater proportion in general; and the female head is generally narrower than that of the male, and more elongated backwards.

To what does the over-activity or excessive development of this organ lead?

To the pampering and spoiling of children, and to excessive grief for their loss.

Are there any nations which are remarkable for a large development of this organ?

Yes. The Hindoos, Negroes, and Charibs have it in general very fully developed. The Charibs are very remarkable in this, that although they are cannibals and are low and fierce in their dispositions, they are exceedingly fond of their children and mourn immoderately at their death.

(To be continued.)

HYGIENIC AND HOME DEPARTMENT.

[All questions intended for the Hygienic Column must arrive at the Office of the MAGAZINE not later than the 12th or 15th of the month, and as far as possible all questioners must state their individual cases as clearly as they can, by giving age, sex, whether married or single, stout or thin, dark or fair, build of body, and general habits. Persons asking questions relative to health should state what length of time they have been deranged.]

SLEEP AND ITS VALUE.

SLEEP has been aptly designated "Nature's sweet restorer." Some temperaments seem to require more sleep than others. Many who are great workers and highly muscular need from five to six hours sound sleep only. Those who are of a sympathetic temperament, especially if the organs of Vitativeness, Combativeness, and Destructiveness are small, seem to require more sleep than the motive-mental temperament. Some will indulge to the extent of eight or ten as the case may be. Females require more sleep than males, being less muscular and more sensitive than man.

In good health sleep comes as naturally as the approach of the shades of evening. Just as the darkness steals imperceptibly over the fields so also does sleep creep gradually upon the healthy.

Causes of Disturbed Slumbers.

Business and domestic difficulties perhaps play the most important part in disturbing the repose of more poor sleepers than anything else we can name. Hence, on retiring to bed, endeavour to leave the world with all its care and conflicts outside your bedroom door. Remember that you have retired to this quiet spot for the purpose of

gaining fresh energy and new vigour, so as to take up the battle of life on the morrow with increased force. Let not the world intrude within the sacred precincts of your bed-chamber. Let this be the one hallowed spot where you can lie your head down in peace!

Many people allow the mind to dwell upon business affairs which have been transacted during the day. All this in time, if allowed to go on, will bring the individual to a sleepless condition. A gentleman in Bristol said to me:—

"My wife is wearing herself out with business worries when she ought to be sleeping soundly. We were in London the other day purchasing our winter stock; on retiring to bed at an hotel, I put the blinds down (mental blinds) and went to sleep. My wife was buying and selling goods all night long. Next morning she looked jaded, while I felt quite fresh for my work again."

Conditions to Promote Sleep.

A good airy room; window slightly down at the top; bed hard, rather than soft. If the feet are cold, put them into hot water for 10 minutes, then dash them into cold water for a few seconds, wipe well and draw on lambs' wool stockings. In winter have a fire in the bedroom and sleep between blankets. The pillow should be soft and not too high; lie on the right side; throw the chest well forward; have the head covered and kept warm; take in deep long breaths. Avoid thinking of anything of an unpleasant nature! When you have fairly got settled in bed and you feel that you have done your duty and that you are another day nearer Home, there is nothing so soothing to the mind as to calmly contemplate the works of Nature. This will cause a calm devotional feeling to steal over the mind; the faculty of faith and hope will begin to exercise their influence over the other troubled faculties and soon fear will be hushed; disappointments will be swept away from the mind; the nerves will be calmed and the last vision of the departing day will be one of sweetness and repose.

In stubborn cases of *Insomnia*, outdoor exercise just before retiring to bed is helpful, the towel bath is also good. The individual should study himself or herself in relation to supper! In some cases a light supper before retiring promotes sleep, but in other cases it would disturb sleep.

Generally the nervous or mental temperament belong to the former, while the vital temperament to the latter! In some cases sleeping with the head directly north is helpful. Reading after getting into bed answers the purpose of inducing sleep in many. Some sleep better with a light in the room! The hop pillow tends to soothe the brain in many cases.

As a rule those who complain of not sleeping more than a few minutes during the whole of the night generally sleep hours, notwithstanding their assertions to the contrary.

QUERIES AND ANSWERS.

No. XV.

DEAR SIR,—My little girl, just seven years old, still wets the bed at night. She does not wake up at all. She is a nervous, active, excitable child. She is not a hearty eater. What can I do for the weakness of the bladder.

J. M. H.

Answer to Question XV.

Give your little girl no fluid for two hours before retiring to bed. Do not mention the fault to her. She will grow out of it in time.

No. XVI.

DEAR SIR,—I have a babe, two months old, so constipated that it has been necessary to give an enema every other day in order to move the bowels. This seems a very unnatural and bad practice to me. Can you give me any advice?

C. L. C.

Answer to Question XVI.

You had better communicate with me and state if you suckle your child.

No. XVII.

DEAR SIR,—Will you please tell me if it is injurious for a child to sleep with its arms above its head?

Leicester. AN ANXIOUS MOTHER.

Answer to Question XVII.

I do not see how it can injure your child for it to sleep with its arms above its head. Many children do this.

No. XVIII.

DEAR SIR,—Is it true that clipping the ends of the eyelashes is beneficial, and is it likely to cause them to grow longer?

Folkestone. GWARRY.

Answer to Question XVIII.

Yes; cutting the eyelashes will tend to make them grow longer.

J. B. K.

THE FOWLER INSTITUTE.

MEMBERS' NOTES.

TO A BRIGHT STAR.

Eye of the night, pale silent Star,
Who burnest in thy depths afar,
But comes to me in twinkling ray,
Revealed at the decline of day.

Do rolling Planets round thee shine,
Illumined by that light of thine,
Which there as here makes darkness day,
Bidding the shadows flee away?

Far distant Sun, in vain the mind
Strains and exhausts itself, to find
The meaning of those depths of space,
Which thy faint midnight beams embrace.

Our favoured Orb from day to day
Revives and blooms beneath the ray
Of yonder Sun; so dazzling bright
No human eye can bear the sight,

Till when by clouds and mists afar,
Hiding the light of Sun and Star,
Old Winter reigns the livelong day,
Midst cold and ice and slow decay.

But Spring's returning light renews
The Earth's fair face, and evening dews
Call back to life again each flower;
Whose opening petals own his power.

So in yon depths of endless space,
Which hide to us thy glowing face,
May mighty Orbs revolve and shine,
Controlled by Majesty Divine.

What shapes of beauty there may dwell,
No mortal eye or tongue can tell:
What endless forms of life arise,
Beneath those distant starry skies.

Perhaps what we call death, may mean
Transition to that distant scene,
And thence to other Orbs as bright,
Midst angel forms of dazzling light.

Where gazing on that glorious face,
Which stooped to Earth to save our race,
We join with Heaven's unnumbered throng,
To sing the everlasting song. W. Hull King.

***

On June 20th the members of the Fowler Institute met at Grove Park (Mr. Fowler's residence) and after tea a photographic group was taken by the kindness of Mr. Wm. Hull King The afternoon was fine and about 6 o'clock Mr. M. H. Piercy took the party for a walk through the hay fields to the historical Palace at Eltham; permission was obtained to visit the interior of the main hall and the ancient work still preserved in the roof was much admired. The crimson light from the setting sun streaming in through the windows added greatly to the beauty of the scene.

There is a stone arch bridge over the lake, which at one time formed part of the moat surrounding the palace. From the bridge a lovely view of the gardens is to be had. The path chosen for the return walk led through fields and over many stiles to the discomfiture of some of the lady members.

One of the gentlemen appropriately remarked that it was a very stylish walk. However it was greatly enjoyed, and on the return of the party to West View at about 9 p.m. the meeting ended.—C.B.

***

Letters of regret were received from members unable to be present, and Mr. Piercy was asked to convey the sympathy of those present to Mr. Berwick, F.F.P.I., Mrs. Coleman, A.F.I., and Mr. C. Streeter, who were laid aside by illness, and a hearty wish for their speedy recovery.

***

We regret to announce that Mr. Joseph Pickford of Regent's Park (who was present with his wife on June 20th), has suddenly passed away, early Monday morning, June 29th. He was a warm friend of Phrenology and an old and valued friend of Mr. Fowler and family, and his loss will be greatly felt. He had a remarkable memory for facts and statistics. He was a practical man, was kindly sympathetic and generous to a fault. He was also an excellent conversationalist and particularly interested in the comfort of his guests.

***

Mr. R. has sent us the following :—

Lord Kelvin.—A Notable Scotsman.



Lord Kelvin.

Glasgow celebrates Lord Kelvin's jubilee this month. Dr. Donald MacLeod, the great scientist, quotes a remark recently made to him : "When future generations look back on the career of Lord Kelvin they will assign to him a place second only to Newton." This bold opinion commends itself to Dr. MacLeod. Note is made of the unaffected simplicity and graciousness of spirit that characterise the versatile scientist who wears "all that weight of learning lightly as a feather." He was saturated with mathematics almost from his cradle, the writer reminds us. His father, James Thomson, LL.D., of Belfast, was a born man of science, a thorough mathematician. Dr. Thomson took complete charge of young William's education till he was ten years old. While little more than a child he matriculated as a student in Glasgow. When a mere youth he went to St. Peter's College, Cambridge, and at eighteen his contributions to the "Cambridge and Dublin Mathematical Journal" made him famous in England and in France. He soon afterwards became editor of the journal, gathered round him a brilliant staff, and continued to fascinate scientists by his papers. At twenty-

two he was appointed to the chair of Natural Philosophy in Glasgow. He has now occupied it for fifty eventful years. The Kelvin stream from which he took his title as a peer runs at the foot of the hill on which the present University buildings stand. In the early years of his professorship, Dr. MacLeod, who was a student, says that in electricity he was already pushing his way towards those conclusions which have led to such triumphs in applied science. "His fame as an electrician is so unrivalled that many people imagine it constitutes his only claim to distinction. For it is to him that we are indebted for the success of the cable which unites England and America, and which has made possible the success of the submarine wires which now spread like a network on the bed of ocean after ocean." His patents are of so many kinds, and so valuable, that a large Glasgow workshop, filled with skilled workmen, and under able scientific management, is occupied chiefly with their production. The sea has been to him a life-long passion, and he has been a keen yachtsman. Yet, as he sailed his favourite Lalla Rookh, he was unceasingly engaged in scientific investigations. He is a tireless worker. Curiously enough, while the higher arithmetic logarithms and the calculus are as easy to him as the alphabet, a small sum in simple addition will often puzzle him. His power of abstraction is so great that on the wild sea, in a howling storm he works as calmly at his problems as at home in his library. He is profoundly religious. Hs is suave and equable, except on the topics of Home Rule Spiritualism. He has been twice married.

(We had the pleasure of seeing him at the Edinburgh Meetings of the British Association, and there noted his comparative, perceptive, and intuitive faculties, which were large.—J. A. F.)

A HUMAN MICROSCOPE.

(*Continued from page 258.*)

But it is not likely that science will allow the matter to rest here. A grand principle has been unearthed, and it remains to work out the remarkable and interesting consequences that must follow. One of the most important of these is the tracing of an idea from its inception to its full development. This subject is full of scientific and popular interest. Hitherto our knowledge of the machinery of the mind has been practically no knowledge at all. We all have thoughts and ideas. The very existence of man as a superior creature depends on his ability to think and to form and develop ideas. Without this power we should be reduced to the level of the lower animals. The question, therefore, What is an idea, and how does it develop? is one that offers a most inviting field for investigation.

It would seem to follow, as a corollary of the discovery enunciated by Dr. Ribot, that an "idea," from its inception in the brain, is a material thing or substance which, joining in the general course of the "gray mist" throughout the nervous system, is diffused to the various

parts of the body, gaining form and strength in its passage, until on its return to the brain it has developed to much larger and more complete proportions. On each successive circulatory passage and return to the brain it further increases in size and completeness, until it at last attains the greatest perfection allowed by the brain capacity of the individual. In some persons the idea would develop into much more complete proportions than in others, owing to the differences in the fineness of the brain texture or "gray mist."

PROGRESS IN IDEA DEVELOPMENT.

We are all familiar with the sensation of the development of an idea. At first, at its inception, when the idea, so to speak, is born, it is faint, carrying with it no definite conviction. If we concentrate our thought the idea enlarges, gradually, it is true, but by steps, not in a steady flow, if the word may be used. How many of us have not suddenly exclaimed, after thinking over some perplexing problem, "I have it at last!" The solution, the full development of the idea, comes upon us in an unexpected instant. The problem does not gradually "swell" itself to a solution.

This, it is very probable, is due to the circulation of the idea throughout the nervous system, in accordance with the scheme laid bare by Dr. Ribot's hypnotic subject. The idea starts on its course a weak infant. On its return to the brain it has gathered strength—actually gained in material. On the next return it is still further developed. Finally, after a number of successive circulations throughout the nervous system, it has become as near perfect as is possible under the conditions imposed upon it by its surroundings—the health of the individual and the quality of his brain.

That this theory of the development of an idea is probably correct is shown by the marvellous cures that have been made in insane patients at the Hospital of Salpetriere. Reasoning according to the results of his investigations, Dr. Ribot concluded that insanity in a large number of cases arises from mechanical and other interruptions of the return flow of this "gray mist," visible only to abnormal sight; in other words, exactly as clots form in the blood producing apoplexy so clots form in the nervous system, producing insanity. By placing the patient, under a "human microscope," the whole progress of the flow through the nervous system is traced until the clot is found. Then it is removed.

When a committee of English physicians visited Paris to enquire into the discovery of the circulation of the brain they found many of the experiments of the French scientists based upon the use of the abnormal senses of hypnotees, and objected strongly.

Ribot replied to this effect: "Gentlemen, when a grain of sand becomes too fine to see it with the naked eye, we place a lens over it and examine it in all its details. What we see through the lens is not the grain of sand, only its reflection in the lens. Now, the lens is subject to all sorts of error, and there is in addition the error of observation; but when we go carefully over the whole field and correct the faults of refraction in the glass, estimate the errors of polarization in

the light, and eliminate the personal equation in the observer, we become perfectly satisfied with the result. It is as scientific as any method we have. Now we take these 'sensitives,' not one but scores of them. We test their work thoroughly in every possible kind of way. We test ourselves for the personal equation. When we eliminate every error that it is possible to find, the result is just as scientific with this animate microscope as with that inanimate microscope."

One of the English physicians interposed the objection that "It was impious to use one of God's creatures as a microscope, and that God would not permit one to be used for such purpose except to confuse and confound." To this objection no attention was paid by the Frenchmen, and the other Englishmen merely expressed doubt that the personal equation could be eliminated.

The usefulness of Dr. Ribot's discovery cannot yet be fathomed. Undoubtedly science is on the verge of some of the most important revelations ever known to the world of medicine and surgery. The "mind" of man has, as far as the nature of its working is concerned, hitherto been little more than a name. But the prying eye of science has penetrated its mystery, and there can be little doubt that its secret operations will soon be disclosed.

NOTES AND NEWS OF THE MONTH.

Both Judges of the Divorce Court have been in the hands of the portrait painter. Mr. Justice Gorell Barnes has been sitting to Mr. Llewellyn for a full length, robed and wigged, while Professor Herkomer has taken the likeness of the President. In this piece a welcome novelty is to be given to the judicial portrait. The wig has been treated more as an emblem than as a covering. It has as often been a hindrance to the painter as a help. For, though of one famous lawyer it was said that no man ever was so wise as he looked in his wig, still, all Judges have not got the Thurlow *type of head*, and sometimes the portrait necessarily gains more in *characterisation and in resemblance* by showing *the upper part* of the *head than by covering it up.* Professor Herkomer has not, indeed, omitted, but has rather suppressed the wig. It lies on the table by the Judge, who is robed, but not in scarlet.

Notes like the above keep appearing in the papers, which shows people are more than ever on the alert to see the shape of heads.

* *
*

Miss J. A. Fowler and Miss L. F. Piercy have been visiting Scotland and represented the Fowler Institute as delegates at the Burns' Centenary Meetings at Dumfries, an interesting account of which will be given in the September Magazine.

TEMPERANCE JOTTINGS.

TEMPERANCE puts wood on the fire, meat in the barrel, flour in the tub, money in the purse, credit in the country, contentment in the house, clothes on the back, and vigour in the body.—*Benjamin Franklin.*

* * *

Excess in man is evil, but in a woman simply disastrous, and one wishes some legislation could be devised to check women from drinking in company with men. Women, being more susceptible to the injurious effects of alcohol should be total abstainers. Phrenology has long pointed this out.

* * *

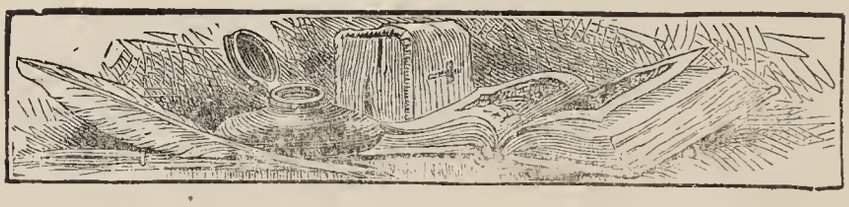
For years we have been advocating Total Abstinence for the individual, for the State, and the community at large, and as a brain poison it has few equals, and none so universally used. How long! how long! shall we have to wait for the individual conscience to awake to the injurious, the disastrous and suicidal effects of such a cerebral poison?

* * *

Temperance work is personal work, and requires all our tact, patience and perseverance. Each individual demanding our care has to be approached in a separate way. (Which proves our individualism, hence our Phrenology, if all alike why the need to particularize?—ED. *P.M.*)—*Lady Elizabeth Biddulph.*

* * *

We advocate total abstinence, believing the brain to be saner, the thought steadier, the eye quicker, the hand better adapted to the delicate work of these intricate days, when no brain poison enters the system, no narcotic dulls the sense, and no drug produces even a temporary elation.—*Lady Henry Somerset.*



BOOK NOTICES.

"EVOLUTION *versus* Reason and Theology"; price, paper 1s., cloth, 1s. 6d. The author, who signs himself "A Working Man," appears to possess a general, if not a very profound, knowledge of the practical and metaphysical sciences of which his work treats. It deals somewhat extensively with the important subject of religion, and is characterized throughout by a spirit of religious fervency and zeal. Short chapters are also devoted to the exposition of Physiology and Phrenology.

"How to Keep Well: A Key to Health," by Arthur A. Beale, M.B. This is an ably-written little pamphlet, simple and concise, and contains much that may prove of practical value to all. The benefits of hygiene are put forth in a pleasant manner, and the fundamental causes of the thousand and one ills to which, alas, poor human flesh seems heir, are clearly, if briefly, exposed by the writer. Food, air, baths, drink and sleep all come in for a share of the author's consideration. The little book should command a ready sale, and its modest price (twopence) places it within the reach of all. L. N. Fowler & Co., Publishers.

WHAT PHRENOLOGISTS ARE DOING.

[We shall be pleased to receive, for insertion under this heading, reports of lectures, meetings, or engagements of phrenologists. In sending notices correspondents will oblige by enclosing their communications in an envelope, and addressing them to the office of publication of the PHRENOLOGICAL MAGAZINE. Newspaper cuttings pasted on post-cards are an infringement of postal rules, and subject to a fine.]

LECTURE ON PHRENOLOGY.—Mr. J. S. Herron gave a lecture in June on "Phrenology" to the members of the Extreme Lodge, I.O.G.T., in the Lancasterian Schools, Frederick Street.—Br. Horton, C.T., presided. Mr. Herron said Phrenology was a system of philosophy of the human mind, founded on the physiology of the brain. Its founder was Francis Joseph Gall, who, when at Vienna, in 1796, delivered a course of lectures on his system, but it was in the year 1815 the system of Phrenology was first heard of in Britain. Mr. Herron, after explaining the nature and position of the different organs in the head, concluded by giving very suitable advice about the cultivating of the good organs in children, and restraining those that were likely to bring them into trouble of various kinds. A vote of thanks, proposed by Br. M'Cann, and seconded by Sis. Cormac, was conveyed to the lecturer, who replied suitably, and answered some questions which had been asked.

CHARACTER SKETCHES FROM PHOTOGRAPHS.

[Persons sending photographs for remarks on their character under this heading must observe the following conditions:—Each photograph must be accompanied by a stamped and directed envelope, for the return of the photograph; the photograph, or photographs (for, where possible, two should be sent, one giving a front, the other a side view), must be good and recent; and, lastly, each application must be accompanied by a remittance (in Postal Order) of 6s., for twelve months' subscription to the MAGAZINE. The leading traits will be given when 2s. 6d. in stamps is enclosed with the photograph, and the MAGAZINE containing the delineation will be sent.—Letters to be addressed to L. N. FOWLER.]

D. S. T. (Jamaica).—The photo of this gentleman indicates great refinement and exceptional capacity. He is one of the proofs that the coloured race can rise by educational advantages to compete with its fellow-men. His intellect is very responsive, for his intellectual faculties are strongly represented as also his critical, comparative and intuitive qualities. He would make a fine inspector,

and a good judge of qualities and materials. In educational matters he would be excellent as a teacher, and would be choice in his language and critical when correcting composition. He has large sympathies and gives ready help to others in all times of distress and is interested in reformatory measures, his thoughts travel with great rapidity; he seizes on an idea like a hawk on a chicken. He must have had exceptional parents. His memory of faces is good. He would miss one lad from a hundred. He has a good idea of forms and outlines and can work by the eye, draw or copy from a model or pattern. He is firm and persevering in his work, and determined in mind and temper. He should be accurate in his judgment of character.

"NELLIE."—Yours is a most striking physiognomy and one that cannot fail to call forth the attention of others. You possess very many strong characteristics, and were I to go fully into your character it would, I think, monopolize the whole of the current number of the *Phrenological Magazine*. The intensity of your nature is almost phenomenal. You can love with a strength that but few can experience, and your *hate* is as strong and as keen as your love—few, indeed, can hate more fiercely than yourself, and you show your aversion by a scornful contempt that rarely fails to accomplish its object. You have very much proud reserve in your nature. You never wear your heart upon your sleeve, and if disappointed in your affections your greatest desire would be to hide your pain from those about you, and nothing I think would wound you more deeply than pity. Your intellect is of a keen, brilliant order, and you are one who could acquire very much knowledge in a short space of time. You would make an excellent artist, but would particularly excel at many of the practical sciences. You could have made a surgeon of no mean order. You are very orderly and methodical, and a great lover of beauty; are particularly firm and resolute, and if you cannot obtain your end at once you do not give up, but with unmoved persistence "bide your time."

"JOHN" (London.)—The photograph indicates that your brain is a particularly active one, and that your feelings are of a keen intense nature, capable of experiencing the keenest joy, or the most intense pain. Your mind is ever on the alert, and you know very much that books have not taught you,—you are, in fact, one who must be ever adding to your store of knowledge. You have very much practical ability, which you turn to good account, and your advice, when sought and given, will be of an essentially useful character. Your sympathies are strong and warm, and, gifted as you are with a keen insight into human nature, you quickly win the friendship and confidence of those with whom you come into contact. Your own nature is a particularly affectionate one, hence your interest in others is of no cold, formal character, but warm, earnest, and sincere. Your love of truth and your hatred of shams are two very noticeable points in you. Your spiritual nature is well represented, but you possess little or no affection for forms and ceremonies, and attach but little importance to them. Faith, trust, and hope, are three religious attributes very noticeable in your character, hence you are peculiarly fitted to conduct evangelical missions, &c.

THE
Phrenological Magazine.

SEPTEMBER, 1896.



Kindly lent] [*by "Wings."*

MRS. MARY DAVIES.

A CHARACTOGRAPH.

AS we give in another column an article on Tune, we do not propose to make any introductory remarks on the subject of Music in connection with our sketch of Mrs. Davies, but refer our readers to the said article for an explanation of the various faculties that combine to produce different kinds of musicians.

This lady possesses a unique organization. She is favourably organized, both mentally and physically, for the work in which she is engaged. Her mental temperament predominates, and she has an exquisite quality and tone of mind which enable her to take a keen interest in intellectual and artistic work. She has true Welsh genius, and has several of the characteristics so noticeable in the Welsh. She allows nothing important to be a trouble to her. Her forehead indicates rare intelligence, intuitiveness, insight into character, and clearness of judgment. She takes in a hint with remarkable quickness, and reasons from cause to effect. She is capable of being ready with an answer before a question is fully asked, for her mind is very responsive, and has no cobwebs to give a dimmed or blurred vision. She is naturally poetic and artistic, hence, although she may never have written a line of poetry in her life, she will be able to use her talent in this direction—in prose, writing, and also in musical expression. Her Time, Tune, Ideality, Comparison and Benevolence, are all largely developed, giving her not only the capacity to understand music, but also to interpret it with taste and true sentiment. She quickly catches the idea of a musician, composer or writer of verse, and is capable of throwing her whole heart and soul into her work. Added to her musical ability, she has the moral attributes which enhance her talents tenfold, hence the elevated tone, and the particular charm of her manner in expressing various kinds of musical sentiment. Her Benevolence renders her sensitive to the sufferings of others, and enables her to put herself into their place, and to feel as they feel. This aids her much in her professional work, for it gives her the ability, not only to interpret the sense of a song, but its spirit also.

Conscientiousness, too, is a prominent characteristic of hers, giving earnestness and purity of motive. She is one who does right for the sake of right, and one, too, who will recognise no medium course between right and wrong. Her spiritual faculties are, as a group, prominently developed, giving elevation of mind and a shrinking aversion to all that is mean.

She is capable of realizing much religious fervour and devotion, and has also the faculties that impart vividness of imagination. Mrs. Mary Davies is a woman who, although thoroughly practical, must often feel inclined to retire to a world of her own creation and one that her own imagination has beautified.

For a woman of her exquisite tone of organization, Mrs. Mary Davies is gifted with musical perseverance and energy.

One of the chief reasons of her success in her profession is that she is thorough in what she undertakes. The simplest ballad or the most difficult gem from an oratorio is faithfully mastered, and the ballad is as complete in its way as any other selection, and as carefully rendered.

As an artist, Mrs. Mary Davies would have excelled, her power to portray and reproduce the beautiful in nature and in art being very great.

She is frank and open-hearted, and wins the confidence of others by her straightforwardness.

Short Sketch of her Career.

Although born and bred in London, Mrs. Mary Davies is of Welsh descent, her father being a native of Merthyr Tydvil, and her mother of Barmouth. Her father possessed a passionate love for music, and it is doubtless from him that his daughter inherited her musical talent.

Mrs. Mary Davies has been before the public from early childhood. The late Brinley Richards was the first to discover the rare quality of the young girl's voice, and when scarcely more than a child she sang at one of his concerts at the Hanover Square Rooms. Her rendering of the two songs, "Adieu to Dear Cambria" and "My Mother bids me bind my Hair," called forth the favourable opinions of the press. At the Royal Academy her success was conspicuous, and in her first year there she sang at a Welsh Festival at Covent Garden. It was feared by her friends that her voice would not be heard in the gallery, but to the delight of all her clear sweet tones were distinctly discernible throughout the entire building. When her studies at the Academy were completed, engagements came thick and fast, and her beautiful face and sweet voice were in constant request. In ballad singing, in oratorios, and in classical songs, she has alike gained her triumphs.

Although so popular, Mrs. Davies, when in town, has never allowed her public duties to interfere with her self-imposed task of presiding at the harmonium at the Welsh Presbyterian Chapel. It was also her custom for many years to visit the Gray's Yard Ragged School Mission on the first Sunday morning in each year (where a breakfast is given to a large number of the outcast poor), and to sing to the poor creatures there assembled. Doubtless her sweet rendering of the simple sacred songs to which they listened awakened in many hearts tender memories of happier and may be purer days, memories that lay dulled and deadened by the dire sorrow and shame of later days. Who can say that those

sweetly uttered truths did not enter the barren soil of many a hardened soul, there to bring forth fruit that the singer herself may never hear of till the morning dawns when all secrets shall be revealed, and deeds of good as well as deeds of evil shall receive their just recompense and reward?

Mrs. Mary Davies is a strict abstainer, and has been for the past fifteen years. While declaring herself no "fanatic" on the subject, she strongly advises all young people, and especially young singers, never to depend on alcoholic stimulants of any kind. The old fallacy that a glass of port before singing is necessary has, Mrs. Davies informs us, quite died out among members of the musical profession.

Mrs. Davies is also a believer in rational dress.

THE EDITOR.

VEGETARIANS AND OTHERS.

THE "Zoo" is decidedly the most popular scientific institution which exists, and the two great men who founded the society, Sir Humphrey Davy and Stamford Raffles, would probably be surprised at the annual income derived from visitors, but the outgoings are considerable. The death-rate among its denizens is high, about 379 per 1,000, and about 1,200 animals are added every year, of which one-sixth are purchased. The provision bill, too, comes to over £4,000 a year, which is economical after all, for it brings the feeding of 2,500 creatures to a little over a penny a day. The flesh-eating animals are not supplied with prime joints of beef at this rate. Their fare is horseflesh and goatflesh. Hay, clover, bran, oats, maize, wheat, and barley for grass and grain eaters form a large item, and 244 bushels of canary, hemp, and millet seed are demanded by the birds. The fish-eaters consume 17 tons of fish annually. There are some odd items in the commissariat. One can understand the fifteen tons of rice, and the three tons of potatoes, but the 3,400 bunches of water-cress, the 1,200 quarts of shrimps, the 7,500 fowls' heads are among the unexpected. Carrots and greens are popular. The latter include 500 dozen of cabbages. And there are epicures who demand 24,000 eggs. The nuts dispensed by visitors are far from sufficing needs in this direction, for 29cwt. of monkey nuts figure in the annual consumption. Dates, grapes, and raisins have a place in the *menu*. Oranges are eaten to the tune of 17,000, to say nothing of 14,000 bananas. The children's buns are cloying, but they are supplemented officially by 5,500 quarten loaves and 5,100 quarts of milk. There is also the hideous item of the living food of the snakes, who are not held by ancient wisdom to be symbols of evil for nothing.

MUSIC, OR THE LANGUAGE OF TUNE.

(1) The History, (2) The Language, (3) The Science, and (4) The Medicinal Benefits—of Music.

THE organ of Tune bears the same relation to the ear that the organ of Colour does to the eye. The ear receives the impressions of sounds, and is agreeably or disagreeably affected by them, but the ear has no recollection of tones, nor does it judge of their relations ; it does not perceive the harmonies of sounds, and sounds, as well as colours, may be separately pleasing though disagreeable in combination.

Every one knows how very different the endowment of this faculty is in different individuals.

A large development of the organ of Tune enlarges the lateral part of the forehead, but its form varies according to the direction and form of the convolutions.



MENDELSSOHN.

This organ was developed in a pyramidal form in Haydn, Gluck, and others, while in Mozart and Mendelssohn, among others, the posterior region and external corners of the forehead are enlarged.

By examining the heads of birds which sing, and of those which do not sing, also the heads of the individuals with large and small Tune, you will find a conspicuous difference on the external angle of the eye.

A look into the development of the faculty from ancient times, along the era when the Chinese gave their notes names, and through the Greek traditions concerning music, would be very helpful in the survey of the subject, did space permit.

The Combination of the Faculties with Tune.

Tune has a great effect on all the faculties of the mind, and the Phrenologist fully recognises the fact that music does

not depend upon the one faculty of Tune as some people suppose, but upon a combination of organs. For instance, the moral group is particularly necessary to appreciate or perform successfully, oratorios, or sacred music. The social group is necessary to appreciate ballad and national music. Sublimity and the executive faculties delight in stirring, vigorous music. Ideality, Benevolence, and Spirituality, combined with a mental temperament, prefer the sweet, tender, and pathetic music. There is something curiously melancholy in national music, which is generally in the minor key. Some tendency to melancholy seems inherent in music, and Shakespeare's "Jessica" is not alone in the feeling that she expresses in the words—"I am never merry when I hear sweet music."

Music, indeed, often seems as if it scarcely belonged to this material world at all. We are told that music is the language of heaven, and it requires perhaps but little stretch of the imagination to give us faith in this beautiful thought. If music is the language of our celestial home we ought to cultivate it with care.

Music is the only universal language, and teachers of refinement and leading thinkers are rapidly awakening to a sense of the importance of training the young in it, most thoroughly and carefully. A thorough knowledge of good music is a golden key, which shows the social importance of music.

In every family of taste and refinement it constitutes one of its principal delights, and when one studies the Phrenological bearing of music and considers the gifts that he does or does not possess in relation to it, there will be little waste of time. Some are adapted to the piano, like Liszt, some to the violin, some to the 'cello, some to the zitha, the world-renowned Moore to bones and the banjo.



LISZT.

Liszt was tall, angular and thin. His hands were very large and his fingers so long as to enable him to cover an octave and a half. His side face bore a striking

resemblance to that of Calhoun. His marvellous dexterity at the piano was the result of native talent aided by almost incredible labor.

If we cultivate the art of music in some of our spare time, we soon find we can almost make for our friends a heaven on earth. A house without music is like a nursery without children.

There are many forms of music which are not strictly entitled to the name, which are nevertheless capable of giving or yielding intense pleasure. To the sportsman, what music can excel that of the hounds themselves?

The cawing of rooks has no actual beauty, yet it carries many associations with it. The roar of the waves or the ripple of waters on a sandy shore, the rustle of leaves, the song of the wind, and the songs of birds, are nature's true expression of her emotions, gay or sad as the case may be.

There was also an ancient impression that the Heavenly bodies gave out music as well as light: the music of the spheres is proverbial—

> "There's not the smallest orb which thou beholdest
> But in his motion like an angel sings."*

Mrs. Mary Davies, the subject of our first sketch, ably illustrates the power, charm and beauty of the human voice, joined to a cultivated and high-toned character.†

Persons who are musical, whether as composers, teachers or performers, are real benefactors of humanity.

The power of music is universal, effective, subtle, perhaps the most effective of all the powers of the human mind. There is no form of animal existence that is not susceptible to its influence. It has the power to arrest the movements of the lowest reptile, it can attract the young into dens of infamy, or it can bear them on wings of love and light to the sublimest heights to which the soul of man can climb. It has almost unlimited power.

There is music in all things if there is a heart to appreciate it.

It is that mysterious power to which all must bow.

Many years ago a celebrated writer said that no more original music was possible. Since that time Mozart, Handel, Haydn, Verdi, Bellini, Donizetti, Rossini, Auber, Meyerbeer, Mendelssohn, and scores of other composers, have given us immortal melodies that have embalmed their memories in millions of grateful hearts.

When dear Dr. Lowell Mason wrote that simple and touch-

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* Here was introduced a beautifully-rendered song by Miss Hands, R.A.M.

† A pianoforte accompaniment.

ing melody, "Nearer, My God, to Thee," he did more towards securing faith and happiness for God's children than all the hollow-hearted prayers and shallow sermons that were ever uttered.*

That music has hygienic value and promotes health is my strong conviction.

Both singing and playing are excellent forms of psychical and intellectual exercises.

It has a physical value in many diseases, as we shall presently prove. Gentle music soothes the worn-out nerves, and by the experiments that are being made in insane asylums, the inmates will, I believe, in the future, be often cured by it. If the faculties of Hope and Courage are defective in the sane or insane, martial music will stimulate them.

We do not know one half that it will accomplish.

There is music in speech as well as song. Not merely in the voice of those we love, which has all the charm of association, but in speech there is actual melody. As Milton puts it, when speaking of the angel who "So charming left his voice, that he awhile thought him still speaking, and still stood fixed to hear."

It is remarkable that more pains are not taken with the voice in conversation as well as in singing. A gruff voice will often give a very wrong impression. It may be true in a general rule that—

> "The man that hath no music in himself,
> Nor is not moved with concord of sweet sounds,
> Is fit for treasons, stratagems, and spoils."

"Music is a moral law. It gives a soul to the universe, wings to the mind, flight to the imagination, a charm to work, gaiety and life to everything."

A gentleman said to me, "When I go to a good popular concert my ideas flow more freely."

"It is the essence of Order, and leads to all that is good, just, and beautiful, of which it is the invincible but nevertheless dazzling, passionate, and eternal form."

"Music is a fair and glorious gift of God. I would not for the world renounce my humble share in music," said Luther.

"Music is an art that God has given us in which the voices of all nations may unite their prayers in one harmonious rhythm."

Carlyle says, "Music is a kind of inarticulate, unfathomable speech, which leads us to the edge of the infinite, and lets us for moments gaze into it." How truly expressed that is!

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* Here the hymn was played very softly on the piano.

"There are but seven notes in the scale ; make them fourteen," says Newman, "yet what a slender outfit for so vast an enterprise? What science brings so much out of so little? Out of what poor elements does some great master in it create his new world! Shall we say that all this exuberant inventiveness is a mere ingenuity or trick of art, like some game of fashion of the day without reality, without meaning. Is it possible that that inexhaustible evolution and disposition of notes, so rich yet so simple, so intricate yet so regulated, so various yet so majestic, should be a mere sound, which is gone and perishes? Can it be that those mysterious stirrings of the heart, and keen emotions, and strange yearnings after we know not what, and awful impressions from we know not whence, should be wrought in us by what is unsubstantial, and comes and goes, and begins and ends in itself? It is not so, it cannot be. No ; they have escaped from some higher sphere ; they are the outpourings of eternal harmony in the medium of created sound ; they are echoes from our ethereal home ; they are the voice of angels, or the magnificat of saints, or the living laws of Divine governance, or the Divine attributes; something are they besides themselves, which we cannot compass, which we cannot utter ; though mortal man, and he perhaps not otherwise distinguished above his fellows, has the gift of eliciting them." Though we grant in Newman's utterance that there is a divinity in song, the same as in speech, still, divinity acts according to established rule, and government, and matter, or the sensitive plate has to correspond for the impression to be made, hence the necessity of studying the limits of the organization, and the far-reaching advance continually made by evolutionary progress.

In a musical work of art the movement follows the outflow of the artist's own emotions.

Imagine for a moment that you are listening to an inspired musician who sits at the piano and expresses in turn first one faculty then another, by gently gliding, now gracefully leaping, now violently stirred, then intuitively penetrating the recesses of the heart with the true expression of passion, which, through the sensitive sympathy of the musician, bears over into the hearer's soul, and finally raises him up to a repose of everlasting beauty. The gifted musician thus becomes an obedient herald of light, which light begets other beautiful things.*

(To be continued.)

* The violin was here introduced.

DR. GALL'S WORKS.

THE PHYSIOLOGY OF THE BRAIN.

Section II.—Article XIII.

(Continued from page 23.)

THE objection falls when we learn that these savages found in the forests are ordinarily miserable creatures of imperfect organization, as M. Roussel * and De Tracy † have already remarked. The following is the organization of these pretended savages: Their heads are found to be either too large and affected with hydrocephalus, or too small, compressed and deformed; almost always with a scrofulous constitution; the eyes small, sunken, slightly opened upwards, closen horizontally; the mouth very large, the lips pendant, the tongue thick, the neck swollen, the pace staggering and insecure. Their primitive organization is, therefore, defective; they are real idiots who can receive no instruction and no education, and it is this fact which accounts for their being found in woods. As they are a charge to their families, and, as in certain countries the people of the lower classes regard these unhappy beings as bewitched or as changelings, it often happens that they expose them, or allow them to wander at their will without interference. It has even been remarked in hospitals that these deformed beings have a decided propensity for living in forests, and that they always try to escape. They told us at the hospital at Haina, near Marbourg, that some of the idiots whom they kept there made their escape, and that, in pursuing them, they sometimes found others who had escaped before, and who had nothing more than fragments of clothing. We saw near Augsbourg an insane woman who had been found in a wood. At Brunswick we were shown a woman completely idiotic; she had been discovered in a wood, lying on her side, with her eyes open, but unable to articulate.

The savage of Aveyron, placed in the deaf and dumb institution at Paris, is not different from those of whom I have just spoken. He is weak-minded to a great degree; his forehead is very little enlarged laterally, and very much

* M. Roussel, Syst. Phys. at moral de la fermme. † Idéologie, p. 246.

compressed from above downward; his eyes are small and greatly sunken, his cerebellum little developed. We were not able to convince ourselves that he had the sense of hearing, for they could not in our presence render him attentive either by calling him nor by sounding a glass behind his ears. His mode of existence is tranquil; his attitude and manner of sitting are decent; it is only remarked that he is constantly balancing the upper part of his body and his head; he salutes by inclining his body to the persons who arrive, and manifests his satisfaction when they depart. The sexual propensity does not seem to be active in him. He knows a few letters, and even points to the objects which the letters designate. In other respects his favourite occupation is to restore to their former place any articles which have been displaced. Such is the result of the hopes which were formed of him, the efforts which have been made, and the patience and mildness which a benevolent woman has shown towards him. We may pronounce, with confidence, that these labours will never be crowned with any better success.

The wild man found in the forests of Lithuania, who is cited by many authors as an example of the powerful influence of education, was certainly a similar being.

When M. de Tracy,* in speaking of man in general, remarks that the individual who has received education has less resemblance to him who has received none than an egg to a chicken, or an acorn to an oak, he speaks truth only in relation to these unfortunate beings; but the experience of all times has proved that they remain simple, whether they live in forests, or continue in the bosom of their family. The most immoderate panegyrist of the effects of education, Helvetius, is obliged to acknowledge that a favourable organization is the primary requisite of education.

It is difficult to believe that in our populous regions a well-organized man can wander for a long time as a savage. Should such an individual be found who has gone astray from childhood, it is impossible that in his state of insulation he should have acquired any knowledge dependent on instruction. But even in this situation he certainly must have exercised the faculties which belong to him as a man. As soon as such an individual finds himself in the midst of society he will be seen to develop human dispositions, not only by a prompt imitation of social usages, but by his capacity for instruction. It will not be possible to imagine, as was done in the case of the individuals referred to, that he has

* Idéologie, p. 244.

adopted the mode of living and the character of wild beasts. Example and instruction will soon change his mode of life; or, if there is no change, the subject is an idiot; and education and circumstances can only act upon a man so far as he possesses the necessary dispositions, and is prepared for them by his organization.

Locke, to demonstrate that the qualities of the mind and soul have an accidental origin in social life, adduces the case of children, who, according to him, still want certain propensities and talents, and are destitute of passions.

If Locke had been for a single day a mother, or a nurse of children, he would have seen, in a very little time after their birth, the most evident marks of their passions, or rather of their affections. "It is useful," says Cabanis, "to remark all those passions which succeed each other in so rapid a manner, and are depicted with so much simplicity on the changing face of children. While the feeble muscles of their arms and legs can hardly execute some uncertain movements, the muscles of the face already express, by distinct motions, although composed of very complicated elements, almost the whole succession of general affections proper to human nature; and the attentive observer easily recognizes in this picture the characteristic traits of the future man. Where shall we seek the causes of these expressions which are composed of so many diverse elements? Where find the principle of these passions, which could not have formed themselves at once? Certainly not in the impressions of external objects, still so new, so confused, so discordant."

Children possess, to a wonderful degree, the art of manifesting externally what passes within them; their movements and their cries are very different when they are irritated by unjust treatment, and when the same accident happens without any intention of offending them; they cry very differently to express pain, and to manifest weariness, anger, the desire to be changed, or to have the breast, &c.

And, if it be maintained that at the age of some years children have no passions, affections, or decided propensities, this is confounding the objects on which the propensities act at different ages with these propensities themselves. Children are not ambitious for places of honour; they have no idea of robbing their fellow-pupils of their property by fraud; they are not goaded by the desire of achieving conquests; but they cheat each other for birds' nests, fight for playthings, are proud of occupying the first places at school, and the vexation at losing a kite which has got free afflicts a boy more severely than the loss of a fine horse would do at a

later age. Who does not observe daily in children envy, jealousy, the most furious anger, compassion, the love of gaming, avidity, ambition, and even pride, cruelty, extreme sensibility, &c. ? We shall say then, with much more truth, that children are in almost every thing the diminutive of adults. Let us concede to Locke that children do not yet manifest all the qualities and all the faculties proper to the adult ; what consequence can be drawn thence against their innateness ? Must we not regard as innate the instincts of animals, the greater part of whom do not act immediately after their birth, nor even at all seasons of the year ? They do not always build their nest or their covert ; they are not always laying up provisions ; they do not emigrate, or sing, or couple at all times. Locke was compelled to acknowledge that he could not resist the proofs and the objections drawn from the animal kingdom ; but he pretends to answer them by saying "that he did not write a philosophy of animals," and thus has fallen into an error amply refuted, that man and animals have nothing in common between them, and are governed in all respects by opposite laws. But, not to go beyond men, will Locke and his partisans deny that the propensity of love, for example, is allied to the organization ? Yet we find no trace of it during their earliest years. If Locke had had more just ideas of the primitive faculties he would have attributed to each of them a proper organ ; he would have known that the various nervous systems, and particularly the different organs of the brain, exercise their functions independently of each other ; that their development and their activity are not complete in the same time, but that they develop themselves successively, some sooner, some later ; that each organ, even when perfectly developed, may be sometimes active, sometimes inactive. Had Locke known all this, he would not have deluded himself with false observations ; and the principles which he has established, to explain the origin of the qualities and faculties of man, would not have been in contradiction with the nature of man and with that of animals.

For the rest, many of these proofs have already struck and convinced some, both of the ancient and modern philosophers ; and they have, with me, acknowledged that there are no primitive qualities either acquired or factitious ; but that, in man as well as in animals, all the dispositions are innate, and that their manifestation is rendered possible only by the organization.

(To be continued.)

THE BURNS' CENTENARY, 1896.

"Touched by his hand, the wayside weed
Becomes a flower; the lowliest reed
Beside the stream
Is clothed with beauty; gorse and grass
And heather, where his footsteps pass,
The brighter seem.

"But still the burden of his song
Is love of right, disdain of wrong;
Its master chords
Are Manhood, Freedom, Brotherhood;
Its discords but an interlude
Between the words."

"For now he haunts his native land
As an immortal youth; his hand
Guides every plough;
He sits beside each ingle-nook;
His voice is in each rushing brook,
Each rustling bough."

—LONGFELLOW.

DUMFRIES, unlike many Scotch towns, is not lacking in colour, being built for the most part of warm red sandstone, which gives it an air of cheerfulness and brightness that is quite refreshing after the dingy gray buildings of less favoured places. Its fine trees, its winding river, (along whose banks the Bard wandered when composing some of his choicest poems), its swelling uplands, and its distant hills which gradually melt into the dim horizon, all add to the charm of this delightful spot.

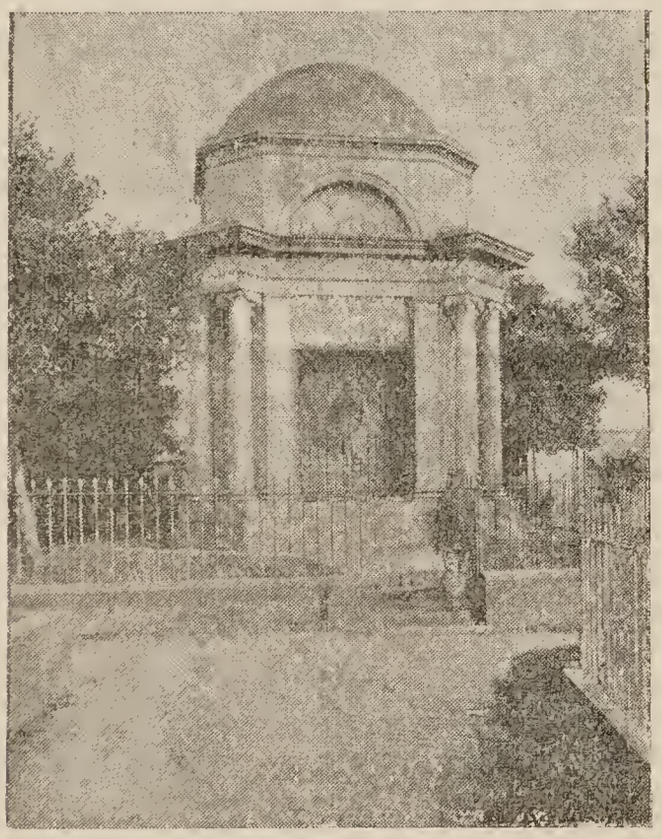
Here, on the twenty-first of July, was held the centenary celebration of Burns' death.

To its natural beauties were added the adventitious aids of the decorator's art. Flags, banners, venetian masts, triumphal arches, and mottoes, (many of them culled from the works of the poet), met the eye at every turn.

That hero-worship is not dead in Dumfries was plainly evinced on every hand. The beautiful monument erected to the memory of the Bard,—as he is reverently called by his fellow townsfolk,—the Mausoleum, and the care with which the house where he died is preserved, all witness to that.

The house is a modest building enough, but on this occasion it was rendered attractive with decorations, composed of evergreens and flowers. Over the door was the motto : "All hail my own inspired Bard," and wreaths of the "Wee, modest, crimson tipped flow'r," were placed round the marble tablet, which bears an inscription in memory of the poet.

Want of space prevents a detailed account of the procession, which was a highly representative one. Delegates from Burns' Clubs in all quarters of the globe came to swell the numbers, Americans being largely in evidence. All the local trades and manufactures were represented, and a large contingent of Ayrshire ploughmen came to do honour to their chief. As was fitting, Lord Rosebery rode first in the procession, and was followed by direct descendants of the poet, one of whom, Miss Jeanine Brown, bears a striking resemblance to her great-grandfather (Burns).



The Mausoleum,

which is a beautiful structure, is in St. Michael's churchyard. It was decorated with festoons of evergreen and heather, and carpetted with crimson cloth. Here Lord Rosebery received the wreaths and other floral offerings, which were placed on benches covered with crimson cloth. The effect was charming, and many thousands passed through the churchyard later in the day to admire their beauty, and see the last resting place of the man who is so dear to all Scottish hearts.

A Conversazione

was held in the Drill Hall in the afternoon, presided over by Lord Rosebery, when the large building was crowded in every part.

The noble chairman's speech was a masterpiece of eloquence and pathos. It was truly an appreciation of Burns as a man and a poet, and was rather elegiac than eulogistic. The vast audience was strung up to the highest pitch of enthusiasm, which found vent in frequent applause.

Dr. Lorimer, of Boston, who represented "the larger Scotland outside Scotland," followed with a stirring speech.

In the evening a Burns' concert was given, when the Drill Hall was again crowded.

Surely no poet was ever so beloved! His prophecy spoken to his wife just before his death: "I'll be more respected a hundred years after I am dead than I am at present," has been fulfilled.

A large-hearted, noble-minded man was he; honest, manly and loving; but of an impetuous, impulsive nature, which led him into many excesses.

When they are forgotten, his words of good cheer and brotherly kindness will still go ringing down the ages:—

"Then let us pray that come it may—
And come it will for a' that,
That sense and worth o'er a' the earth
Shall bear the free and a' that.
For a' that and a' that
It's coming yet for a' that,
That man to man the warld o'er,
Shall brothers be for a' that."

L. F. PIERCY.

THE BURNS' EXHIBITION now open in Glasgow contains many interesting relics of the bard and his family. A cast of his skull and a Phrenological delineation by George Combe and Mr. L. N. Fowler will be of special interest to readers of this Magazine.

WITH regard to the Burns' Centenary recently held in Dumfries, the *Dumfries and Galloway Standard* has the following paragraph:—

"A handsome wreath was presented from Mr. L. N. Fowler, of the Fowler Phrenological Institute, London, by his daughter, Miss Jessie A. Fowler, and Miss Louie F. Piercy. Mr. Fowler, who was in Dumfries in 1864, was then presented by Mr. James Fraser, of Dumfries, with a cast of Burns' skull, which he took several years previously when the body was exhumed."

Other notices of the presentation from the Fowler Institute were given in the *Courier*, *Herald*, *Scotsman*, &c.

OUR FIRST PHRENOLOGISTS.

Interesting Notes on their Life, Work, and Character.

No. IV.—Dr. Andrew Combe.

By J. Millott Severn, F.B.P.A.

(Continued from page 332.)

IN April, 1847, hoping to receive benefit from a voyage, and desirous to see a brother who had long been settled in New York, Dr. Combe paid a short visit to America. Unfortunately the circumstances of the passage were unfavourable, so that his health was deteriorated rather than improved. Soon after his return home he had an attack of chronic disease of the bowels which suddenly came to a crisis, and with such intensity as to defy every effort of medical skill. His sufferings were not great, and he displayed to the end that cheerfulness, serenity and resignation which were prominent features of his mind during life. He died at Gorgie Mill, near Edinburgh, on the 9th of August, 1847, in his fiftieth year, which age he reached only by rigid observance of those laws of health of which he was the earnest and eloquent exponent.

Dr. Combe was of a tall stature, his height being upwards of six feet. His person was very slender, and in his latter years he stooped considerably in consequence of his feeble health. His temperament was nervous-bilious, with a slight infusion of the sanguine. The expression of his voice, countenance and dark beaming eye was that of intelligence, goodness, earnestness and affection.

It will be observed that Dr. Combe never married. Although he had a strong social and domestic brain and a disposition to form strong attachments, he had good reasons for not marrying. The following portion of a letter written to his brother George expresses his feelings in this matter, and shows how conscientious and very unselfish his nature was:—"There is," says he, "one part of my conduct which I rejoice at having adhered to, and which cost me some sacrifice of feeling, viz., not having married. If there is one circum-

stance which demonstrates more clearly than another the practical unbelief, if not real ignorance, among my brethren of the importance of physiology as a guide to the improvement and happiness of the race, it is the culpable recklessness with which medical men often marry, in flagrant opposition to the clearest evidence of constitutional infirmity or actual disease in themselves or their partners, and thus bring misery on themselves and their offspring. How very few see any harm or immorality in this! From the natural affections which I possess, I have always felt that man's highest happiness here must be based upon the gratification of his affections in the domestic circle. But one of the evils of my impaired health was to have rendered these 'forbidden fruits' to me; and although I felt the deprivation, it is now a comfort to me to reflect that no one is involved in my fate except myself."

Dr. Combe was particularly fond of children, and likewise fond of harmless mirth, and possessed no inconsiderable talent for humour. In the domestic circle this quality displayed itself in streams of good-natured jocularity, and in his family correspondence the coruscations of his wit were frequent and effective. The children of his family and friendly circle used to shout with merriment at the "funny faces" he made for their amusement: and the storms of glee that arose when feigning unconsciousness, he allowed a regiment of his little friends to carry him in procession through the room, on the floor of which they would deposit their somnolent and rigid burden, celebrating their achivement by dancing and shouting around it.

The following beautiful delineation of Dr. Combe's character originally appeared in *The Scotsman* of 21st August, 1847: "The decease of Dr. Combe will have taken no one who knew him by surprise, for he was for many years in that condition which makes life a greater miracle than death: but it will not on that account be the less deplored, either as causing a blank in the circle of private friendship, or as the signification of a public loss. Dr. Combe belonged to that rare class of physicians who present professional knowledge in connection with the powers of a philosophical intellect, and yet, in practical matters, appear constantly under the guidance of a rich natural sagacity. All his works are marked by a peculiar earnestness, lucidity, and simplicity, characteristic of the author, and they present hygienic principles with a clearness for which we know no parallel in medical literature. To this must be ascribed much of the extraordinary success they have met with, and, on this quality undoubtedly rests no small portion of their universally acknowledged

utility. Those, however, who look below the surface will not fail to trace a deep philosophical spirit as pervading these works, something arising from a perfect apprehension of, and a perfect allegiance to, the natural rule of God in our being. It has been a guidance—we would almost say an inspiration, of the author, without ever carrying him for a moment where ordinary readers could not follow him, Here, we think, is the true though latent strength of Dr. Combe's popular writings, and that which will probably give them a long-enduring pre-eminence in their particular department. We always feel, in reading them, that we are listening to one of those whom Nature has appointed to expound and declare her mysteries for the edification of her multitudinous family in his own section of her priesthood ; certainly few have stood in his grade, fewer still become his superiors.

The personal character and private life of Dr. Combe formed a beautiful and harmonious commentary upon his writings. In the bosom of his family and the limited social circle to which his weakly health confined him, he was the same benignant and gentle being whom the world finds addressing it in these compositions. The same clear, sagacious intelligence, the same entire rightmindedness, shone in his conversation. An answer to any query put to him, whether respecting professional or miscellaneous matters, was precisely like a passage from one of his books, earnest, direct, and conclusive. Whatever he was called upon by others to do or avoid, that he did, and that he avoided, in his own course of life ; for doctrine with him was not something to be treated as external to himself, but the expression of a system of divine appointment, of which he was a part. To his rigid though unostentatious adherence to the natural laws which he explained, it was owing to that he sustained himself for many years in a certain measure of health, and exemption from suffering, while labouring under the pulmonary disease which so often threatened to cut short his career. On this point, there is the more reason to speak emphatically, when we reflect that the years thus redeemed from the grave, were employed in that which will yet save many from premature death ; as if it had been his aim to show the value of even the smallest remains of life and strength, and thus advance one of the principles dearest to humanity. It was not however, in any of these respects that the character of Dr. Combe made its best impression, but in his perfect geniality and simplicity, and the untiring energy of his practical benevolence. Here resided the true charm of his nature, and that which made him the beloved of all who

knew him. No irritability attended his infirm health; no jealousy did he feel regarding those whom superior strength enabled to outstrip him in the professional race. Kindly and cordial to all, he did not seem to feel as if he could have an enemy—and therefore, we believe, he never had one. It might almost have been said that he was too gentle and unobtrusive—and so his friends, perhaps, would have thought him, had it not on the other hand, appeared as the most befitting character of one who, they all knew, was not to be long spared to them, and on whom the hues of a brighter and more angelic being seemed already to be shed."

The article here quoted is reprinted in the concluding number of the *British and Foreign Medical Review*, where Dr. Forbes, in introducing it, pays the tribute of friendship in the following terms:—"We are indebted to the columns of that very superior newspaper, *The Scotsman*, for the following excellent account of an excellent man—if ever such there was. We have reason to believe that it is from the pen of a celebrated writer, as well as a kindred spirit, who knew the deceased long and well—Mr. Robert Chambers. In all that is therein said in recommendation of the character of Dr. Combe we so entirely concur—and we speak from long personal intercourse—that if we could wish any of the expressions altered, it would be only that they might be made still stronger and more emphatic. Never, we will venture to say, did the ranks of physic lose a more estimable, and rarely—very rarely—has the grave closed over a gentler, truer, wiser, or better man. His loss to his friends is a loss that can never be supplied; his loss to the community is one of the greatest it could sustain in losing an individual. But he has fulfilled his mission, and done his work as far as was permitted. May they who are left to lament him, strive, as as far as in them lies, to emulate his bright example."

I cannot here refrain from quoting Sir James Clarke's comment on the character of Dr. Combe in his introduction to Combe's work on "The Management of Infancy," in which he says:—"Andrew Combe was altogether a very remarkable man. In addition to his extensive knowledge of the human constitution, the result of close observation and deep reflection, he possessed a remarkable felicity in expressing his views, and in explaining the application of the physiological laws to the preservation of health, and to the direction of education according to the age and mental development of the child.

"To great intellectual endowments, and a sagacity which I have never known surpassed, were added in Dr. Combe the

largest benevolence and the gentlest disposition. The good of his fellow-creatures was ever uppermost in his thoughts; and he omitted no occasion, and spared no exertion within the compass of his power, to accomplish the objects he had in view. This spirit he evinced throughout the whole of his writings, and in none more than in the present—perhaps the most valuable of his works. Were I to enter more fully into the excellences of Dr. Combe's character, it might be attributed to the partiality of friendship; I therefore simply observe, that I never knew a better or more truly religious man, nor one who had the welfare of the human race more sincerely at heart. Unfortunately for a large circle of friends and for mankind, his enlightened and benevolent mind was united to a feeble frame. A delicacy of constitution showed itself in his childhood: but it was not till after he had arrived at maturity that the delicate state of his health assumed a decided character, and that he became the subject of frequent attacks of pulmonary disease, which on several occasions brought him to the brink of the grave. Yet, by judicious management of himself and frequent changes of climate, and by a careful adaptation of his mental and bodily labours to his powers of endurance during the periods of comparative health, which he did possess, he contrived in a quiet unostentatious way to do much good during his too short life; and he has left behind him writings which are of the utmost value to mankind. Dr. Combe has indeed afforded, in his own person, a remarkable example of what could be effected by a man of very fragile constitution, acting in strict conformity with those physiological laws of which he was himself so able and lucid an expounder. His works have passed through many editions, and have had a very extensive circulation in this country, and in the United States of America. But, extended as has been their circulation, they ought to be still more generally known and studied. Every family and every teacher, from the mistress of the infant school to the university professor, should be familiar with Dr. Combe's physiological works; and no medical man should commence the practice of his profession without having studied them carefully, and more especially the present volume. I deem this advice the more needful, as hygiène is but just beginning to receive the attention which it merits as a branch of medical education. The University of London was, I believe, the first in this country in which hygiène found a place among the prescribed subjects of examination for degrees in medicine—a regulation mainly owing to Dr. Combe's urgent recommendation, and assuredly no one has

done more than he to press its importance on the public, and to enlighten them on it in his published writings." "Two better men," Dr. Clarke goes on to say, "than George and Andrew Combe, I believe, never lived, nor men who devoted themselves more zealously to promote the good of the human race; and the works which they have both left behind them are calculated to instruct and benefit mankind for ages yet to come."

(To be continued.)

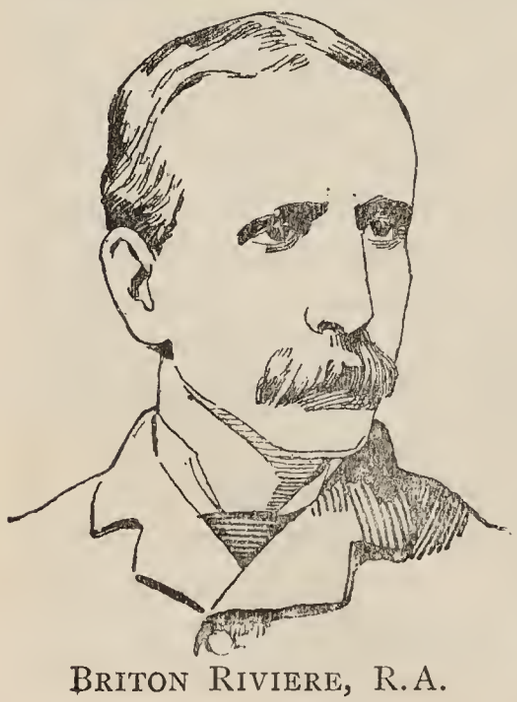
WHAT PHRENOLOGY SAYS OF THE ACADEMY AND ITS ARTISTS.

(Continued from page 346.)

THE Special Animal Painters and their chief works are S. Forbes, A., "The New Calf;" Herbert Dicksee, "The Wounded Lioness;" John Charlton, "The Shire Stallion;" S. E. Waller, "Alone;" Briton Riviere, R.A., "J. F. Reed, Esq., and his Dogs" and "Aggravation;" F. Goodall, R.A., "Outside the Gates of Cairo."

Mr. Stanhope Forbes has certainly made an impression with his painting of "The New Calf." It is true to life and carefully worked out. It represents the cow and the thin, long-legged awkward calf in the dim shadowy light. The faces and action of the little lantern-lit group, who have come to admire, are well observed, finely studied, and accurately drawn, and a child could understand the story.

Another very touching picture in farm-life is the painting called "While there's Life there's Hope," by Mr. Bromly, and is interesting from its realistic point of view.



BRITON RIVIERE, R.A.

Briton Riviere's pictures are always a pleasure to look at.

Briton Riviere, R.A., is remarkable for his temperament, tone, and quality of organization. He has great brain and nervous power. His physical strength and power of constitution are not equal to his mental. He must have been a great student all his life. His head is remarkably developed in many ways; he has great will power, perseverance, and tenacity of mind. He has more than ordinary scope of mind; takes large, if not extrava-

gant, views of subjects. He is particularly powerful in the development of his intellectual faculties ; he has a penetrating mind, and is a close observer. As a scientist he should be known for being very exact, for he examines all subjects closely. He is particularly analogical and descriptive in his powers. His Causality gives thought, judgment, understanding, and comprehensiveness. His memory for most subjects is specially good, but his faculty for telling stories, anecdotes, and the ordinary things of the day, is not so strong. His imagination is strong ; he loves poetry, art, and all that indicates culture, refinement, and mental development. His head is unusually high, which disposes him to exercise his own mind, do his own thinking and promulgate his own thoughts. He is ingenious, can do artistic work, and examine subjects quite minutely. He has abilities as a writer and speaker, and is never wanting in thought or illustration, but is more given to thinking and writing than speaking. He is specially intuitive in his discernment of character and motives, hence he is very sagacious and anxious to probe all subjects of an intellectual and scientific nature.

NATURE OR LANDSCAPE PAINTING.

B. W. Leader, A.R.A., gives us "The Skirts of a Pine Wood," "A Golden Eve," "A Silvery Morn," and "Hillside Pines."

Sydney Cooper, A.R.A., has sent, "Mist Clearing Off: Among the Mountains of Skye," "Rain Coming on," in which are some beautiful painted cattle in foreground; and "Early Winter."

Mr. Robert Clarkson has painted with good results, "The Coming Thunderstorm" and "Fetching the Pet Pony," which are very good indeed.

Geo. H. Broughton, R.A., has a beautiful little bit of Scotch scenery called "A Sportswoman on a Highland River." This represents a country scene and two lassies who are staring at a sportswoman from a stone wall.

Some miscellaneous paintings are "The Cloister or the World," by Mr. A. Hacker. The painting explains itself in the title. The sunlight plays hide and seek with the shadows of an orchard. A nun is kneeling with upturned face with an expression of the mental effort that is going on in her mind. Beside her stands a woman of the world with an alluring smile on her face, and is just vanishing from sight among the foliage, but looks back just to see if her words had had any effect on the nun. To the left of the nun is a pure-faced, white-robed angel, whose silence is suggestive of more influence than the flattery of the worldly-wise one. The sentiment is well worked out. J. A. FOWLER.

THE CHEMISTRY OF COOKERY.

ANNA VAN HOOK.

(*Continued from page 342.*)

THE greatest damage done to food products is that wrought by the agency of micro-organisms, which work mysteriously, giving no warning intimation of their injurious effects; and havoc is made in the store-room, cellar and refrigerator, and disease and death make their appearance in the family.

Micro-organisms, or microbes, are extremely minute vegetable organisms which individually are seen only under the microscope, but which when they have multiplied to sufficient numbers, are appreciated by the odour they give rise to, by some color they may impart to the substances upon which they are growing, by their color, or by being seen as slimy masses upon the substances they attack.

The conditions necessary for the growth of micro-organisms are moisture, warmth and an appreciable substance upon which to feed. They grow best at a temperature between 60° and 100° Fahrenheit. There are many microbes however that grow at a very low temperature, some even at freezing point, so that a degree of cold far below 32° Fahrenheit must be maintained to prevent their growth. This principle is utilized in the modern cold storage system by which meats, game and other food products, in a fresh state, are preserved so by being kept in a dry, clean place at a temperature of different degrees below freezing point, varying according to the character of the stored material.

Boiling or subjecting to baking heat kills micro-organisms. Those substances which are free of them or have been rendered so are said to be *sterile*, and the process of ridding them of the microbes is called *sterilization*.

Micro-organisms act by changing the chemical composition of the substances in which they live, and their excreta or by-products, known as ptomaines, are often poisonous to human beings.

Many of these minute forms of life serve useful purposes, however, familiar to all. In the earth they are capable of changing waste organic matter into lower chemical compounds, useful in fertilizing the soil. The mold growing in cider changes this liquid to vinegar, and the mold is known as "the mother of vinegar." Alcohol is the result of their action in grape juice and other substances, and many of the

fancy cheeses, such as Rochfort, owe their peculiar flavour and odour to their agency.

Those microbes which have deleterious effects upon us may be divided into two classes, those which produce disease directly and those which do not.

The first class are familiar as the causes of many of the contagious and infectious diseases. The ones which particularly concern the housekeeper are the micro-organisms of Typhoid Fever and Cholera which enter the human system by being taken in with the water ; and those which are introduced in milk, causing various intestinal diseases in children.

Many microbes which do not produce disease directly, manifest their antagonism to our health in the form of mold on bread and potatoes, in the decomposition of cheese, in the putrefaction of meat and vegetables, and in the fermentation of milk. Very disastrous effects have been known in the poisoning by ice cream made from milk which had been exposed to their action.

The prevention of microbes obtaining access into food is largely accomplished by absolute cleanliness in the treatment of it while preparing it for storage. In killing fowls, and larger animals, in addition to the ordinary precautions of cleanliness, great care should be taken not to disseminate the contents of the intestinal canal over the flesh. Fowls and game should always be "drawn" before being stored, just as cattle is prepared, for the microbes in the intestinal canal traverse in a few hours the thickness of the intestinal walls and act upon the flesh.

This rule is seldom observed by market men, as the weight of the contents of the fowl and game adds materially to the profits of sales.

Milk taken from healthy cows is sterile, and the pans, crocks and cans should be regularly cleansed and scalded to prevent speedy fermentation taking place.

The sterilization of jars and glasses in which fruits and jellies are to be kept is one of the most important items in the art of conserving fruits. This may be done by subjecting the vessels to boiling water or baking heat in the oven immediately before transmitting the boiling fruit to them. To overlook this point is to reap the reward of spoiled preserves and wasted time and energy.

The prevention of microbes growing in food is accomplished first by *chemical* means.

In the case of milk, there is a common practice among conscienceless milk dealers of putting in the milk small quantities of disinfectants, such as salicylic acid. This, of

course, is a pernicious practice on account of the injurious action of the chemical.

Meat may be preserved by the application of salt or of preserving fluids.

Fruit is preserved by cooking with a large quantity of sugar and a small quantity of water, which concentrated liquid is not a favourable medium for the growth of microbes.

Food may be preserved by *mechanical* means, such as the withdrawal of moisture, familiar in the instances of dried, jerked or smoked meats.

All such foods as apples, potatoes, turnips, &c., should be kept loosely packed in a dry and airy cellar, and occasionally turned, so as to allow the air to dry them completely.

The ventilation of refrigerators is very important. Not only should all refrigerators be frequently washed with strong soda or lye water, but they should be constructed so that the air in them is constantly changed.

Since moisture, warmth and dirt are conditions favourable for the propagation and development of pernicious micro-organisms, it follows that vigorous and frequent drying, airing and removal of all dirt from the cellar store-room and refrigerator should be the first requisite observed by every cook who wishes to perform her duties in a scientific and worthy manner.

OCTOGENARIAN TOTAL ABSTAINERS.

A MEETING took place in St. Martin's Hall, London, on May 26th. On the invitation of the National Temperance League, a large number of veteran abstainers assembled in the above hall. Of these, 44 were octogenarians, who were accommodated with seats upon the platform. The Secretary, in an interesting address, stated that information of a more or less definite character had been obtained, respecting nearly 200 octogenarian abstainers. Owing, however, to the imperfect addresses given by some, it had been, the Secretary explained, impossible to gather minute information concerning 40 or so of the cases. Of the remaining 152, details of an absolutely reliable character had been obtained. Of these, 16 were from 90 to 94 years of age; 31 from 85 to 89; and 105 from 80 to 84. With regard to their experience of total abstinence, 26 had abstained for varying periods under 50 years; 50 from 50 to 59 years;

and 76 from 60 years and upwards. One lady of 93 had abstained for 70 years, and another lady of 81 had been a life abstainer. The statistics showed that a large proportion of the registered octogenarians had been abstainers from the commencement of the movement.

Interesting letters had been received from Canon Ellison, Rev. Dr. Joseph Brown, Rev. Peter Mearns, Sir Isaac Pitman, Professor L. N. Fowler, Mr. Froome Talfourd, Mother Stewart, Mr. D. G. Paine, Mr. B. Smith, and many other octogenarians, some of which will be published in the *Temperance Record*.

One veteran teetotaler, residing at Preston, wrote that he and his wife, both over 80 years of age, a brother, 82, and three sisters, aged respectively 87, 78, and 76, had all been abstainers since the commencement of the Preston Temperance Society, in 1832.

The following testimonies go to show that total abstinence tends to promote good health and longevity :—

A Birmingham lady of ninety-four, who signed the pledge under the influence of the Preston men about sixty years ago, said she was never a strong person, and "considered her personal health had been much sustained by her teetotal habits." A Glasgow lady of ninety-three, an abstainer of seventy years' standing, was reported by her daughter to be in "perfect health and wits, able to walk about and enjoy life thoroughly." From Bath a nonagenarian lady wrote : "For more than fifty years I have been a teetotaler, and enjoyed good health. Had I to live over again, my whole life should be a teetotal life." A lady of eighty-seven, residing near London, had been a total abstainer sixty-two years ; had eight sons and daughters, forty grandchildren, and twenty-three great-grandchildren ; had been actively engaged in Temperance work in Hadleigh, Suffolk, until 1886 ; and with memory clear, and recollection of having led many lives to the straight paths of total abstinence, she was awaiting her end. Another Suffolk lady, who is in her eighty-seventh year, and became a teetotaler in 1843, said : "I am still able to take an interest in the meetings, and attend occasionally. I think that the great hope of the cause is in training the young to avoid that which is the cause of so much sin and misery." A Yorkshire lady of eighty-four wrote : "I signed the pledge in 1835, in Newcastle-on-Tyne, after hearing Joseph Livesey's malt liquor lecture. I have enjoyed good health, and have led a busy, active life." A Cornish lady said : "I have nearly completed my eighty-third year, and up to a recent date I have been favoured to enjoy

good health, which I partly attribute, under the Divine blessing, to the effect of teetotalism. I signed the pledge fifty-eight years ago last December, with other members of my family, under the influence of the late Dr. Henry Mudge, of Bodmin. Some of the earliest advocates of the cause stayed at my parents' home, amongst them James Teare, of Preston, and such was the opposition of outsiders that a large stone was thrown through the window of the bedroom which it was supposed he occupied. My interest in the cause remains unabated, and my sense of its importance as great as ever."

The veterans of the other sex did not come behind with their testimonies. A Scottish gentleman, in his ninetieth year, who has been an abstainer for sixty years, said : "I am in the possession of fairly good health, and of all my faculties, though sight and hearing are both slightly impaired, and I was able to go to church yesterday (May 10th)." A Bradford gentleman, who signed the abstinence pledge in 1834, wrote : "I am thankful, in my eighty-seventh year, to say I enjoy good health, except a little asthma." An Essex harness-maker, of eighty-six, who had been a teetotaler since 1840, said that although by no means compelled to work, he still did a little at his trade. All his drinking neighbours were dead, and a doctor told him the other day that he was a wonder. An ex-Mayor of Weymouth, in his eighty-third year, with thirty years' experience of abstinence, said : "I still can walk with head erect and step elastic, and do a hard day's work in my garden, and take long walks. Before I became an abstainer I was a martyr to gout, but have not had it since." Another Weymouth magistrate wrote : "About twenty years since a worthy doctor told me that 'while I might get on very well without any stimulant then, when I got to be old I should need an occasional glass of wine to sustain me.' As I do not want any wine for that purpose, and as I am only in my eighty-third year, I suppose I must regard myself as a young man yet. Thank God, I was never happier than now. I can take a two miles' walk and enjoy it." A gentleman residing at Malvern said : "I am by no means of a strong or long-lived stock. My father and mother both died at fifty-four. I am the oldest son of a family of seven, none of whom were teetotalers, and I have survived them all by many years. I had very poor health when young, and was expected to die early, and never knew what good health was till I signed the pledge, which I did on the 5th March, 1840. I regard it as the wisest and most important act of my life. For fifty-one years I was never a day out of business,

and I quite regard my ability to so work to my abstinent habits." A London octogenarian, who celebrated his golden wedding five years ago, stated that when he married in 1841, his bride, when coming down the churchyard, heard a woman with a baby in her arms remark, "What a shame it is for a fine young woman like that to marry a man with one leg in the grave"—an apparently warranted remark at the time, as all his brothers died of consumption, and in 1851, when he wanted to insure, no office would accept him. He was now a hale veteran, with a numerous and a healthy offspring.

Many other instances, equally encouraging as the above, were given, but our limited space forbids our giving them here. The Editor of the Magazine remarked to Mr. Rae, "Are you not going to have a photograph taken of the veterans?"

"This is impossible, though I should like it," he replied. "I am glad, however, that the N.T.L. has decided to issue a memorial booklet of the veterans, illustrated by the photos of as many present as possible."

EDUCATIONAL SERIES.—No. III.

MISS BLACKMORE,

Late of the Roan's School, Greenwich.

THIS lady possesses a very practical, far-sighted, intuitive mind. She is whole-souled, or in other words, enthusiastic and alive to what is taking place around her. She knows how to utilise the force, energy, talents, and abilities of others. She is eminently fitted to direct, control, and discipline the minds of others, for she has power to shoulder responsibilities, and will carry out every known duty with more than ordinary conscientiousness.

She is very scrupulous in making appointments and in keeping them, hence she will not lightly forget any trivial matter, much less those of great importance.

She is, in the strict sense of the term, a disciplinarian, and knows how to get hold of the working ability of others in a magical way.

Her sympathies are very strong, hence with her large Friendship, Conjugality, and Benevolence, she will not readily forget those in whom she has become interested, at any period of her life. She does not change with the atmosphere, and although possessing a strong and vigorous mind, she will make many friends and few enemies.

She looks far ahead into the future, and is ready for emergencies when they occur, in fact, is well able to give advice and counsel to others, and knows how to turn off work with despatch.

She is very careful how work is done, and attends to details with order and precision. Nothing is too trivial if it is important enough to engage the attention at all. She possesses large Causality, Comparison, and Intuition, hence her mind is an inquiring one, and goes below the surface to find the why and wherefore of subjects, whether relating to social life, philanthropic work, or literary subjects.

Her analytical bent of mind must manifest itself in many departments of work. She is able to correct, inspect, and manage the work of others, in fact her organising ability is remarkable, and she should be known for her power to utilise time and material.

Her Approbativeness shows itself more in the form of sense of principle, character, and an ideal standard, rather than ambition for notoriety, popularity, or regard for fashion.

Whatever she does she will do well, because she will take infinite pains to secure success. She has a good deal of the magnetic nature, which enables her to win the esteem and secure the regard of others, and by her example she is able to stimulate a good deal of industry in others, who, if they had not her example to follow, would be inclined to be lazy and indifferent.

Her mind is peculiarly adapted to teaching, and great was the loss felt by her pupils and the educational centre at Greenwich, over which she so arduously presided, the Teachers' Guild and other educational councils, when she retired from her position.

The Roan Girls' School, Greenwich.

The school is named after its founder, Mr. John Roan, who, in his will drawn up in 1643, left his lands for the support of an educational establishment for "poor town-born children." That his memory might be perpetuated, he ordained that the garments of the children might be marked with his crest. Sir W. Hooker, who was Lord Mayor of London at the time of the fire, had given £100 towards a site. This money, together with the monies of other benefactors, was expended in the building of a school.

The school orginally stood in a street that has now disappeared. In 1808 the property was bought by the Governors of the Royal Hospital, to improve the Infirmary. This, of course, necessitated the erection of new school premises.

The Roan School, though originally intended for children

of either sex, gradually came to be appropriated by boys alone. This, doubtless, was in a great measure due to the withdrawal of girls from mixed schools. In 1814, however, the Rev. J. Matthew, the then Vicar of Greenwich, warmly took up the cause of the girls. Putting forward the plea that Mr. Roan extended his benefit to all children, irrespective of sex, he succeeded in obtaining a decree in chancery for a site for the new building, and the sum of £130 a year toward its support.

The school, though intended in the first instance for the education of poor children, now appears to be given over to the children of the middle class. The fees are exceptionally low. To girls who have attended a public elementary school for three years, and have passed a specified examination, the charge is very moderate.

The school course includes religious instruction, reading, writing, arithmetic, mathematics, book-keeping, English grammar, composition and literature, history, geography, French, German and Latin, the elements of natural science, domestic economy, drawing, class singing, calisthenic exercises, and needlework. In 1894 cookery was also added to the list.

From the Annual Reports, several of which are now lying before us, it is clearly seen that real, hard work is done by the girls. In the Civil Service Examination for May, 1893, we find that a pupil of the Roan Girls' School came off first in the Sorters' Examination, the number of candidates being 600. In January, 1894, another pupil obtained the distinction of being first in the telegraph clerks, the number of candidates in this case being 651, or 51 in excess of the last.

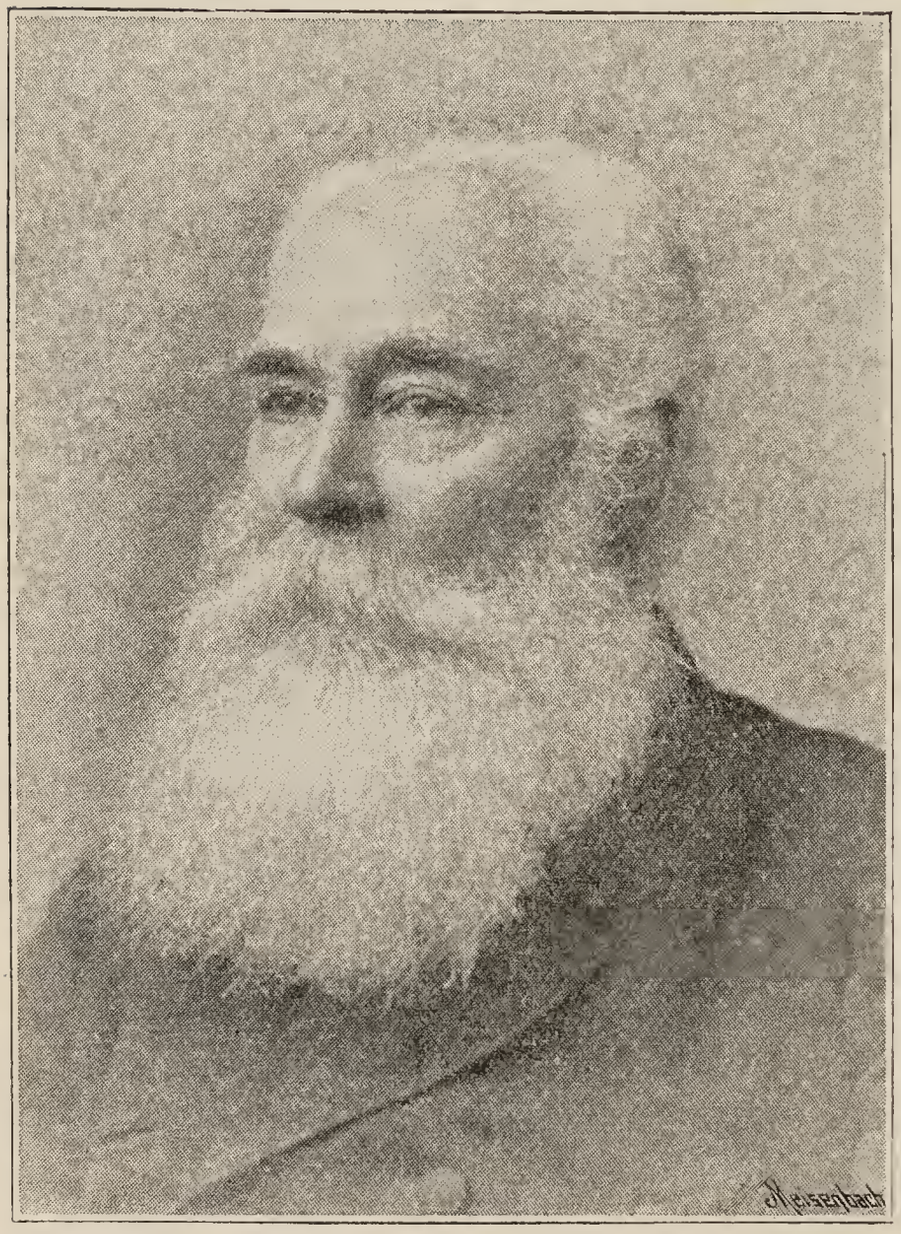
The school is designed for 320 girls, and contains a handsome lofty hall, with seven large class-rooms, besides a drawing-class room, dining room and lavatory. The endowment fund produces about £2,000 a year and is under the superintendence of a body of Governors appointed to administer the endowment, out of which valuable scholarships and exhibitions are provided.

A very useful department of instruction was arranged in November, 1894, namely the teaching of cookery. The girls are divided into sets of eight or ten, and each set spends one morning a week in the kitchens working practically under the direction of the Instructress. The girls are trained in scullery work, and assist in cooking the regular school dinners. One demonstration lesson is given weekly to the whole class. The instruction, therefore, includes about forty hours of practical training, and twelve hours theoretical demonstration.

J. A. F.

NOTABLE MEN.

GENERAL MOBERLEY.



General Moberley.

We have before us a very vigorous and interesting character, one who is strong and vigorous even after having experienced and gone through the work of a lifetime.

He appears to be remarkable for physical activity and mental vigour, and he has yet a fine future before him that will be the outcome of his rich experience, hence he will be able to crowd more into it than even the years that have already passed.

His constitution is particularly tough and wiry; a bullet could not get through him. He must have come from a particularly robust family, in fact he has a strong hold on life and has the elements and indications of long life.

He has many of the characteristics of the Scotch. His Phrenology is well marked, and he must show a distinct

character. He will be known for great perseverance and indomitable will in completing what he has commenced, and for great independence of mind. His Executiveness enables him to suit the action to the word and be able to do a thing himself while another person is thinking about it. He hates to ask favours of others except when he is working for a special cause where influence is required, but if he can carry a thing out by his own exertions he will do so and trouble no one.

He has a far-sighted, practical, intuitive mind, and is capable of seeing at the outset how far a scheme is workable. He knows how much to depend upon outside circumstances, and is generally accurate in his estimate of people and things. He knows how to sum up a man, and if he were to engage people for certain occupations his practical talent and intuitive insight would enable him to suit the man to the work and the work to the man.

He is exceedingly kind and sympathetic, and his generosity must have cost him a great deal, for it is difficult for him to refuse any urgent demand or tender appeal.

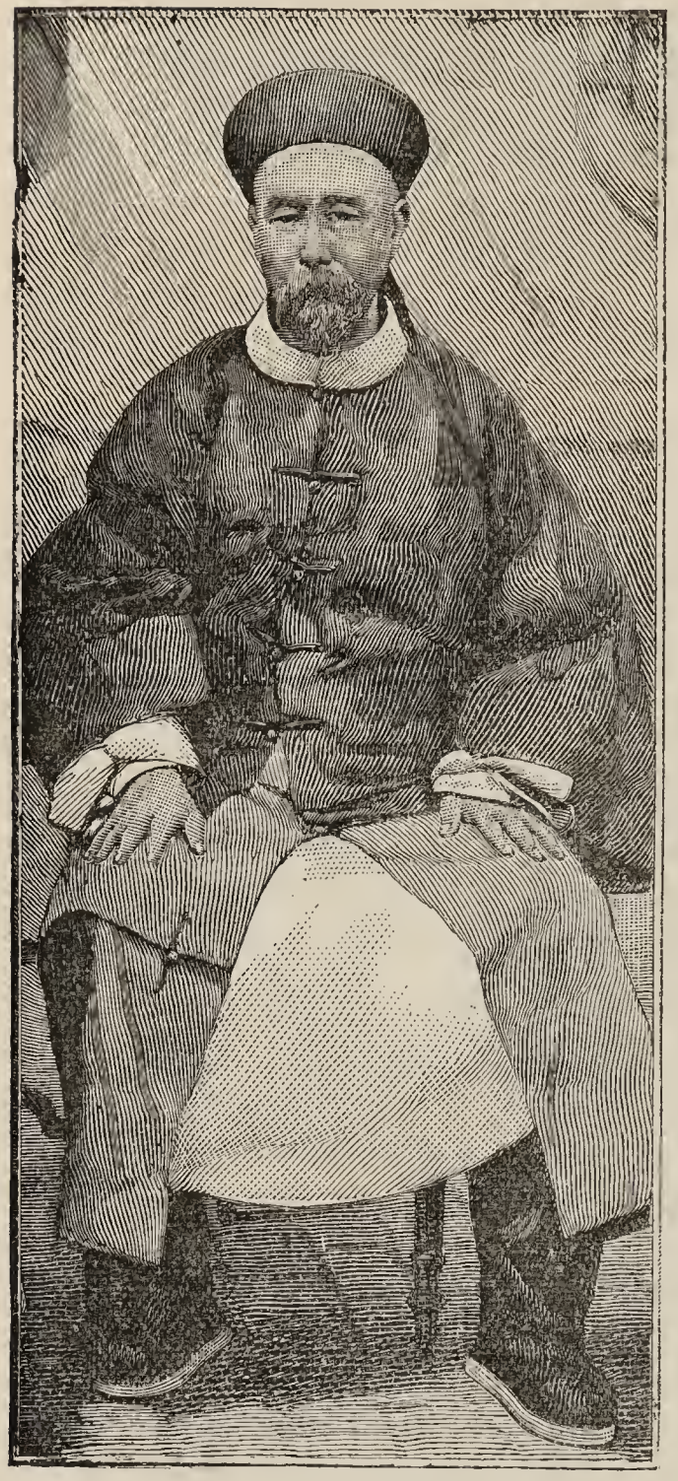
He is faithful in his friendships and sincere in his regard for the value of others.

He is thoroughly utilitarian and has humanity at stake in nearly everything he does. He does not believe in wasting any material, or force, or ability. He takes pleasure in giving happiness to others, and in having plenty on hand to accomplish.

He could not be lazy if he tried, and enjoy himself, for his mind is so wrapped up in the interests of others.

LI-HUNG CHANG.

THIS distinguished Chinese statesman has a somewhat remarkable cast of countenance, and the head, too, is in some respects very remarkable. There is good breadth of head, indicating energy of character and courage. The intellectual faculties, as a group, are well developed, the reflective or reasoning organs being particularly prominent. This indicates that Li-Hung Chang is a man of reflection and thought, a man who reasons from cause to effect, and a man whose judgment is sound and deliberate. Comparison is quite a conspicuous organ, enabling him to criticise and discern with much minute exactness. We can hardly imagine a man with those prominent characteristics contentedly falling in with



LI-HUNG CHANG.

the prejudices and superstitions of his countrymen, and sharing their inertness, and conservatism. If he quietly sits down and suffers things to take their natural course, it is only because the remedy is not within his reach, and because the power to effect the desired change is withheld from his grasp.

Li-Hung Chang's ability to plan and to organize must be apparent to every student of Phrenology. With his full perceptives, large reflectives, and prominent constructiveness, it is easy to see that this Chinese statesman's schemes to benefit his much-loved country would be likely to be of the utmost practical value. Li-Hung Chang is not a man to talk about what he does not understand, or to advocate a system with which he is not acquainted. His mind may work slowly, but it works well, and laxness and half-heartedness are faults that he would be one of the last to countenance.

Perseverance is another prominent feature. This tried patriot of China is slow to give up that upon which he has once fixed his mind. He is patient, too, and if he cannot obtain the realization of his wish at the desired time, he will quietly wait the proper opportunity, mindful, perhaps, of the old adage, "That all things come to him who waits."

There is a good deal of friendliness and hospitality discernible in the physiognomy of this old Chinese statesman. To be sure he is not a man to allow his softer feelings to stand in his light, neither is he one to sacrifice expediency to sentiment. Still there is more lively sympathy shown here than in the physiognomy of the average Chinaman. China is not noted for

her sympathy and affection, and when we take into consideration the national surroundings of Li-Hung Chang's past life, we can only feel surprise and admiration that so much has been brought about by his persistent and patient endeavours, and his openness to receive new ideas.

ORION.



HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT, WESTMINSTER.

The Phrenological Magazine.

L. N. Fowler, Editor.

LONDON, SEPT., 1896.

PHRENOLOGY AND ITS STUDENTS.

NEVER has Phrenology had more earnest enquirers, or more sincere exponents. It is to be regretted that along with its advancement in experimental physiology, and the higher intellectual circles, there should be the poor imitators of the genuine article as well. This condition of things is found, however, in Art, Science, Music, the Drama, and Medicine, and Phrenology is therefore not alone in this matter, although some people in their letters express themselves, as though they thought that Phrenology was solely the representative of the "Humbug Family."

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THE FOWLER PHRENOLOGICAL INSTITUTE.

THE Fowler Institute is the Headquarters of Phrenological Instruction, and gives its diplomas and certificates only by order of merit through test examinations to well-qualified students.

It is affiliated to the American Phrenological Institute, which is the oldest and only Chartered Institute of the kind, and it contains as vice-presidents and teachers the oldest exponents of Phrenology in the world.

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MR. FOWLER, together with his brother, Mr. O. S. Fowler

was instrumental in cementing the interests of Phrenology in the New York firm, which Mr. and Mrs. Wells joined and carried on under its present name of Fowler and Wells. This work has been further augmented by the founding of the American Phrenological Institute, through the energies of Mr. Nelson Sizer, Dr. Edward Fowler, Mrs. Wells, and Dr. Drayton, among others.

* * *

THEIR yearly Autumn Course commences in September, and continues six or eight weeks, and its lectures (three daily) form an interesting course of from 126 to 148 lectures.

* * *

IT is at this yearly Autumn Course that Miss Fowler intends—from invitations received from America—to attend, and help in its work, and thereby uniting the interests of the two great centres of Phrenology.

At the close of the Session it is proposed to hold a Centenary Celebration in honour of Dr. Gall, at which will be centred the oldest and ablest phrenologists the Old and New World contains, and at which Mr. L. N. and Miss J. A. Fowler hope to be present.

* * *

THE Fowler Institute Classes commence in September, and will be greatly assisted by Mr. D. T. Elliott and the Fellows of the Institute. They comprise the Elementary Class, the Advanced Class and the Practical Class, also lessons by post. The first consists of twelve lessons, the second of twenty, the third of twenty-four, or two terms of twelve lessons each.

* * *

THE fee of 10s. 6d. for joining the Institute is within the reach of all desirous of becoming students, and the advantages are a tempting desideratum, namely, the use of a large circulating library, attendance at the lecturettes, a free copy of the monthly *Phrenological Magazine*, and the use of the valuable museum for students.

* * *

THE lessons by post have become an interesting feature of the Institute work, and the members in various parts of the world unite with us in the progress of the science.

One member in Africa secured four new members to the Magazine through speaking of the personal benefits that Phrenology had been to him.

* * *

BY the visit to America of Mr. L. N. Fowler and family, the work in both countries will thereby be strengthened by the

reuniting of the two firms. The work in England will continue as usual, and Miss J. A. Fowler will be open for lecture engagements in November in and around London.

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THE Publishing Department is continually increasing its stock of new and interesting books on Phrenology and kindred subjects, and Mr. C. R. King, who is ever ready to assist purchasers to the right selection of books, has a good knowledge of all phrenological and hygienic works.

THE FOWLER INSTITUTE.

MEMBERS' NOTES.

Genius is the master of man;
Genius does what it must, and Talent does what it can.
—OWEN MEREDITH.

AMONGST the many beautiful burying-grounds which are to be found in Edinburgh, none is more lovely than the Dean Cemetery, which resembles a garden, were it not for the monuments and tomb-stones which abound there.

In this peaceful spot is to be found the tomb of George Combe. A simple tablet, with no ornament save a medallion, marks the last resting place of the author of "The Constitution of Man."

During a recent tour in Scotland, Miss Fowler took the opportunity of visiting this interesting grave, and placed upon it a cross of heather, as a token of respect and admiration from the Fowler Institute.

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E. R. sends the following note :—

The Art of Destruction.

Is it enough to warn our juniors that it is often most important to destroy old letters? A correspondent of a contemporary wishes to make his case known. He is on the eve of a move from one house to another, and is confronted with the necessity of sorting and sifting the literary accumulations of some twenty years. The task has proved intolerably irksome; and fresh from its accomplishment he addresses to us some weighty words on the judicious cultivation of the art of destruction. In this, as in so many other matters, there is no time like the present. The longer one keeps things—though one may be conscious of their valuelessness—the harder it is to get rid of them. Thus this correspondent finds himself utterly unable to sacrifice nearly sixty MS. books crammed with the badly-written notes taken at school and the University. And if this be true of note-books, much more does it apply to letters. There are a good many people who are so deeply under the dominion of the sentiment of conservation that they simply cannot bring themselves to destroy a letter, and, strange to say, this habit of mind is far more frequent in men than women. But he is quite

convinced that if the younger generation were properly instructed in the art of destroying their literary lumber, they would be spared a great deal of subsequent worry and annoyance on the occurrence of these periodical occasions on which some sort of a clearance is necessary. The bump of Destructiveness exists in everyone. But most parents, guardians, and teachers are guilty of the error of endeavouring to suppress it altogether, instead of diverting this most useful instinct into a proper channel.

Acquisitiveness also helps the accumulation of rubbish as well as of articles of value and beauty, and, when developed and helped by Veneration, things that are old are held sacred and valuable.

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We are indebted to Mr. Ford for the following :—

The death of Mr. George P. Bidder, Q.C., will make a noticeable gap at the Parliamentary bar, of which he was one of the leaders. Mr. Bidder was the son of "the calculating boy," who afterwards became a celebrated engineer and contractor. The mathematical faculty was transmitted from father to son, for the late Queen's Counsel was seventh Wrangler, and his facility in handling figures stood him in good stead when cross-examining an expert witness in the committee rooms, where, of course, his early and uninterrupted success was due to his father's interest. Mr. Bidder's manners were rough, but he was a kind-hearted man, who spent some of his large professional income on charitable objects. His extraordinary calculating powers enabled him to mentally multiply 15 figures by 15 figures, and perform, with apparent ease, many similar feats. He was also very successful as a cryptographer, and published some years ago in one of the monthly magazines what is, perhaps, the only attempt at a scientific method of analysis of ciphers. Some time ago an incredulous person sent him a communication written throughout in a cipher which he thought undecipherable. Mr. Bidder soon unravelled the message, which thus ran : "I will send you ten shillings if you can read this," intimating his success in the following reply : "You owe me ten shillings."

A DOCTOR ON LADY CYCLISTS.

DR. W. H. FENTON, writing in *The Nineteenth Century* on "Cycling for Ladies," pronounces a blessing on the movement.

"Let it at once be said, an organically sound woman can cycle with as much impunity as a man. Thank heaven we know now that this is not one more of the sexual problems of the day. Sex has nothing to do with it beyond the adaptation of the machine to dress and dress to machine."

On the relation of cycling to heart trouble he says :—

"Bad valvular mischief should be regarded as an absolute bar to cycling. Mere weakness of the muscular fibre, on the

other hand, will be distinctly benefited by common-sense riding."

His testimony to its beneficial effects on other feminine ailments is striking :—

"Women are very subject to varicose veins in the legs. Cycling often rids them of this trouble. A girl who has had to stand for hours and hours serving behind a counter gets relief untold from an evening spin on her 'bike.' . . . The diseases of women take a front place in our social life ; but if looked into, 90 per cent. of them are functional ailments begotten of *ennui* and lack of opportunity of some means of working off their superfluous muscular, nervous and organic energy. The effect of cycling within the physical capacity of a woman acts like a charm for gout, rheumatism and indigestion. Sleeplessness, so-called 'nerves,' and all those petty miseries for which the liver is so often made the scapegoat, disappear in the most extraordinary way with the fresh air inhaled. . . . Already thousands of women qualifying for general invalidism have been rescued by cycling."

He warns against "overdoing it," especially with elderly people. On dress he remarks :—

"When fair practice has been made, and the 'hot stage,' so to speak, is over, the feet, ankles, neck and arms get very cold when working up against wind. Gaiters or spats, high collars, close-fitting sleeves meet this difficulty. Summer or winter it is safer to wear warm absorbent underclothing and to avoid cotton. The majority of women have wisely set their faces against racing and record breaking. Both are physiological crimes. If women cycle on common-sense terms for pleasure and health, the sex and the community at large will greatly benefit, and all prejudices will be assuredly overcome."

He strongly recommends the safety bicycle in preference to the tricycle for ladies.

WHAT PHRENOLOGISTS ARE DOING.

[We shall be pleased to receive, for insertion under this heading, reports of lectures, meetings, or engagements of phrenologists. In sending notices correspondents will oblige by enclosing their communications in an envelope, and addressing them to the office of publication of the PHRENOLOGICAL MAGAZINE. Newspaper cuttings pasted on post-cards are an infringement of postal rules, and subject to a fine.]

MR. TIMSON, of Leicester, has paid an interesting visit to Ireland. He is now at home and preparing for a number of lectures in Leicestershire.

MR. CROPLEY is at Brighton.

Mr. Taylor is at Morecambe, Cumberland.

Mr. Williams is busy in South Wales.

Mr. Dutton is at Skegness.

Mr. Allen is at St. Anne's.

Mr. Severn is at Brighton, the City by the Sea.

Mr. Keswick has been through the Potteries, and has recently visited Bradford.

Mr. Thompson is in Scarboro'.

Mr. Davies is at Bournemouth.

OUR YOUNG FOLKS



[Subscribers sending photographs of children to this column must send coupon from the back of the Magazine, also a stamped and directed envelope for the return of the photograph. The sketches will appear as space permits.]



A little boy about four and a half years of age was not behaving very well at tea-time one day, so his mother threatened to deprive him of jam with his bread and butter. The little fellow, who is particularly independent, remarked that that would not matter, as the butter was there. "Ah! but," said his mother, "if you do not take care I shall take away the butter as well, and leave you with dry bread." The child thought over this for a minute or so, and then whispered to his little brother, "I don't care if mother does take away my butter, because I've got some milk, and butter's only milk made into butter."

What bird builds its nest on top of the roofs of houses?

Which bird builds its nest among the grass?

Which bird takes possession of another bird's nest and turns the original inmate out?

My Dear Little Friends,—

Now is the time for holidays. I hope most of you will be enjoying yourselves in the country, or by the beautiful sea. I wonder how many have been across to the lovely Channel Islands. Some of you would not care for the six hours' voyage across to Jersey, but to those of you who are good sailors the trip would be very enjoyable. How you would enjoy the firm hard sands of the bays, and what a number of shells you would find! Some of the boys would find pleasure in catching limpets and shrimps. I saw one little fellow with quite a number of the former, and he told me he was going to take them home, cook, and have them for supper. I expect such a supper, provided by himself, would be unusually good.

The cabbages, which have very high stems, some of them being as high as ten feet, would appear very strange to you. Perhaps you would persuade mother to buy you one of the nice polished walking-sticks, which are made from these stems. If you should have a drive on any of the pleasure cars which are used in the island, you would be sure to hear plenty of jokes about these fields of cabbages, which would be pointed out to you as "The Jersey Militia," or "The Recruits." Then I am sure those of you who love flowers would rejoice to see the abundance of richly-coloured specimens in the numerous gardens,—bushes of Marguerite daisies, and fuschias as tall as currant bushes, and all our home flowers seen to greater perfection in that warmer air. Those of you who have never seen fig-trees would be able to see very fine specimens laden with fruit. Then how the richly-laden vineries would make your mouths water, and how the orchards, with branches bowed down to the ground with fruit, would tempt you. I hope there would be some friend living in the island who would *give* you some of the beautiful fruit, or else you would be disappointed when you went into the market, and found that the fruit is much dearer than in our own London shops. You see the farmers send most of their fruit to Covent Garden and to France. Those little girls who are afraid of cows would be delighted to find both cows and horses tethered in the fields, so that they cannot stray farther than the length of their chain or rope allows, but I trust most of you would be persuaded to try and make friends with these pretty pale "Alderney cows," and then you would discover that instead of being your enemies, they are most timid and gentle creatures, and in many cases exceedingly afraid of you. Then you would, I trust, be sure to notice the quaint old cottages and farmhouses, many of which are built of the noted Jersey granite, and some of which date back to the time of Julius Cæsar. Perhaps in one of your drives you would come across the delightfully picturesque farmhouse in which Charles II. lived for a time when in exile. Much enjoyment could be gained by visiting Mount

Orgueil Castle, which is one of the finest specimens of an old feudal castle to be seen. Those of you who speak French would have plenty of opportunity to try your tongues at that, and be able to test your powers of understanding the language when quickly spoken. Most of the people speak both French and English, though some of them speak a kind of French peculiar to Jersey, which is not at all understood by the French people. You would find the Jersey people most kind to their English visitors, for although they are descended from French people, they are far more desirous of copying us and our ways, and are most loyal to dear old England and England's Queen.

Your loving

AUNTIE SISSIE.

NOTES AND NEWS OF THE MONTH.

A FULL account of the Centenary Fund will appear in the October number when it has been duly audited.

* * *

THE tablet is being executed for erection on Gall's birthplace.

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HOURS OF CONSULTATION.—10 to 5 p.m. ; Saturdays, 10 to 2 p.m.

* * *

LECTURE and Bazaar Engagements should be booked ahead.

* * *

THE Hygienic and Ambulance Articles are this month uufortunately crowded out, but will appear in the October number.

* * *

WILL members kindly send us jottings of their holiday trips for their column, and any phrenological items they have collected by the way.

* * *

THE *Christian Commonwealth* for Aug. 13th contains an interview with Prof. Fowler.

* * *

MISS JESSIE A. FOWLER has been invited to give a course of lectures to the students of the American Institute of Phrenology, and also is requested to extend her visit and give a course of lectures on Phrenology under the auspices of the Fowler & Wells Co., in consequence of which she will remain in the United States for three months, and hopes to return to London in time to give a course of lectures at the Fowler Institute in December. We trust in the absence of their Presidents the members will continue their valued support and untiring zeal in the work of the Institute and the progress of Phrenology.

* * *

AN interesting programme has been arranged for the ensuing months. (See the inside of the back cover.)

It is hoped that from the many enquiries an interesting Elementary Class will be organized in September, which will be ready for the Advanced Lessons in December.

It is hoped that among the number who have already studied for some time past that there will be a good number to sit for the January Examination.

The Institute will be open as usual, also consultations will be conducted by Mr. Elliott, Fellow of the Institute, and the book department superintended by Mr. C. R. King. Mr. Thomas Crow has kindly consented to act in Mr. Piercy's behalf as Secretary during his absence on tour with Miss Fowler.

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Professor Fowler and Family in America.

It will be of interest to the readers of the *Phrenological Magazine*, as also to the whole English-speaking race, to know that Professor Fowler and his family have left England in order to be present at the great Centenary Celebration of Phrenology in America.

It is the right thing that Mr. Fowler should be present.

In England, the eyes of all practical phrenologists turn to Mr. Fowler as their leader, as the most eminent authority, as the greatest living exponent of the grand principles of mental science. We regard his patriarchal personality with admiration, aye, with veneration. He has undoubtedly done more than any other living man, on the platform and through the press, to make Phrenology the power it now is in Great Britain.

As the venerable survivor of the eminent firm of Fowler and Wells—world-wide names—there can be no doubt but that the great tide of public feeling and sentiment in America will be precisely the same as it is in England, namely, that Mr. Fowler is the greatest of all living phrenologists, and they will accord to him, as one of her own sons, such a welcome back, and such honour, as only the free sons of the American Republic can. All hail the grand old man !

We rejoice in the kindly providence that has spared Mr. Fowler to the age of 85. We are glad that he has the health and the courage to undertake such a journey, and we are proud of the eminent ability, popularity, and devotion of his daughter, Miss Fowler, who has so splendidly taken her proper place in the vanguard. And, while we claim them as ours now, English to the very core, yet we feel that they are cosmopolitan—the whole world claim them, and have a right to them. At the same time we are free to concede the fact that America gave them to us and to the world. Thus we reciprocate. We gave Gough to America ; America gave Fowler to us. We cannot be divided. Once again the visit of Mr. Fowler to the World's Convention in America is a clasping of hands, a living symbol of our unbroken brotherhood. God speed Mr. Fowler and his family on their mission. We pray that they may be brought safely back to the dear old country which, as Englishmen, we delight to designate as " England, great, glorious, and free ! "

September. Joseph Dyson, Sheffield.

HANDWRITING.

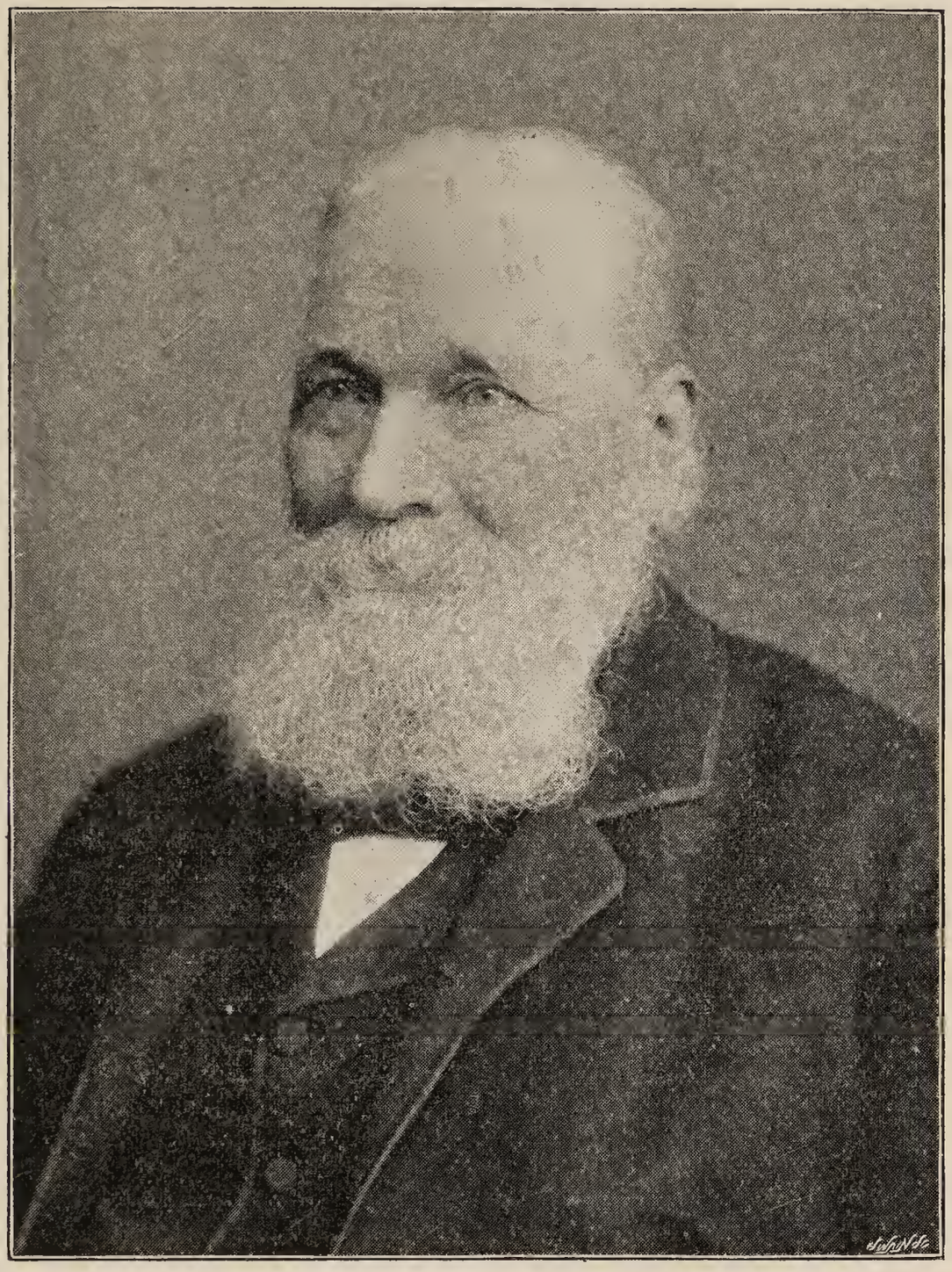
[Persons sending handwriting must observe the following rules : The handwriting must be clear and distinct, and accompanied by a remittance of 2s. 6d. for the leading traits of character, or 6s. for a fuller delineation, when the MAGAZINE will be sent for twelve months, free.—Letters to be addressed to L. N. FOWLER.]

P. J.—The writer appears to be of a rather matter-of-fact disposition, unpretentious, and unaffected. Temper should be fairly good. A good amount of caution is apparent, but not so much reserve. Is not particularly fluent as a speaker, but is observing, and is clear in his ideas. Should have a good memory for form, and is rather fond of beauty. Is by no means conceited, but is, I should think, retiring and modest. Is pretty easy to get on with generally, but when roused can show very much determination and firmness. Needs to be a little more hopeful, and to look upon the bright side of things. Is not particularly fond of argument, but is willing that others should enjoy the liberty of their own opinions.

CHARACTER SKETCHES FROM PHOTOGRAPHS.

[Persons sending photographs for remarks on their character under this heading must observe the following conditions :—Each photograph must be accompanied by a stamped and directed envelope, for the return of the photograph ; the photograph, or photographs (for, where possible, two should be sent, one giving a front, the other a side view), must be good and recent ; and, lastly, each application must be accompanied by a remittance (in Postal Order) of 6s., for twelve months' subscription to the MAGAZINE. The leading traits will be given when 2s. 6d. in stamps is enclosed with the photograph, and the MAGAZINE containing the delineation will be sent.—Letters to be addressed to L. N. FOWLER.]

Mr. W. W.—Your photograph indicates that you are a man capable of very much enthusiasm, and your thoughts and feelings are of a keen intense nature. At present, however, your physical condition prevents your being seen to advantage, and should receive your consideration. You are a man that should be known for your sincerity of motive and for your earnestness of purpose. Your sympathies are very active, and you are one who, to benefit others, will not shrink from putting your own interests on one side. You are capable of exerting very much influence over the minds of others, for your ready sympathy will quickly gain their confidence, making them feel that your interest in them is no sham one. You have no great regard for wealth, but value it for the good it will do. You are not likely to die a wealthy man, for you are by no means one to hoard and to keep. Your tastes are refined and simple, and you have a positive aversion for ostentatious show and pretentious display. Your face denotes considerable strength of character, also great purity of mind. You can be firm and positive when occasion requires, yet are extremely merciful, and your judgment is never harsh or severe. You possess much intuitive insight, and, I should imagine, much spiritual insight also. You are keen and observing, yet are also given to live much within yourself. You ought to be able to express yourself with considerable fluency, and, as a speaker, should be both instructive and interesting, for you are one to see much, think much, and feel much.



LORENZO NILES FOWLER,

Professor of Phrenology.

Born June 23rd, 1811.

Died September 2nd, 1896.

THE
Phrenological Magazine.

OCTOBER, 1896.

THE LATE PROF. L. N. FOWLER.

PROF. LORENZO NILES FOWLER, the eminent phrenologist, lecturer, and writer, who was widely known in this country and in America, died on Wednesday evening, Sept. 2nd, at the home of his sister, Mrs. Charlotte Fowler Wells, in West Orange, N.J., U.S.A.

Prof. Fowler was eighty-five years old, and was born at Cohocton, Steuben County. His father was a farmer. When Lorenzo was seventeen years old he attended the Dansville Academy, and subsequently went to Hadley, Mass., to prepare himself for his studies at Harvard, it being the desire of his parents that he should become a minister. In 1832 he went to Amherst, and in that year he became acquainted with Henry Ward Beecher, who was a classmate of his brother, O. S. Fowler. The three young men studied together.

Prof. Fowler and his brother studied Phrenology as thoroughly as they could, and determined to become teachers of the science. They still intended becoming ministers, and believed that in the lecture field they would gain experience that would be of great service to them in their careers as ministers or evangelists. They left Amherst in 1834, and began lecturing on Phrenology, and soon came to the conclusion that the new science afforded such a wide field that it would be best for them to continue in the work. From the outset they encountered great opposition from medical men and clergymen, and Phrenology was ridiculed in all directions. The young men, however, persevered, and met with so much success that within one year they opened an establishment in New York, which later took the name of Fowler & Wells, and branch offices were subsequently opened in other cities. Three years later they started the American *Phrenological Journal*, which was published first in Philadelphia and then in New York, and in 1836 they published the work, "Phrenology Proved, Illustrated, and Applied."

Prof. Lorenzo N. Fowler lectured in every part of the United States, Canada, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and Newfoundland. He entered into partnership with S. R. Wells, and the two made an extensive lecture tour between 1858 and

1860, and then they went to England, where they were already known by reputation, and were very cordially received. They lectured in all the principal cities and towns in England, Scotland, and Ireland, and brought so many persons over to their ways of thinking that Prof. Fowler decided to prolong his stay in Great Britain, while Mr. Wells returned to the United States.

Prof. Fowler examined the heads of many distinguished men, among them Charles Dickens, Edgar Allan Poe, William Cullen Bryant, Baron Rothschild, and Sir Henry Irving. When he examined Mr. Beecher, that clergyman insisted that Dr. Fowler should be blindfolded during the examination.

In lecturing, Prof. Fowler made no effort at oratorical flourish. He spoke rapidly, went right to the point, never waited for applause nor looked for it. He was never at a loss for a word, and held his audience spell-bound to the finish. He read character with great ease, and said sharp things of persons where conditions warranted, but in a good-natured way. Prof. Fowler was at all times a temperance advocate, and when still a boy of sixteen he got a number of his associates together and persuaded them to sign a pledge to abstain from alcoholic beverages. He was instrumental in forming one of the first total abstinence societies in America. He attributed his long life to "consistent and harmonious obedience to nature's laws."

Besides other works that Prof. Fowler published with his brother, he also wrote "Synopsis of Phrenology and Psychology," in 1884; "Marriage: Its History and Philosophy, with Directions for Happy Marriages," and "Lectures on Man."

The crowning event of the life of the "Grand Old Man of Phrenology," as he was called by his admirers, was the centennial of the first lectures on the subject by its discoverer, Dr. Joseph Gall, which was arranged by eminent phrenologists from all parts of the world, and was celebrated in London last March, lasting three days.

His wife, Mrs. Lydia Folger Fowler, who died several years ago, herself attained prominence as a writer, lecturer, and lady physician. She was directly related on the paternal side to the mother of Benjamin Franklin, and possessed many of that philosopher's mental characteristics. She was a student from childhood, and was one of the first women in America to graduate as a Doctor of Medicine. She lectured on the laws of life, health, physical culture, moral duty and obligation. She wrote "Pet of the Household," "Woman and Her Destiny," a book of poems, "Heart Melodies"; "Nora, the Lost and Redeemed," and several other books.

RESOLUTION PASSED BY THE MEMBERS OF THE FOWLER PHRENOLOGICAL INSTITUTE.

At a meeting of members of the Fowler Phrenological Institute assembled on the 23rd September, 1896, at Imperial Buildings, Ludgate Circus, London, it was

Resolved: That, having heard with deepest sorrow of the death of our late President and founder, Professor L. N. Fowler, shortly after his arrival in New York, we hereby express our deep sense of the irreparable loss we have sustained in the removal from our midst of a true and ever-helpful friend and adviser; and also, the serious loss his cherished science of Phrenology has suffered by the decease of one of its chief supporters and most able exponents and untiring life workers.

We further desire to convey to the bereaved relatives of our departed friend, our heartfelt sympathy with them in this hour of sadness and heavy sorrow, and would with all loving respect bid them take heart in the remembrance of a long, loving, noble life spent in the earnest endeavour to advance the welfare of mankind at large.

RESOLUTION PASSED BY THE BRITISH PHRENOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION.

Sept. 10*th*, 1896.

Dear Miss Fowler,—At the Council Meeting held on the 8th inst. the following resolution was passed :—

"That the Members of the Council of the British Phrenological Association hear with deep regret of the unexpected death of their honoured and revered past President, Mr. L. N. Fowler, and hereby record their sense of the loss sustained by Phrenology, and express their sympathy with Miss Jessie Fowler and the members of the bereaved family."

I am, dear Miss Fowler,
Yours faithfully,
J. Frank Hubert, *Hon. Sec.*

RESOLUTIONS OF CONDOLENCE OF THE CLASS OF 1896 OF THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF PHRENOLOGY.

Whereas: In the providence of Almighty God it has come to pass that our beloved brother,

Lorenzo Niles Fowler,

has been taken away from us by death. While we deeply deplore that the hand of death has removed from the field of earnest effort and unselfish activity in which he has ever so long been found, at

the same time we are deeply grateful as fellow-workers that such a life and example, which has been recognised for its sterling work and worth on both sides of the Atlantic, has been spared to us for such an unusual number of years.

WHEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, that in the departure of our friend and brother,

First, The world loses a great man, great in many ways, but above all, great in intrinsic value as a man of irreproachable character, splendid example, alive to all the demands of the century in which he lived.

Second, Science, in the departure of our brother, loses one of her favoured sons. While it may be said that Lorenzo N. Fowler was a man of unusual scientific attainments, everything he knew or experimented with was to throw light on and expand the true Science of Man, which for over fifty years he expounded as Gall's system of Phrenology. He and his brother, O. S. Fowler, were the pioneers in this field of effort, beginning his work from the time that Dr. Spurzheim lectured in America in 1832, throwing all his energy into the work, not only to remove the stigma cast upon his beloved science, but to proclaim to the world the ever unfolding light of phrenological truth. That he accomplished inestimable work in this line is the concession of both continents.

Third, Great as we may deplore the absence of our beloved brother from the shrine of science and the field of effort as a faithful exponent and living example of character study, the greatest shadow of regret falls with unbidden force upon his home and family. In this relation, L. N. Fowler was a man above men. His intellectual attainments never curbed or diminished his fatherly, domestic affections. His home was his palace; he was truly beloved by all its members.

We therefore would convey to the bereaved household, his daughters and son-in-law, his aged sister Mrs. Wells, and Mrs. Breakspear, M.D., of England, and all other relatives and friends, the heartfelt sympathy of the united class of students for 1896 in session at the Fowler & Wells Institute in New York. With earnest prayer we commend you to the upper and other Father of all spirits for His consoling grace, sustaining power, immediate and never-failing help.

RESOLVED: That these resolutions be published in the *Phrenological Journal* and in the English *Phrenological Magazine*, and also a copy be presented to the family as a token of esteem for our deceased brother, and expressions of sympathy for the family in their bereavement.

Yours, in behalf of the class of 1896,

EDWIN MORRELL,
JULIUS KING, M.D.,
HENRY E. BAILEY.

SOCIOLOGY.

The Physical Basis of Crime.—II.

IT is, however, in the skull and brain that are naturally found the most marked and suggestive variations. While the skulls of criminals exhibit no decided peculiarities so far as size is concerned, it may be stated that there is a notable deficiency in medium-sized heads. The calvarium (the skull cap) often assumes a high pointed condition of parietal and occipital bones, giving rise to the "sugar loaf" appearance. In other instances there is a low, flattened conformation, with receding forehead, both of which are, generally, indicative of cerebral deficiency.

A symmetry of the skull, though often existing in normal subjects, is much more constant and pronounced in the criminal, and is frequently a characteristic mark of his family and descendants. While the weight of the brain is not now considered as being an index of its development, Mingazzini found that in thirty-one criminals, eight presented brains and skulls of a size found only in sub-microcephallic heads; in several there were marked anomalies, while six others had almost the appearance of monstrosities. The chief points of difference, however, are to be found in the convolutions and fissures.

In addition to the foregoing may be noted the existence of diseased conditions of the blood-vessels, membranes, and cortical substance, which Flesch and Lombroso found to exist more frequently in criminals than in the typical insane.

In connection with these anomalies it is interesting to recall the definition of insanity, which Tuke describes as a "symptom of various morbid conditions of the brain, the result of defective formation or altered nutrition of its substance induced by general or local morbid processes, and characterised by non-development, obliteration, or perversion of one or more of its psychical functions." Strange to remark, this suggests at once the brain of the moral delinquent, whose mental and anatomical condition could be no better described. Indeed, when the lesions of both are contrasted, it is at times impossible to mark a distinction between the brain of the insane person and that of the criminal himself. Irrespective of pathological defects, and from a study of the purely psychical manifestations, several authorities have relegated at least two of the five typical classes of criminals to the category of the insane, thus furnishing additional evidence of the plausibility of the theory advanced.

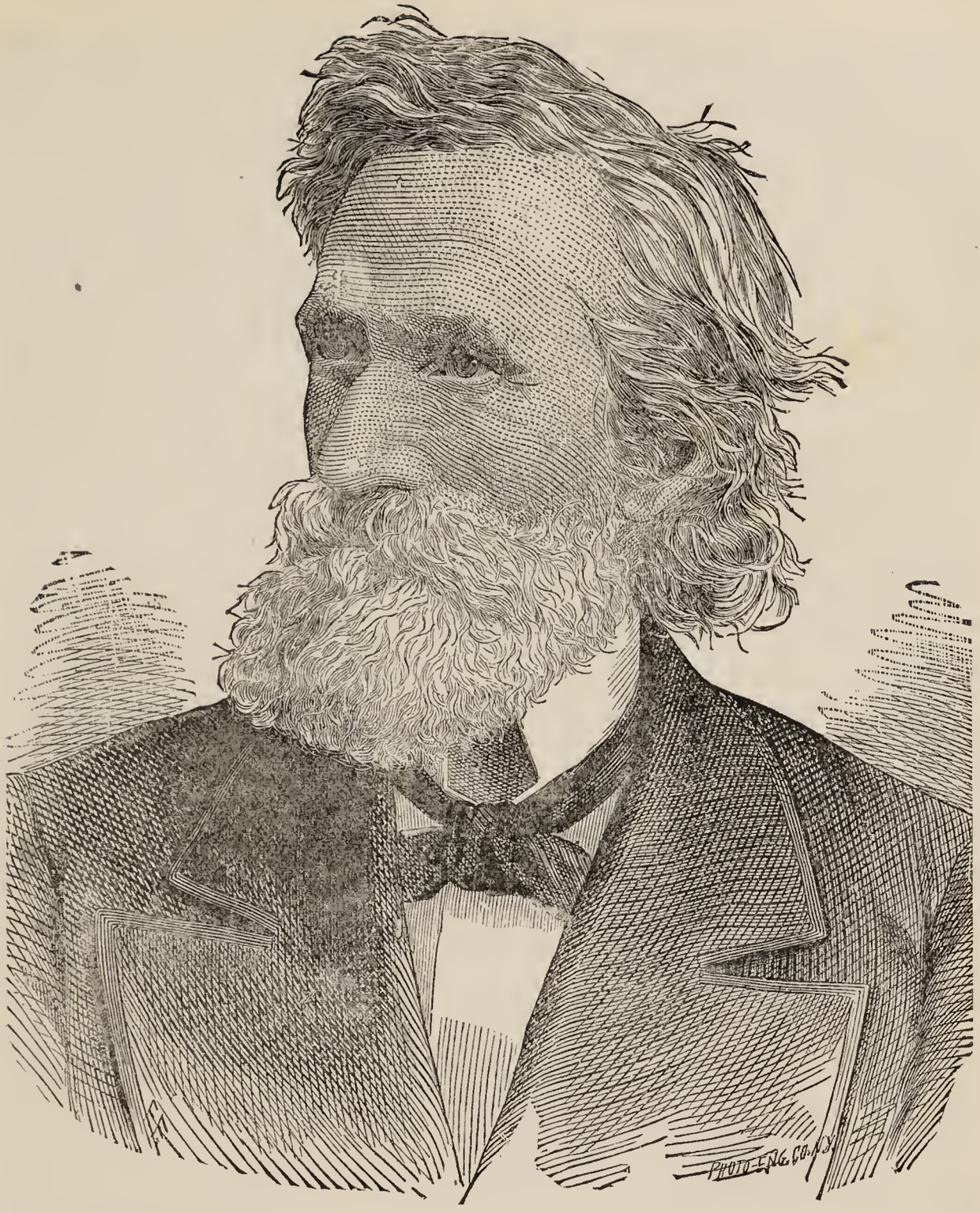
Mental characteristics must, then, be more or less in accordance with physical condition. Intelligence, in the true sense of the word, is commonly impaired in the criminal. While Marro found this to be the case in twenty-five out of five hundred cases, the ratio is undoubtedly far greater. The delinquent is noted for his cunning, his smartness, and his ability to escape detection; he has a superficial practical knowledge which covers marked mental defects. "I have acquired the certainty in considering the moral insensibility of the criminal," says Despine, "that those who commit crime in cold blood never experience moral remorse. I found that those who manifest acute sorrow or real remorse after a criminal act have committed the act under the influence of violent passion, or by accident without intention."

Criminals, as a rule, are emotional; they crave excitement of all kinds; drinking, gambling, and orgies of every character appeal to the sensibilities; and though subject to fits of emotion or violence, each and every one is naturally indolent, and requires a strong incentive to active voluntary exertion. Sexual anomalies also are well marked, and the many and varied forms of sexual perversion form no small part of the *tout ensemble* of every criminal. These phenomena have behind them causative factors which are not generally recognised; they depend only to a certain extent upon perversity or vicious influences, for they have an anatomical basis.

Schrenck-Notzing, of Munich, says:—"As a rule, these anomalies are certainly only symptoms of a constitutional malady or a weakened state of the brain, which manifest themselves in various forms of sexual perversion." Krafft-Ebing confirms these conclusions by describing such perversions as the result of a general neuropathic condition, such as an arrest of mental development or a condition of psychical degeneration.

The nature of these degenerative phenomena has been fully considered in the recent work of Nordau, who finds the evidences of such defects in many of the celebrities of our latter-day civilization, and in many of our "realistic" authors whose writings are under the ban. In one of the recent apostles of æstheticism may be found a vivid illustration. That such individuals are fully responsible at all times, is quite improbable. "These human beings," says Sergi, "are weaklings, and, though surviving in the struggle for life, carry the more or less evident marks of their weakness. They survive in an inferior state and are ill-qualified to contend with the phenomena of the struggle."

(*To be continued.*)



OUR FIRST PHRENOLOGISTS.

Interesting Notes on their Life, Work, and Character.

No. V.—O. S. Fowler.

By J. Millott Severn, F.B.P.A.

(Continued from page 388.)

WE have now come to an interesting and marked period in the history of Phrenology; the connection, one might say, between the old phrenologists and the new. We hear occasionally much talk of the members of the medical profession not being favourably disposed towards Phrenology, but this is, I am inclined to think, an erroneous idea. It may not answer their purpose under existing prejudices to in

every way openly acknowledge it, but the medical faculty are much more favourable towards Phrenology than is generally supposed, and were it not so it would be very singular, for the early history of Phrenology clearly indicates that the science was almost entirely in the hands of members of the medical profession and others of the educated classes; the discoverer of Phrenology, the celebrated Dr. Gall, was an eminent physician, and according to Watson's "Statistics of Phrenology," published in 1836, of the members of sixteen Phrenological Societies one in every six belonged to the medical profession; and of the authors of works on Phrenology fifteen out of twenty-four were medical men. At one time quite a large number of eminent anatomists, scientists, and medical men of England, Scotland, France, and also America and Ireland, enthusiastically studied and advocated Phrenology, and in many cases applied it to their teachings and practice. Phrenology is especially useful to the physician, enabling him to judge more accurately of temperamental conditions, to diagnose disease, and especially is it useful in cases of insanity and other mental, brain, and nervous diseases.

In its earlier career the study of Phrenology was pursued from a pure love of the science, and with a feeling that great advantages would accrue to mankind from a more perfect knowledge of its principles. It was acknowledged then by men who were capable of judging of its merits, as it is at the present time by advanced thinkers, to be a system of mental philosophy superior to any other that had been advanced.

It was only when Phrenology was made a business, or rather a profession of, that it became, as it were, common property, and that it went against medical professional etiquette to devote so much attention to it.

It was the brothers O. S. and L. N. Fowler who first put the matter in practical business form. Although there were at the time of George Combe's visit to America a few individuals who had attempted to carry on Phrenology on a business plan, the credit is due to the enterprise and abilities of the brothers Fowler for the launching of Phrenology on a professional business basis.

O. S. and L. N. Fowler were active, energetic, ambitious young men, of good parentage and anxious and desirous to do something in the world that would materially benefit their fellow-men. It is well to note that they were receiving their education at Amhurst College, U.S.A., to fit them for the ministry, Henry Ward Beecher, the celebrated American preacher, being at that time a fellow-student at the same College, when it occurred to them to take up Phrenology as a study and afterwards as a profession. It was some time

before they could bring the public mind to feel that there was, to use the Rev. Ossian Davies's language, "a place in the mental and moral development of the human race for the painstaking professional phrenologist"; that if there were persons who were capable of acquiring a proper knowledge of the science, so as to be able to teach and practise Phrenology with beneficial results to their clients, that they had just as perfect right, after educating and qualifying themselves for practice, to make a charge or take a fee for the services they rendered to the public, the same as do physicians, ministers, lawyers, and business people.

A great deal of the human misery and unhappiness that exists in the world might be alleviated if people would study more their own character and avail themselves more of phrenological advice. It is just as necessary to get the advice of the phrenologist concerning the mind and mental powers, choice of pursuits, improvement of character, &c., as to get the advice of the physician concerning physical and bodily ailments.

Orson Squire Fowler, more familiarly known as O. S. Fowler, was born at Cohocton, Steuben County, New York, October 11th, 1809. From his childhood upwards we are told he was enswathed in a pure moral, mind-exhilirating atmosphere. His parents, if not rich in this world's goods, were rich in health, a commodity of no small value in the bringing up and rearing of a family; and both father and mother were of high moral character, and much respected. They gave to their first-born the good heritage of a sound constitution and a brain free from hereditary taints and undeformed by any mental twists. Orson was an active, bright child, and very early in life began to manifest an aptness and quickness for learning which gave promise of a brilliant career. Along with his brother Lorenzo, who was two years his junior, he assisted his father with his farm work part of the day, while the remaining part was spent at the district school and in study. By cultivating and developing both body and brain during his early youth, he maintained and increased his conditions of health and developed a vigorous mental organization.

Steadily, step by step, he progressed in learning, and to his credit, be it stated, he paid his way through Amhurst College by what he earned from honest labour while acquiring his education, in the moments that were not devoted to study.

The visit of Dr. Spurzheim to America in 1832 was the means of Phrenology being brought greatly to the fore in that country. The subject was much talked of and discussed in many of the large towns and cities of the United States, and a subject so apparently open to ridicule had not escaped the

keen wit of the students of Amhurst College. It thus came about that Henry Ward Beecher, amongst others, was led to investigate the subject, and on account of his remarkable debating powers he was selected by the students to prepare an essay against it for debate, which was to settle the new science for ever. To meet this attack it was necessary that he should make himself well acquainted with the subject, so he sent at once to Boston for the works of Spurzheim and Combe ; the books arrived, and the contents were eagerly studied, but young Beecher soon found that he had been assigned a task which he was unable to perform, and in his efforts to disprove the new philosophy his unbelief gradually gave way ; he sought, and obtained, an adjournment of his lecture for two weeks, and when the night came round for him to give it, he made one of the most able speeches he had ever been heard to utter, not against, but in favour of the science, to which he avowed himself a convert. His class-mates and the faculty, for the interest had brought out the whole College and the cream of the town, were amazed. The subject was permitted to go by default ; the negative was vanquished and Beecher was triumphant.

After the debate Beecher asked his class-mate, O. S. Fowler, who had evinced a keen interest in the subject, if he would like to read his phrenological works. "Yes, indeed," was the eager reply, and the books were handed over to him. All through his long and useful life Henry Ward Beecher continued a believer and defender of Phrenology as the most rational philosophy of the human mind, and he attributed much of his success as a preacher to his knowledge of it. The idea had struck O. S. Fowler favourably from the first, and he began to study the works lent him by Beecher in right down good earnest. This being his junior year at College in which the study of mental philosophy was to occupy considerably his time and attention, he zealously compared Phrenology as an expositor of the mind with Brown, Stewart, and other metaphysical writers, and found it immeasurably their superior. He did not, however, rashly jump to conclusions, so critical a student as he must needs put the subject to the test and prove it for himself. He learned the location of the organs, and compared the phrenological developments of his fellow students with what he knew of their character, and to his admiration and delight he found at every successive step in his observations and experiments a perfect agreement. He soon became so noted for correct hits that numbers flocked to his rooms curious to hear what he would say about them. About this time he got out his first chart in which to mark the

characters of those who came to him, and for which he charged two cents, the cost of the chart. This was the first attempt at describing the organs in different degrees, in the form of a chart, ever made. Further study and investigation which included a thorough and critical examination of the works of Gall, Spurzheim and Combe, led to a full and deep conviction of the truth of Phrenology.

His professional life commenced thus: During the interval after his graduation in 1834, before the next term at the Lane Theological Seminary which he was designated to enter in preparation for the orthodox pulpit, seeing the failure of a class-mate to get a hearing while lecturing on the Battles of the Revolution, he was fired with an ambition to try his hand at lecturing on Phrenology. He lay awake all one night considering the matter, and at last resolved to do it. Promptly he set about improving his chart by giving definitions to the faculties in three degrees, and made all other arrangements to commence business in which his brother L. N. Fowler, who was also awaiting the next term at the Lane Seminary, joined him.

O. S. Fowler first settled in New York city in 1836, in 1838 he went to Philadelphia, Pa., and in 1839 published the first number of the American *Phrenological Journal*, of which he was for many years editor, subsequently it was removed to New York where it has been published ever since.

Under the editorship of Professor Nelson Sizer, after an existence of nearly fifty-eight years, this valuable journal, first started by O. S. Fowler, is still being published, and may still be considered the most influential and powerful periodical work devoted to the science.

O. S. Fowler was one of the founders, and the senior partner in the world-renowned Fowler and Wells Co., Phrenologists, and Phrenological Publishers, New York. The vast amount of literature on Human Science, Health, Hygiene, Education and Self-Improvement, which has been published and sent out on its laudable mission from this one single firm during the last nearly sixty years, and the influence it has exercised on the minds of millions of individuals in all quarters of the globe is incalculable. For over thirty years, at this Institution, regular courses of instruction in the theory and practice of Phrenology and its kindred sciences have been given and are still continued to be given by competent and experienced teachers. After careful and systematic study and training upwards of one thousand persons have acquired the Institution's Diploma, and have thus qualified themselves to start out in the world to teach and spread the grand gospel of Phrenology.

Had the brothers Fowler lived to accomplish nothing more than the founding of this single Institution they would have accomplished a great life-work. Besides encouraging others and assisting in the publication of phrenological literature they have each written much themselves.

The works of O. S. Fowler are widely known. It is, I think, due to him to say that no other phrenologist has written so extensively. He was particularly interested in the perfectibility of the human race; he thus wrote much on love and parentage, the perfect adaptation of husband and wife, perfect children, and perfect humanity. No one has gone into the subject of sex adaptation more fully than he. His work on "Creative and Sexual Science" is an unique work of 1,065 pages. His work on "Human Science" is an invaluable production, comprising over 1,200 pages. These two works are reckoned to be the most complete and comprehensive ever written on the complex nature of man. His earlier publications, "Love and Parentage," "Matrimony," "Amativeness," "Marriage," "Self-Culture," "Memory," "Hereditary Descent," "Physiology," and "Maternity" have had an immense circulation, and are still largely read and in demand. Over half-a-million copies of his book on "Love and Parentage" have been sold. Wherever the English language is spoken the name of O. S. Fowler has become familiar through his works. His great enthusiasm and his desire for the betterment of humanity is manifested in all his writings. Whatever he perceived to be good, to be an improvement on that which had previously existed, or to be of use in any way, he desired and endeavoured to acquaint and impress others with. All his works are brimful of friendly admonition, counsel, and advice. He was a great teacher, a high moral physician, and especially did he feel the importance of administering to young people, while the mind is most susceptible to change, improvement and development.

He made continuous lecturing tours throughout the United States and Canada, the science being put to many a public test on these occasions. His fame as a lecturer and as a delineator of character soon became known far and wide, and demands for his lectures and examinations increased. He was a peculiarly forcible, eloquent, persuasive, and impressive lecturer; the good sense and practical bearing of his suggestions, and his genial manner and high-toned spirit, gave him a magical power over the minds and hearts of men. For nearly fifty-five years, with pen and voice, this worker for God and humanity earnestly laboured. To be useful and helpful to mankind was his high ambition.

Few men could have been more earnest and enthusiastic. Life to him thrilled with possibilities. The very joy of living stirred within him warm impulses to cultivate and develop all his powers, mental and physical, so that he might have a healthy body and a vigorous well-balanced mind; he thus prepared and fitted himself to help his fellow-men.

O. S. Fowler led a very active and industrious life, and interested himself in many things and matters. He had a keen interest in humanity. He loved to acquire knowledge and experience, and to plan anything that would tend to the bettering of the conditions of his fellow-creatures. He was never satisfied with things as they were; he was always speculating and trying experiments either with his diet, his strength, or his property. He tried thousands of experiments upon himself, and he felt the importance of spreading widely whatever appeared to him to be useful. He was no garret philosopher, but a practical expounder of whatever he felt to be a truth and of value. His mind was literally crowded with facts and thoughts; he always seemed to be on the alert for something new. He had cultivated a remarkable memory, was a great observer, possessed remarkable discriminating powers, keen intuitive perception, and facility of expression. He could fill volume after volume with facts just as they transpired.

The photo of O. S. Fowler indicates a peculiarly interesting and striking character, and compares well with what we know of him by reputation, and by the works he has left behind him. There was no half-heartedness in his nature. He was what he appeared to be, and what he had evidently striven to be. He was, indeed, thorough in all he did and undertook; he never did anything by the halves. He was in himself an example of what a man can do with average opportunities, who had the right spirit within him and meant to do it.

A few quotations from the delineation of O. S. Fowler's character by his brother, the late L. N. Fowler, will here be interesting:—"O. S. Fowler had a mental, fibrous, osseous organization; he was tall, spare and angular; his head was high and narrow, but long, projecting both in the occipital and frontal lobes. He had distinct features; his forehead was high, full in the centre and sharp in development. He was constitutionally healthy, and from a long-lived family on both sides.

"The most prominent qualities of his mind were enterprise, ambition, force, observation, power of analysis, penetration, intuition, perception of truth, tone of nature, affection, perseverance, and power to amplify thought and feeling. His

whole nature was very susceptible, readily responding to outside influences and internal emotions.

"All his perceptive faculties, which were large, entered largely into the mental operations, and thus stored his mind with a fund of available knowledge. He could see so distinctly and accurately that he did not need to give the same subject a second consideration.

"His Comparison and Human Nature were very large. Few possessed the power of analysis in so remarkable a degree, or were so quick to see resemblances and the laws of association. His Human Nature aided him greatly in penetrating into the core of a subject at once and to feel the full force of a truth. Causality being rather large and very active, helped him to generate thoughts, understand first principles, and take original views of subjects. Having become acquainted with a principle, his forte consisted in seeing its fitness and adaptation. His wit was like Sheridan's, pointed, pithy, and calculated to make a truth more potent and effectual.

"The occipital lobe was large. All his loves were strong and active—Philoprogenitiveness, Conjugality, and Inhabitiveness were very large. He had strong friendships, but his interest in the general welfare of mankind modified his personal friendship very much. He had great force of character, and was not deterred by obstacles or oppositions; few had more courage to commence great and difficult undertakings. He was open, free, frank, liberal and withal candid and confiding. He was high in the crown of the head, giving great ambition, sense of fame, reputation, popularity, love of liberty and sense of independence. Hope was one of his largest organs, and was rendered more active and influential with his very active mind and a predominance of the motive and mental temperaments, joined to very strong, earnest, positive desires, all sustained by powerful Combativeness." Mr. L. N. Fowler went on to say:—"I have never seen a stronger manifestation of Hope and Resolution in all my experience.

"Firmness was large and very prominent when maintaining his opinions and advocating his favourite cause. Continuity not being large disposed him to attempt to do too many things, yet he was very persevering in carrying out his special plans.

"His largest moral organs were Hope, Benevolence, and Conscientiousness, while Veneration and Spirituality were full. Very large Hope and Conscientiousness were the keynotes of his executive and enterprising character. If thwarted in one direction he at once started in another and was never discouraged. Altogether his character was unique and dis-

tinct and a very interesting study. One of his strongest desires was to do the greatest good to the greatest number."

O. S. and L. N. Fowler have the credit of the discovery of several important organs, which include Human Nature, Agreeableness, Sublimity, and Conjugality (the latter, however, was also discovered almost simultaneously by Dr. Vimont, of Paris), and the nomenclature of the mental organs in O. S. Fowler's latest work is considerably altered, possibly for the better in many cases, by their abbreviation.

At the time of his death, which occurred on August 18th, 1887, at his residence near Sharon Station, New York, being then nearly 78 years of age, he was putting forth all his energies for the completion of his work called "Life: Its Science, Factors, Culture, &c." This, so far as he was able to complete, is another splendid production, practically and pithily detailing scientifically his long life experiences which were indeed great and varied.

In his long and active career, few men have had such a wide experience amongst the great masses of humanity, amongst all sorts and conditions of men, and the many thousands whom he has been the means of helping and advising while pursuing his grand mission, and millions yet to come, will have cause to revere his memory.

He died suddenly, being only thirty hours ill. His death was brought on by a spinal affection, the result of a cold; up to this time his health was usually good, but his long continued and severe labours had reduced his vital stock very much.

His wife, Abbie L. Fowler, a splendid help-mate and a very practical woman, took much of the responsibility of his business affairs. We are indebted to her for the publication of his last work, "Life," and many other new editions of his other works.

(To be continued.)

"Thought is a restive horse. Yes: but don't you know how such animals are managed? A bit is put between their teeth, and they are made to work.

"To do easily what is difficult for others is the mark of talent. To do what is impossible for talent is the mark of genius.

"I can neither understand heaven nor earth without personal identity. Take away identity, you take away the individual. The individual suppressed, what remains? Zero.

"*The three pillars of learning.*—Seeing much, suffering much, and studying much are the three pillars of learning."

MUSIC, OR THE LANGUAGE OF TUNE.

(Continued from page 375.)

(1) *The History,* (2) *The Language,* (3) *The Science, and* (4) *The Medicinal Benefits—of Music.*

The Language of Tune.



MENDELSSOHN.

EVERY trade, every occupation, every act and scene of life, has long had its own special music. The rude chant of the boatman floats upon the water, the shepherd sings upon the hill, the milkmaid in the dairy, the ploughman at the plough. It has been truly called the mother of sympathy, the handmaid of religion.

There are many who consider that our life at present is peculiarly prosaic and mercenary. I greatly doubt whether that be the case, but if so our need for music is all the more imperative.

Much as music has done for us in the past, we may hope even more from it in the future.

It is, moreover, a joy for all. To truly and fully appreciate the science or art of music requires some training, as does everything, and the cultivated ear and the sensitive mental temperament will more and more appreciate the

beauties of music; but though there are exceptional individuals, and even races, almost devoid of any love of music, still they are happily but rare. Good music, moreover, does not necessarily involve any great outlay; it is even now no mere luxury of the rich, and we may hope it will become the comfort and solace of the poor.

"*Tune, and how the mind is affected by it when unstrung or worn out,*" has long been an interesting subject to me, and it is a subject that physicians, phrenologists, and hygienists ought to seriously consider, for undoubtedly music holds a magic spell over persons who are mentally or physically fatigued. Dr. Blackman has graphically explained this very point scientifically. He considers that physicians can rely confidently upon its aid; that music is transmitted by a reflex action on the nerves which govern the supply of blood; that further, the effect of music is to dilate the blood vessels, so that the blood may flow more freely and increase the sense of warmth. By increasing the blood supply nutrition is effected. Therefore, for the improvement of health, which depends upon nutrition, the musician is an indispensable ally to the physician.

From the experiments of a Russian doctor, who has studied the *physiological* effects of music, he concludes that—

First, music exhibits an influence on the circulation of the blood.

Secondly, the blood pressure sometimes rises, sometimes falls.

Thirdly, the action of musical tones on men and animals expresses itself by increased frequency of the beats of the heart.

Fourthly, that the variation in the circulation consequent upon the musical sounds, coincides with the changes in the breathing.

Fifthly, that the variations in the blood pressure are dependent on the pitch and loudness of the sound, and on the tone colour.

That music will some day become an acknowledged therapeutic and especially an hygienic agent for promoting health and curing disease, I think few persons will deny.

Its influence in this age of hurry and excitement seems to me especially appropriate. Many thoughtful physicians tell us that for the most part our diseases come from disorders of the nervous system. It is certainly true that numerous ills of the mind precede the ills of the body, and it is even hinted that ennui creates more patients than fever.

Disorders of the emotional life, or the fatigue consequent

upon over-wrought emotion, lie at the root of much of the ill-health to which men and women are subjected. No one in this enlightened age doubts the subtle power of music to break up stagnation, neither can we ignore its marvellous power to soothe and to create by calling into action other and unused faculties, relieving those already over-strained. For music as a health-giver there is yet an almost untrodden field to be cultivated, and it seems to me that wise ones with their eyes and ears open may read while they run, the extent of the future destiny of music as a potent civilizer, recreator, work-inspirer, and purifier of human life.

Moods of Mind.

In using music as a health-giving agent, of course the various moods of mind should be taken into consideration and its different varieties used as required. There are certain kinds of music which act upon peculiar organizations injuriously, just as the whip and spur stimulate the race-horse at first only to exhaust him.

There are other kinds of music, however, which have a tendency to soothe, and perhaps lubricate, the tired nervous centres.

To practise the art of music-healing successfully, it would be necessary to study the different temperaments and physical conditions of people, and to observe, write down and remember the differing effects which certain kinds of music produce upon certain conditions of body and mind.

The fascination of this new calling would lie in the delight of its exercise, amid the variety and endless excitement and surprise which might accrue from its results.

The continuous study of character, and constant self-training and cultivation of sympathy and desire for a definite result, as well as in the good effect upon our own souls when another's pain and distress have been alleviated by our efforts, must be considered.

The Qualifications of the Musician.

In applying music as a means of cure, judgment, common-sense, and above all, sympathy, and by this I mean affectional and musical sympathy, will be in part our guide, but undoubtedly experience will eventually give us rules for its right application.

Let some congenial friend, well versed in the "divine art," perform upon the violin, guitar, harp, or some kindred instrument capable of producing the sweetest sounds, allowing the patient to lie on a couch and prescribe the kind most suitable

for himself or herself. That the music must be *en rapport* with the organization of the tired one will soon become manifest.

The tact and quick sympathy of the musician must do the rest.

How many a young girl might turn her present uncared-for, unappreciated and almost useless musical ability to this gentle and tender human use. Let her try and at the end of the evening let her and her patient note the effect upon the body that will be brought about by the counter excitement of a nerve-current set up by her music.*

The Medicinal Use of Music.

Dr. Holbrook has related in his ever-interesting *Journal of Hygiene* the following case that ably supports my theory :—

Mrs. Leonard, mother of Lillian Russell, the well known American Cantatrice, said that a little sister of Lillian's was once lying very ill and her life was hanging upon a very slender thread. The little one had apparently noticed nothing for several days.

A musician who happened to be occupying the adjoining room, perhaps realizing the state of affairs, played a sweet, soft melody upon the violin, of which instrument he was master.

The little sufferer, upon hearing it, opened her beautiful eyes and, casting an enquiring look around, softly whispered "*Moosic.*" Shortly after the musician was invited into the room, where the child lay in a stupor. Another sweet melody brought the little one again to consciousness. "This experiment," remarked Mrs. Leonard, "was followed up for several days, and," said she, "I attribute my child's recovery almost entirely to this unlooked-for but happy application of the marvellous power of sweet music."

A celebrated physician, well known throughout New York City, stated that a short time ago he, in company with his wife, had called to see a sick child, the child of a friend of his family. They were very much attached to the little one. Upon reaching the bedside of the sick child the doctor soon became aware that the disease had reached a culminating point. As they and the mother of the child were silently sitting by the bedside, the child, much to their astonishment, feebly whispered the word, "*Sing.*"

The mother's heart, already lacerated with deep suffering, could not at once respond ; recovering herself, however, she

* Here Mr. Barnsdale played a violin solo.

sang a verse of one of the beautiful melodies of Balfe's opera of the "Bohemian Girl." The immediately good effect, to the utter astonishment of all present, seemed magical. The mother, overcome with emotion, could sing no more, but the little one, already somewhat revived from the effects of the song, again repeated the word "*Sing.*" The mother again sang a sweet melody when the child seemed to be lulled into a quiet sleep, and from that moment, said the doctor, her recovery was rapid and sure.*

A celebrated physician in the city of Rochester, New York State, said he had acquired his large practice by giving his patients music instead of medicine; occasionally perhaps a little medicine, but whenever their nerves could bear it he gave them a good deal of music.

"Many of my brother physicians in the city," he continued, "make me the butt of their ridicule for it, but you know," said he, "the man who laughs last laughs the longest, and my patients have done a good deal of this kind of laughing."

In ancient history it is related that a certain king disobeyed the Lord's commands, whereupon the Spirit of the Lord departed from him, and he was tormented by the spirit of evil. The officers of the king's court asked permission to bring into his presence a young man who could play upon the harp, that he might hear its tones when he was possessed by this evil spirit. The king consented, and the young man was brought before him; each time that the tormenting spirit took possession of the king, so history relates, the young man touched his harp, and the king was comforted, and became calm again, for the spirit of evil left him.

Timotheus, while playing on the lyre the air known to the Greeks by the name of Ortias, could either rouse Alexander to fury or quiet him.

Many instances could be related to the marvellous power of music.

In using music as a therapeutic agent, one should have command of a large range of compositions from which to select their remedies. They should establish between themselves and their patients a predisposition to listen to the music.

The sweet voice of a friend accompanied by the guitar is almost equivalent to saying, "I wish I could do you good." Such a voice and such an instrument will, I believe, often bring mental relief and physical improvement to the weary and suffering.

You may have heard of the "Guild of St. Cecilia," which I

* Miss Hands, R.A.M., here sang the song, "Gently falls the breath of evening."

believe has a fine future before it. The three principal objects of the Guild are :—

First, to test by trials made in a large number of cases of illness, the power of soft music to induce calmness of mind, alleviation of pain, and sleep.

Secondly, to provide a large number of specially trained musicians who shall be in readiness to answer promptly the summons of a physician.

Thirdly, to provide a large hall in a central part of London in which music shall be given throughout all hours of the day and night. This music to be conveyed by telephone attached to certain wards in each of the chief London hospitals.

The Guild commenced its work at the Temperance hospital. The general effect of the experiment was that music produced general tranquillity, and sent over fifty per cent. of the patients to sleep.

What a boon for neurotic people who are troubled with sleeplessness.

At Helensburgh, the infirmary committee put a piano into the hospital and a number of ladies formed themselves into a choir which rendered music, vocal and instrumental, for the benefit of the patients. The beneficial result was that seven out of ten patients were greatly affected by the music, and their temperature and the pain from which they were suffering were greatly reduced.*

At Bolton, a party of musicians visit the infirmary once a week, to the great advantage of the patients, who prefer quiet music.

Dr. Blackman suggests that a musical-box worked by an electric motor might be advantageously employed in cases of insomnia.

He thinks that the results already obtained by observing the operations of the St. Cecilia Guild justify him in asserting that much may yet be done in alleviating the pain and sufferings of the sick in hospitals by the employment of music. If this be so there may be some use in creation for the time spent by those whose only accomplishment is playing the piano.

True music is melody, and true melody is music.

There is a future for this wonderful art grander than has yet been achieved.

Let us be thankful that the civilized world is constantly becoming more interested in the transcendent power of music.

If music and her sister science Phrenology could be made a

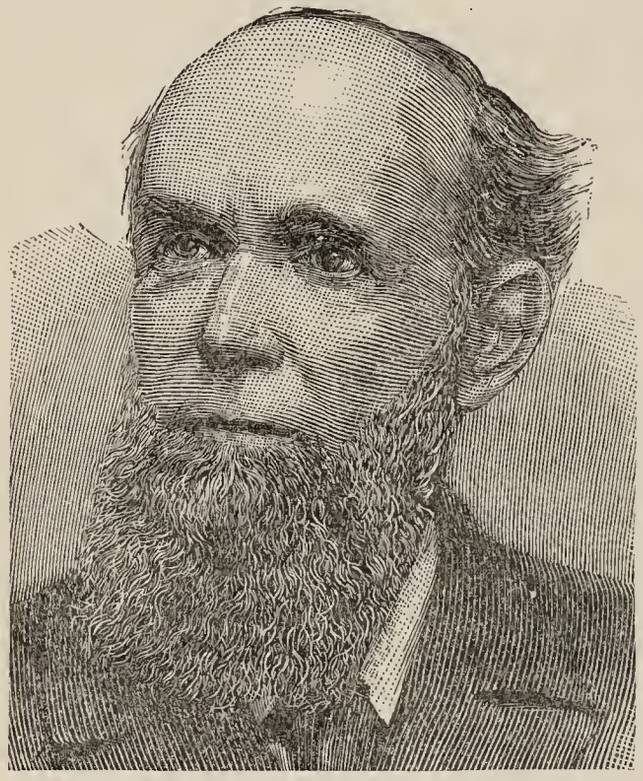
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* A song was here given by Mr. Baker.

general study among the young, and sustained by the English Government, half our prisons and State Reform Schools would soon be dispensed with.

J. A. Fowler.

DR. JOHN CLIFFORD, M.A.



Dr. John Clifford, M.A.

THIS gentleman possesses a very intense mind and a very active brain.

Few men show such an intensity of mind, and when one takes a look at the head of such a character, one immediately sees the strong proof of his phrenological developments in his clearness of utterance, his logic in debate, his aptness of illustration and metaphor, his keen penetration of character, his broad sympathies for humanity, his sharp criticisms and analysis of intellectual subjects, his remarkable philosophy, and his appropriateness of language in every speech that he delivers.

He is a man who spares no strength in any public effort. He gives of his vitality, soul, interest and enthusiasm unstintedly, and, with such a fully developed brain in almost every part, he cannot be indifferent or apathetic in any work which he undertakes to do.

He is a live man and fully awake to the necessities of his work, hence he is convincing in his arguments, sympathetic and winning in his methods of working out his programme, and exceedingly intuitive in catching the spirit of his audience.

He has very active Conscientiousness which, joined to his large Firmness and Causality, makes him unflinching in carrying out the various processes of thought.

He cannot stand aside and see a cause wanting a champion without launching his own efforts, his own mental bark or lifeboat into the surging billows of the controversy.

He is an integral part of the community, therefore enjoys

richly all efforts for the promulgation and furtherance of reform.

He is liberal in his politics to that extent that he cannot very well uphold old constitutional theories when, by breaking away from them, he can get a larger per cent. of good and benefit to the masses.

He cannot very well undertake only a small effort or work, for he is so intensely utilitarian, practical and observant that he touches every subject and line of thought, and on this account shows a cosmopolitan spirit, and the rare development of his intellectual lobe.

It will be noticed that there is great height from the lower portion of the frontal bone or forehead to the vanishing point of the top head, hence the faculties included in that space give him unusual scope in dissecting ideas, principles, truths and theories.

He is full of the milk of human kindness and his thought for others is phenomenal. He cannot limit his sympathies to four brick walls. He has a large fatherly heart which is capable of helping all classes of the community.

No one goes to him without feeling some genuine touch of sympathy, and even if he cannot himself do what is requested of him, he assists or suggests someone who can.

His Cautiousness and Secretiveness make him thoughtful as to the future, and prudent in organizing and planning out work, with one exception, that he never seems to know when he should stop in his own endeavours, and exhausts himself by crowding his time with all kinds of work.

His mind sees far into the future, and he is not a man to make many mistakes.

He is a great lover of beauty. His Ideality and Sublimity make him a lover of Art, and when these faculties are joined to large Spirituality, Veneration and Benevolence, he must express himself with more than ordinary eloquence in admiration of spiritual existence and the spiritual experiences and mysteries of this life and the life to come.

When his idealistic faculties work with his Tune, Time and Weight he shows great appreciation for the beautiful in, and the grand expressions of, music. He is highly sensitive to musical composition, although he may not show very much talent or give very much time to music as an Art, but he has sense of sound and can keenly criticise those who are wanting in it.

He is a good reader of character, and knows how to utilise the energy, time, and talents of others.

His executiveness is another active faculty which makes

him an industrious man and capable of utilising and making the most of the time and strength at his disposal.

He will die with his harness on and will not allow himself much time to be ill, when and so long as he has responsibility resting on him.

He is more wiry than robust in health, and possesses a strong mental temperament, which gives him his keen relish for intellectual and moral debate.

His Social brain puts him in touch with the family element of his work, and after preaching and dealing with theological problems, his mind is capable of winning the attention of the young; he can become a favorite with young men, for he can so admirably adapt himself to the needs of the occasion.

He does not use a word too much nor one too little. He is profound in thought and capable of marshalling his facts in a concise and admirable manner. No one who listens to him will pass from his influence without feeling that he throws his personality into everything that he touches.

EDUCATIONAL SERIES.—No. IV.

MISS CONNOLLY,

Principal of Aske's School for Girls, Hatcham.

THIS lady has been greatly gifted with a strong motherly nature which fits her unquestionably for the duties which she has undertaken in superintending a large and influential educational centre. This power, however, by itself would not altogether enable her to undertake such a work, and as we examine the phrenological developments of such an influential lady we find her endowed with intellectual, moral, and executive abilities which render her capable of enjoying and fulfilling the duties of such an important position.

Three or four strong characteristics are particularly noticeable in her developments. One is her intuitive ability. She can see at a glance whom she is talking with, and therefore has no difficulty in summing up the character and disposition. Her mental ability in this respect must be of immense value to her, for having so many girls under her tuition it is of vital importance that she classifies and understands them.

The second characteristic is her strong sympathies, which enable her to get in touch with the great necessities of the young lives she has to educate and train.

She is not narrow nor bigoted in her opinions, and knows how to recognise different views on various controversial topics. She is one who is likely to weld together rather than separate or pull apart those who differ in political or religious views. Her heaven is a large one, and she will win the best side of a character, if anyone can, and draw it out into a useful sphere.

Another characteristic is her untiring energy. Few persons are able to get through and accomplish so much in a limited time as she can, hence her Executiveness, joined to moderate Continuity and large Benevolence, makes her take a varied interest in all educational matters. She delights in having a variety of subjects to deal with, and can grasp them with a masterly hand without confusion.

Another characteristic is her strong social nature, which is noticeable by the fulness of the domestic faculties. She would have made an excellent family physician, for she would have understood her profession, and won her way into the hearts of not only one member of the family but of almost every member of any family she once visited. She would have cured her patients without medicine by a kind of intuitive, magnetic power, which comparatively few possess, yet when possessed it yields an immense influence and the results are magical.

She is not wanting in the reasoning and philosophic mind, yet her sense of beauty, of adaptability, of harmony, and economy enable her to make the most of circumstances, and utilise time, talents, energy and character and make them of good account.

J. A. F.

The Mole has more Brain than Man.

Some interesting facts were developed by Prof. Ranke at the meeting of the German Anthropological Society, in relation to the relative weights of the brain and spinal cord in man. It is well known that man has not the heaviest brain of any animal; the whale and elephant have heavier. Nor has he the heaviest in proportion to his weight; some singing birds, various small apes, and the mole have proportionately heavier brains. What Ranke brings out is that the weight of the human brain is much greater in proportion to the weight of the spinal cord than in any other vertebrate; and this, therefore, constitutes an anatomical distinction of man, strongly contrasting him with all other animal forms.

SIMPLE LESSONS IN PHYSIOLOGY AND AMBULANCE.

By an Old Ambulancer.

Lesson V.—The Human Skeleton.

MAN is distinguished as the only animal belonging to both the "orders," *Bimana*, and *Biped*. He possesses an *Internal Skeleton*,—or bony frame-work,—which gives shape and support to his body, and he is the only animal that can sustain a perfectly erect attitude.

According to the natural divisions of the body, the skeleton is divided into three distinct parts,—head, trunk, and limbs. As space will not permit of anything like a full description of this important part of man's structure, a description of it sufficient for Ambulance purposes will have to suffice.

There are three principal kinds of bones in the human body,—*hollow* bones, *flat* bones, and *irregular* bones.

The Hollow Bones are long, such as those in the arms and legs. They have two thick rounded ends, covered with cartilage, called the *Heads*, and a middle part called the *Shaft*, long and cylindrical, containing *Marrow*,—a fatty mass richly supplied with blood. The extremities or *Condyle*, forming the *Ball and Socket*, and *Hinge* joints, consist of an outer compact, firm layer, covering an inner porous mass. These joints are, so to speak, lubricated by a viscid fluid called the *Synovial Fluid*.

The Flat Bones serve specially for the formation of the cavities of the body. Among them are the bones of the skull, the bones of the pelvis, and the breast bone.

The Irregular Bones are small and short, and are either rounded or cubical in form; such as the vertebræ, and the bones of the wrist and ankle. In bone we distinguish an outer covering, or *Periosteum;* the bony substance itself; and the marrow.

Simple bone is of a yellowish white colour, and is composed of *Earthy* and *Animal* matter. The *Earthy* matter gives hardness and durability to the bone, and consists chiefly of phosphate and carbonate of lime.

The *Animal* matter is a soft, gristly cartilaginous mass, which binds the earthy particles together. The quantity of earthy matter increases with age. In youth it forms about *half* of the bony substance; in

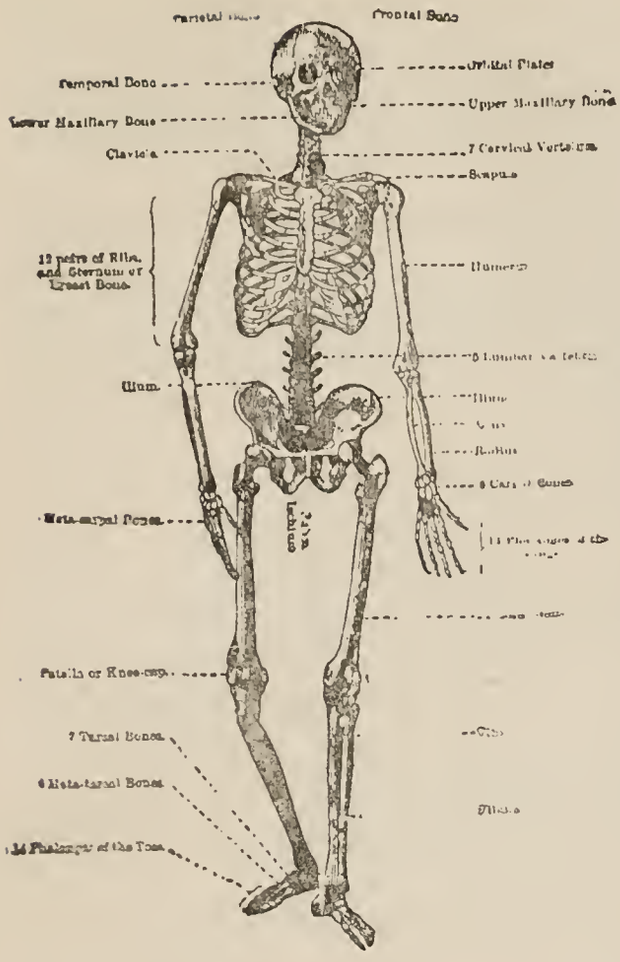


FIG. 8.—THE HUMAN SKELETON.
(*For treating Fractures.*)

middle age, about *two-thirds;* and in old age, *seven-eighths;* hence the more brittle character of the bone as age increases.

Summary.—The bones in their natural positions, connected by means of ligaments and cartilage, form a firm framework called the SKELETON, which supports the body as a whole; affords points of attachment and support for the muscles or fleshy parts of the body; and forms cavities in which the most important internal organs are protected: such as the skull, the thorax, and the abdomen.

Cartilage is of a bluish white colour, softer and less richly supplied with blood than bone, but more elastic and pliant.

All the bones of the body are connected by *Joints* or *Sutures* or *connecting Cartilages.* The first of these connections allows wide play of movement; the second and third little or none.

There are three kinds of *Joints*, *Ball and Socket*, *Hinge*, and *Imperfect.* The shoulder and hips are examples of the first kind; the elbow, knee, fingers and toes of the second; and the vertebræ, wrist and ankle of the third. A *Dislocation* is when bones which should be together, are separated by a blow or a push. (In Ambulance, it is most important to understand the difference between a *Dislocation* and a *Fracture.*)

Exclusive of the 32 teeth, which do not form a part of it, there are over 200 bones in the *Human Skeleton*, namely: skull 8, face 14, trunk 61, and limbs 120.

The Head.—With the exception of the lower jawbone, all the bones of the head are *immovable*, and are mostly flat. The eight bones of the skull form a cavity which encloses and protects the brain and the organ of hearing; those of the face form cavities which protect the organs of seeing, smelling and tasting. The bones of the skull are: One *Frontal;* one *Occipital;* two *Parietal*, or wall bones; two *Temporal;* one *Sphenoid;* and one *Ethmoid.* The last two are situated at the base of the skull, over and behind the root of the nose.

The principal bones of the face are the two upper and one lower *Maxillary* or jaw bones; the *Malar*, or cheek bones; the *Nasal*, or nose bones; and the *Lachrymal*, or tear bones. All these bones of the head are more or less liable to fracture.

The bones of the TRUNK may be divided into those of the Spinal

Column or *Vertebræ ;* those of the *Thorax* or chest ; and those of the *Pelvis*. The Vertebral Column comprises seven *Cervical*, or neck vertebræ ; twelve *Dorsal*, or back vertebræ (to these the twenty-four ribs are attached) ; five *Lumbar*, or loin vertebræ ; the remainder are the vertebræ of the *Sacrum* and the *Coccyx*.

The walls of the *Thorax* are formed by the breast bone, or *Sternum*, the ribs, and the dorsal vertebræ. The upper seven ribs on each side are joined directly to the Sternum, and are hence called *true ribs ;* the next three on each side are joined together before reaching the Sternum, and are called *false ribs ;* the remaining two are shorter and are free at the front ends—these are called *floating ribs*.

As all the other important bones are clearly shown by the figure, it is not necessary here to enter into detail with regard to them.

Note.—It is most important that the Ambulance student should make himself thoroughly familiar with the plan and structure of the skeleton, and with the names, positions, and shapes of its various bones, and especially as the general direction and the *names* of the bones determine the direction and the names of the more important blood-vessels, nerves, muscles, &c., which lie adjacent to them.

(*Exercise.*—Draw a copy of Fig 8. Learn thoroughly the names, positions, and character of all the bones shown in it.)

Note.—Lesson VI. will deal with Hœmorrhage and Fractures.

CATECHISM OF PHRENOLOGY.

DIVISION AND CLASSIFICATION.

3.—Adhesiveness. Friendship.

Where is the organ of Adhesiveness situated ?

On each side of Continuity, above Conjugality.

What is the function of this faculty ?

To produce the instinctive tendency of attachment to persons as friends. It takes an interest in clubs, societies, and unions.

Do men or women possess it stronger in general ?

Women generally possess it stronger.

When the feeling is very energetic, or very feeble, what are the results ?

When very energetic, the individual feels excessive regret at being separated from a friend. When very weak, he has little or no attachment to mankind, and may become an anchorite or hermit.

4.—Inhabitiveness.

Where is the organ of Inhabitiveness situated?

Immediately above Philoprogenitiveness, and below Continuity, on each side of the middle line, in the posterior part of the head.

What is the function of this organ?

It gives the love of home and country; a desire to have a permanent place of abode, and attachment to the place where one was born or has lived, and is the cause of home-sickness. Some animals evince it strongly. Birds return to the same place every spring to build their nest.

5.—Continuity.

Where is this organ situated?

Immediately below Self-esteem and above Inhabitiveness, in the postero-parietal part of the head.

What is its function?

It gives the power of applying the mind or holding the feelings patiently and continuously to a given subject or work. It gives unity of object and undivided attention to the matter in hand.

What is the effect of its deficiency?

A tendency to change, beginning many things and leaving some unfinished—starting to state a line of facts and rambling away on something else.

E.—Vitativeness.

Where is this organ located?

In the base of the brain above the *mastoid process*, and back of and below Destructiveness.

What is its office?

It imparts a feeling of love of life, as such, without regard to joys or pleasures, and those who have it large are so wedded to continued existence that they live through injuries and illness which would triumph over those weakly endowed with it.

What is the result of its excess or deficiency?

A constant dread of death or disregard of life.

6.—Combativeness.

Where is the organ of Combativeness situated?

At the inferior and posterior angle of the parietal bone, forward of Adhesiveness and Conjugality, and below Cautiousness, upward and backward of the opening of the ear.

What is the function of this faculty?

To produce active courage, and, when the feeling is energetic, the propensity to attack. It inspires the mind with a feeling of boldness, supports it in facing, and prompts it to overcome opposition.

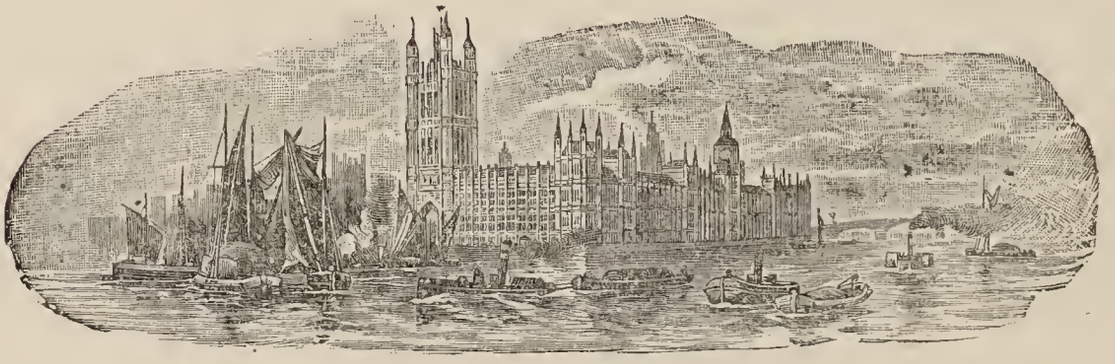
What are the results of the predominating energy, and of the deficiency of this faculty?

When very energetic, it gives rise to a desire for contention, a quarrelsomeness and fieriness of disposition, and a pleasure in fighting. When very weak, there is a general want of energy in the character.

Does this organ give only the tendency to fight?

By no means. It may show itself in a thousand ways besides that of fighting, which is generally an abuse of the organ.

(To be continued.)



HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT, WESTMINSTER.

The Phrenological Magazine.

LONDON, OCTOBER, 1896.

BRAIN SCIENCE

HAS progressed in very many directions. We know more about the curious workings of the brain, in what may be called the ordinary round of its duties, than did our predecessors of even twenty years ago. Recently an illustration of certain interesting phases of mental action was afforded us by the researches of M. Séglas, of the Salpêtrière Hospital of Paris, into an unusual form of speech derangement. There is a not common affection of the speech-centres in the brain called "aphasia," in which, while the sufferer knows everything that is said to him, he cannot form words in reply. M. Séglas tells us that the affection he describes may be called "onomatomanie," and that certain very distinct varieties of abnormal brain-action may be included under this name. For instance, there is a phase in which the person cannot recall a particular word. He gets perfectly agonised in his efforts to remember the term. Dr. Wilson considers this an exaggeration of a state perfectly common among us. Who has not experienced, when writing or talking, a sudden difficulty in finding a word ("the" word) which alone can

express one's exact meaning? Then there is a variety of the ailment described by M. Séglas in which one word gets into a person's brain, as it were, so that he is seized with an irresistible desire to go on repeating it. Next comes a case in which a very ordinary word gets attached to it (in the opinion of the patient) some very terrible or peculiar meaning. It is for him a dread Shibboleth, which haunts him like a grim word-spectre. The fourth variety is that wherein a person fancies certain words have a talismanic meaning. Is this a survival of the "Abracadabra" of the old days of witchcraft and magic? Finally comes a phase wherein the patient takes a violent dislike to a word, and, as it is said, spits it out as if it had a disgusting taste.

THESE WORD-AFFECTIONS

ARE produced, M. Séglas shows, through complex brain-processes. In some cases the patients seem to be possessed by actual hallucinations regarding words, in others there is evidently exhibited a want of co-ordinating and controlling power over particular ideas. Thus, in one instance the words "vendredi," "malheur," and "treize" assumed to a patient an injurious and malign aspect. When they were heard, the words "samedi," "bonheur," and "quatorze" were expressed, as if to correct the influence of the former terms. In another case a patient appeared to experience a peculiar relation to the word "rage." Every time she met with the word it seemed to her to persist before her eyes, despite all her efforts to rid herself of the term. In Dr. Wilson's opinion, while showing us how complicated are our speech-efforts, the interest of these observations really lies in their showing us how our little and unheeded peculiarities of thought and word may become intensified under mental excitement into very marked departures from the type of healthy brain-action.

REMARKABLE FACTS ON HEREDITARY INFLUENCES.

HEREDITARY drunkenness has been the subject of special study by Professor Pellman, of Bonn University. He has selected cases of individual drunkards of some generations ago, and traced out the careers of all their descendants up to the present time. His latest subject of investigation is Frau Ada Jurke. She was born in 1740 and was a drunkard, a thief, and a tramp for forty years, dying in 1800. Local records supply the histories of 709 of her 834 descendants. Out of those traced 106 were of illegitimate birth, 142 were beggars, 64 others lived on charity, and 181 were women of

disreputable living. The family has supplied 76 convicts, of whom 7 were sentenced for murder. It is estimated that during seventy-five years this family cost Germany over £250,000 in almshouses, trial costs, prisons, and correctional institutions.—*Daily Mail*, Sept. 3, 1896.

THE FOWLER INSTITUTE.

MEMBERS' NOTES.

"Temptations are a file which rub off much of the rust of self-confidence."
—*Fénélon.*

E. C. HAS sent the following interesting item :—

Prison Treatment.

Among the more important social problems that science is grappling with are now reckoned the punishment and prevention of crime. Is crime allied to insanity? Ought the criminal to be treated as entirely responsible for his actions, or as the victim of his faulty organization? Is punishment really deterrent? Such are the questions that now beset the inquirer. Completely satisfactory answers science has not yet been able to give. "Yes and No" is all it can say. Probably the truth does lie, as usual, midway between the extremes. Criminality, like every other human failing, must be of all degrees. In its worst form it is probably as incurable as insanity. At its best it may be entitled to rank merely as an error of judgment or as a too hasty yielding to impulse, under circumstances which conduce to the detriment of society. The law, however, has not yet grasped this conception of crime.

* * * *

All criminal codes are inelastic except in so far as repeated offences are visited with cumulative penalties; it is assumed that all men are alike, that all are equally amenable to good and evil influences, that all consequently ought to be punished for an offence in the same way and in the same degree. The folly of this Procrustean method has been repeatedly shown. Did not the notorious Jane Cakebread make her 275th appearance in a police-court to prove the inefficacy of the penalties prescribed for the drunk and disorderly? Did the death penalty extirpate the 200 more or less petty offences to which it was applicable a hundred years ago? Did the stake, the rack, the thumbscrew, or the many other tortures formerly in vogue produce the results expected of them? The law has recognised its error in those cases, but it is still deaf to experience on many other points of the same description; and for that reason we welcome a singularly able and unprejudiced report on prison administration issued by the Departmental Committee appointed last year to consider the subject.

* * * *

The keynote of this important contribution to the literature of criminality is that the criminals are not all cast in the same mould (a phrenologist could tell), and that as far as possible the prison system

should aim at exerting the most useful effect upon prisoners, both in their moral and physical aspect, making the best, as far as possible, of each individual case. "The responsible authorities of a prison," say the committee, "should have sufficient time at their command to observe prisoners individually and sufficient discretionary power to give or obtain for an individual prisoner that guidance, advice, or help which at such a crisis of his life may make a priceless change in his intentions or disposition."

* * * *

These are words of wisdom, and they are backed up by a large number of sensible recommendations, which have all the greater value from the fact of the report being unanimously signed by Mr. Herbert Gladstone, Sir Algernon West, Sir J. E. Dorrington, Dr. J. H. Bridges, Mr. R. B. Haldane, Mr. A. O'Connor, Mr. De Rutzen, and Miss Eliza Orme.

The habitual criminal remains, of course, the problem he always has been. He may, the committee think, be properly treated as a class apart. The great majority of prisoners they believe to be amenable to the influences that weigh with the ordinary man or woman, though they admit the impossibility of administering to each a relatively exact amount of punishment, since there are inequalities among the criminal as among the normal classes—a fact which the law has hitherto been so slow to recognise. Happily there is good reason to believe that educational influences, sanitation, and generally the improved conditions of living will steadily diminish the amount of crime in this country as represented by indictable offences.

* *
*

It is encouraging to find such an article as the above published in one of our daily papers, for if it is necessary to administer different treatment to each offender, it is necessary to have some method by which to know the mental development of each, and Phrenology alone is able to supply this need. We earnestly hope that all in authority and having the control of prisoners will turn their attention to this most necessary science. Until prisoners are thus individually understood and treated there is little hope of a decrease in crime.

***

E. R. has sent us the following :—

A leading draper gives some curious notes on the way in which blind women choose their dresses. "I have," says the writer, "very few women customers more fastidious as to fashion, texture, and even colour than are the blind women who work at the great fancy basket manufactory near here. They give particular directions as to what they want, even in the matter of shade, feel the fabric most carefully, and, after doing so, are, if anything, more critical than other customers. After one of my assistants has measured off so many yards of material, I have known them measure it for themselves with their out-stretched arms, and it is wonderful how accurate they are in hitting off the precise length. In buying trimmings, they seem to have the nicest discrimination in matching shades, and, altogether, it seems impossible to think, in

the case of those who have been blind from birth, that they can have so keen an appreciation of colour."

* *
*

Mr. Wright has sent us the following :—

Terrible Alternatives—The Sad Case of a Gifted Comedian.

A remarkable experiment, says Dalziel, is now being made for the purpose of bringing relief to William Scanlan, a famous American comedian, who is now in an insane asylum.

A number of doctors who examined Scanlan decided that his brain was dead and gradually decaying, with the result that death would probably take place shortly, his case being in this respect unlike the usual course of paresis and idiocy. Professor Curtis, of the New York College of Physicians, has been making a number of experiments upon the brains of dogs. In one case in which he removed the brain of a dog the animal lived a month ; another, which was similarly experimented upon, lived three months, while another is still living notwithstanding that its brain was removed 15 months ago.

It appears to be well so far as its ordinary bodily health is concerned, but it is quite *devoid of intelligence.* It has lost the senses of smell and hearing, but appears to retain that of taste. It is, too, perfectly able to maintain its balance, and when lying down can recover its feet if it wishes to arise. Its temper remains, and it resents teasing.

If the experiments are successful, a trial will, it is proposed, eventually be made to remove Scanlan's brain in the belief that he will thus be assured years of life, although without intellect of any kind.

This horribly gruesome story will horrify many who knew the clever and genial song-writer and comedian, whose "Peek-a-boo" was popular a few years ago. Scanlan was an Irish-American, and wrote and acted in a number of Irish plays, more refined and true to nature, if not so clever, as the Boucicault comedies.

A Class will be formed for students to be held every Monday evening at 7 o'clock. Early application is necessary.

* *
*

Phrenological Examinations daily at 4 and 5, Imperial Buildings, Ludgate Circus, E.C.

Hours of Consultations—Daily 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. ; Saturdays 10 a.m. to 2 p.m.

Short Verbal Statements, 2/6 ; Marked Registers, 5/- and 8/-.

Full Written Delineations from one to five guineas ; Written Delineations from Photographs, 5/-, 10/6, and 21/-.

Special appointments made.

* *
*

Always consult a competent phrenologist before entering upon any new occupation or employment. Bring your children to learn what occupation they are fitted for, or what line of study they should pursue.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

On and after January 1st, 1897, the English *Phrenological Magazine* will be incorporated with the American *Phrenological Journal* and *Science of Health*, and will from that date on be published conjointly and be known as

The Phrenological Journal and Science of Health,

with which is incorporated

The English Phrenological Magazine,

thus making it an *International* monthly of Mental Science, Education, and Hygiene,

Edited by Professors Nelson Sizer *and* Jessie A. Fowler.

The price will remain the same, viz., 6d. per month, or yearly subscription 5s., post free, to any part of the world.

The publishing date will be the 15th of each month.

The *Phrenological Journal* is too well known to need much introduction to our readers, but we may mention that it has been established over *half a century*, and its circulation has been continually increasing.

The *Phrenological Magazine* was established in 1880, and has ever since been steadily making progress.

It is believed that the readers in both countries will enjoy the benefit of this interchange of thought and matter by the amalgamation.

The Editors wish to thank their numerous contributors, helpers, and friends for their valuable assistance, and they trust to have their continued support and recommendation.

HYGIENIC AND HOME DEPARTMENT.

[All questions intended for the Hygienic Column must arrive at the Office of the Magazine not later than the 12th or 15th of the month, and as far as possible all questioners must state their individual cases as clearly as they can, by giving age, sex, whether married or single, stout or thin, dark or fair, build of body, and general habits. Persons asking questions relative to health should state what length of time they have been deranged.]

HEADACHES.

IT is a frequent thing to hear a person say in response to enquiries as to "how you are," "Oh! I am very well, only my head aches."

There are six different forms of headache :—

No. 1. *Congestive.*—In this form the head is hot and the face is flushed. There is too much blood in the brain and the head feels as if it would burst.

No. 2. *Anæmic Headache.*—This is the very opposite of No. 1. There is too little blood in the brain. The pain is gnawing; there is

dizziness and irritability of temper; a disposition to faint; the countenance is pale and the face pinched.

No. 3. This is a *Sympathetic Headache.* It arises from disorders of the liver, kidneys, uterus, ovaries.

No. 4. This is a *Sick Headache*, and is caused by bilious disorders. Usually this form of headache culminates in a fit of vomiting.

No. 5. *Nervous Headache.*

No. 6. Arises from other diseases, such as fevers, smallpox, rheumatism, diseases of the heart and affections of the brain.

Now it is not necessary to state that every form of headache is more or less calculated to interfere with our character, and especially our mental moods. Therefore the treatment of headache in all its forms becomes an important factor.

Congestive Headache can best be treated by hot footbaths and cold applications to the head. Drink freely of cold water and rub the spine with cold cloths until there is a good reaction, all the time having the feet in hot water and mustard.

Outdoor exercise and plenty of moving about are important considerations. Avoid reading and alcoholic drinks, strong tea and coffee, and drink two pints of hot water every day.

In cases of *Anæmic Headache* the blood needs improving both in quality and quantity. Good food and outdoor exercise and deep breathing are essential means. Use the loofah every morning, rubbing the whole of the body with it. Bicycle as much as possible! Boxing, rowing, cricketing, and playing at tennis are all excellent forms of exercise.

The head must be kept warm; take plenty of sleep and guard against worry. Again, if some exhausting discharge is causing this poorness of blood, then it should have special attention. Cakes and all pastry should be avoided.

In cases of *Sympathetic Headaches* very little can be said as to their treatment, inasmuch as it is necessary to treat the special malady which is causing this sympathetic affection.

Sick Headache can be cured by strict attention to diet. No fat of any description, and take three meals a day. Lean beef and mutton with stale bread are the best articles of diet in all cases of sick headache. One teaspoonful of pure vegetable charcoal after each meal is a splendid thing. Drink two pints of hot water daily. Keep the bowels regular by eating plenty of fruit in season.

Nervous Headache. This can only be successfully treated by improving the tone of the nerves. Avoid tea, coffee, &c. Sleep eight hours out of every 24. Go into pleasant society; get into the fields as often as you can, and keep the mind as pleasurably exercised as possible. Guard against mental irritation, cultivate courage and energy of character! Do not dwell on your weakness and shortcomings! Many people are so short-sighted as to use headache cures so liberally advertised. My experience goes to prove that more harm comes of such things than any temporary good which is got. Headache powders are largely sold as a cure for all cerebral pangs. It stands to reason if

your bodies become disordered, the brain, which is the sentinel organ in man's body, must feel the effects of such derangements first; therefore it is better to live healthy lives than have recourse to drugs and nostrums which only dull the brain powers for the time being.

It may be safely asserted that if the skin, liver and kidneys are all kept in a natural state, the great bulk of headaches which afflict so many to-day would soon disappear. But while the effete matters of the body are retained, whether through inefficient skin action, sluggishness of the liver, or disorders of the kidneys, then we may expect to be troubled with pains in the head, confused thoughts, mental depression, and sometimes violent headaches.

J. B. Keswick.

WHAT PHRENOLOGISTS ARE DOING.

[We shall be pleased to receive, for insertion under this heading, reports of lectures, meetings, or engagements of phrenologists. In sending notices correspondents will oblige by enclosing their communications in an envelope, and addressing them to the office of publication of the Phrenological Magazine. Newspaper cuttings pasted on post-cards are an infringement of postal rules, and subject to a fine.]

The Second Centenary Celebration in connection with Dr. Gall's labours was held in Kokomo on August 22nd and 24th. On Saturday morning the friends and advocates met in convention in the City Hall to discuss this science in commemoration of the centennial of the promulgation of the same.

Letters of greeting and encouragement from earnest workers in the cause who could not be present were read before the assembly, namely, from the late L. N. Fowler and Jessie A. Fowler, who were on the ocean at the time; Nelson Sizer, Dr. Drayton and others all sent their regrets that local work prevented them from attending.

Vice-President Pratt occupied the chair, and addressed the meeting on the rise and progress of Phrenology, its advantages to parents and teachers in enabling them to understand and mould the characters with which they had to deal, and gave a brief account of some of the advocates of the science.

Mayor Kirkpatrick delivered the address of welcome, in which he paid a fitting tribute to those seeking to know the possibilities of the mental expressions of man's existence.

On Sunday, the 23rd of August, the churches of the various denominations opened their doors to the members of the Convention, to preach sermons appropriate to the occasion as was done in London. The subjects touched upon were, "Heredity," "The Gospel of Jesus Christ under the Light of Modern Science," "Redemption of the World through the Power of the Holy Spirit," "If Christ should come!" "Psychology, or the Science of the Soul."

The Convention Meetings were continued on the morning, afternoon, and evening of Monday. Interesting papers by the late L. N. Fowler, Miss J. A. Fowler, and Wm. Brown, Esq., Prof. Nelson Sizer, Prof.

Allen Haddock, of San Francisco, Cal.; Mr. J. C. Collins, of New Glaris, Wis.; and Rev. Morrell, of Johnsonville, N. Y., were read.

Dr. Ella Young gave a practical address on Phrenology in Relation to the Medical Profession, and showed that without a knowledge of this science on the part of the physician no patient can be intelligently treated. Dr. Gifford, Prof. Riddell, also gave interesting discourses.

Several resolutions were passed at the close of the meetings.

Had Miss Fowler not been on the ocean at the time of the meetings, it would have been her pleasure to attend them, as she feels such an intense interest in Centennial Celebrations. The Fowler Institute congratulates the Kokomo Committee on its successful carrying out of such an interesting programme.

Mr. Spark, of the Town Hall Avenue, intends leaving Bournemouth at the end of September. During the six years Mr. Spark has resided here he has been largely patronised by the leading nobility and aristocracy, besides gaining much notoriety in Phrenology, on which he is the author of several useful works. Doubtless Mr. Spark will meet with the same success elsewhere that has attended his efforts in Bournemouth, his delineations of head forming an entertaining and instructive attraction to both residents and visitors.

Mr. W. Cross has just concluded a successful five weeks' season at Cromer, and gave a popular phrenological entertainment at the Corn Hall, with a public examination of subjects chosen by the audience. Mr. Cross has made a reputation as a racy and interesting lecturer.

There was a splendid attendance of members at the meeting of the Masterton Mutual Improvement Society held in the Wesleyan schoolroom last evening. The President (Rev. J. S. Smalley) occupied the chair, six new members were elected, and great interest is being evinced by members to strengthen the Society. Mr. A. Donald was elected Vice-President, occasioned by the resignation of the Rev. R. Wood. Monthly lectures will form a strong feature of the Society's programme during the season. The business of the evening was a lecture by Mr. J. Wheeler on "Phrenology." Mr. Wheeler handled his subject in a very masterly manner, and at the conclusion examined the heads of several of the audience. Several questions were put to the lecturer and ably answered. A hearty vote of thanks was accorded Mr. Wheeler.—Wairarapa *Daily Times.*

Owing to the very large number of letters and telegrams of condolence received from all parts of the country since the death of our esteemed President, Professor L. N. Fowler, it has been impossible to acknowledge each one individually, therefore we must ask our friends to accept this intimation of our sincere appreciation of their kindly sympathy. The ungrudging testimony universally borne to a noble life has sustained us, and encourages us in our endeavours to continue and advance the good work so ably carried on by our late friend for so many years.

OUR YOUNG FOLKS



[Subscribers sending photographs of children to this column must send coupon from the back of the MAGAZINE, also a stamped and directed envelope for the return of the photograph. The sketches will appear as space permits.]



MY DEAR LITTLE FRIENDS,—

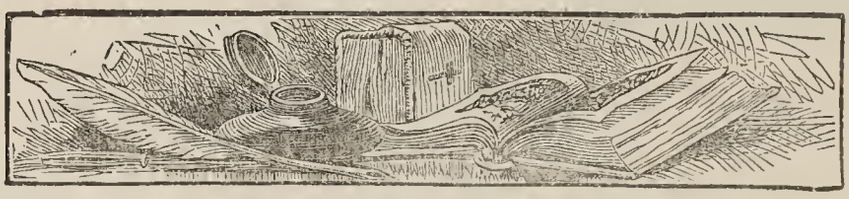
To-day I want you to take a good look at this little open-mouthed baby. Something has taken his whole attention for the time being. What a serious little face it is, and yet we shall judge by the somewhat square appearance of the forehead, that he has a good amount of fun and merriment in his nature. Notice how well developed the head is; what a height from the opening of the ear, and how well filled out are the centre and upper parts of the forehead. This large amount of brain power, together with his large organs of Comparison and Causality, will lead him to be almost too thoughtful for so tiny a mite. Do not you think he will puzzle his mother with questions, as time goes on? These organs being strong will also cause him to be original. Notice that the forehead is well developed above the root of the nose. This organ also strong, will lead the little man to show a great desire to see and examine. Thus the combination of these three organs, together with the large organ of Eventuality, and the strong mentality, will lead the child to be very apt in gaining and retaining knowledge, that is, if his physical health is sustained sufficiently well. He will not easily get tired of listening to stories; it will not do to make rash promises to him, for he will remember and expect promises to be fulfilled. As he grows older, he will originate, and invent his own ways of action, as well as be quick at taking pattern by others. Notice that he has good abilities as a young draughtsman, and remember that with his strong Causality and Comparison, he should, with tuition, develop into a good artistic designer. There is a large amount of affection in the child, and the width of the head above the ears indicates to us that he is not wanting in force of character to use his abilities.

Your loving

AUNTIE SISSIE.

Our dear President, Professor Fowler, has passed away from us at the advanced age of 85. Those of us who knew him loved him well, and gained great help from his life and teachings. No man can possibly estimate the amount of good he has been enabled to do in his life, nor the amount of good still to emanate from the teachings of his writings.

How pigmy our best and noblest deeds appear in comparison with the efforts and consequent results of such a life. And yet, it is the "littles" that make "much," it is the individual strokes given by the blacksmith's arm that, after continued repetition, give his iron-like muscle, and it is the separate right actions which in time give the virtuous noble character. None of mankind's greatest benefactors set up before our view a hundred monuments of good in one day, but one by one their great deeds were done. "Great!" Yes, "great," when looked at in the past, though at their first appearance many of them may have appeared of small account; and, likewise, the *power* to do, and the *love of doing* great and good works was not acquired after one lofty deed, but grew by steady and perhaps unnoticed growth. Thus, even in his death shall our beloved President be an influence for good, for shall not the thoughts aroused lead us to determine that our best efforts shall, by Divine help, be less spasmodic and more continuously even, lead us to think upon our fleeting opportunities of using the inspired life that is in us, and so determine in the future not to put off acting ideally for the "to-morrow" which never comes, but to live the day that is in our present possession ideally?



BOOK NOTICES.

The Sept. number of the *Phrenological Journal* is full of interesting articles. Prof. Nelson Sizer has an illustrated character sketch of the Democratic Candidates, Wm. J. Bryan and Vice-President Arthur Sewell, who are now before the public. Another interesting article is upon Child Culture, in which subject the writer appears at his best.

Dr. Drayton has two well-written articles: one on Phrenotypes and Side-views, another on Temperament in Handwriting.

Miss Jessie A. Fowler has an article on "The Birth and Growth of an Idea: A human microscope."

Ogilvie's Encyclopædia of Useful Information and World's Atlas.

We have much pleasure in giving hearty praise to the splendid new edition of this enterprising work.

In the present edition, amongst many improvements, we may mention that a very careful revision and correction of the article on Astronomy has been made by a Fellow of the Royal Astronomical Society of London, new portraits of Sir Isaac Newton and Sir John Herschel are inserted. To complete the excellent series of portraits of the poets, new engravings of Thompson and Pope have also been added.

The five illustrations of the Darwinian Theory of Progression have been redrawn and engraved for this edition. An entirely new series of illustrations of "Historic Dress," appear by permission of the owners of Planche's Encyclopædia of Costume; these are from temp. Henry V. to the Commonwealth, including several of Hollar's beautiful etchings from his "Ornatus Muliebris Anglicanum." The Illustrated Geography and Atlas has likewise many additions and improvements.

The very valuable series of "Sporting Records" have been carefully edited up to date by the best professional experts on each subject.

Our readers will notice that although the cash price of this wonderful book is 25s., yet we specially offer it through our advertisement coupon for 8s.

We confidently say that such a *Work of Reference* at one's own home is far beyond any cash value.

It affords accurate information to adults on Literary, Poetic, Scientific, Philosophic and Religious Subjects, and Political, National and International topics are treated carefully.

It also is a complete, sure and interesting guide upon every subject of reference and amusement for the young.

Some Account of the Life and Labours of Dr. François Joseph Gall, Founder of Phrenology, and his disciple, Dr. John Gaspar Spurzheim, by Charlotte Fowler Wells. 16mo. 154 pages. Fowler & Wells Co., Publishers, New York. Paper, price 2s., post free.

It is certainly fitting enough to publish at this time a memoir of this nature, since it is just about one hundred years ago that the eminent discoverer in brain localization, Dr. Gall, came before the public to announce the conclusions that he had arrived at and demonstrate the grand truths of phrenological science.

A book of this kind has been the want for a generation, and out of Mrs. Wells's ardent love for the founders of mental science this book has grown. It is a well-arranged digest of facts in the biographical history and work of Gall and Spurzheim. The educational world, certainly in so far as the United States is concerned, will welcome this book. Aside from its very high value as a contribution to modern psychological science, it is a very neat product of the printers' art. Numerous illustrations add their interest to the pages.

Uncle Sam's Letters on Phrenology are bright, attractive, and interesting. They are written in a clear, symmetrical style, at times rising to the plane of eloquence and melody. Is one of the best books for general reading. There is a brightness and life in the descriptions

and illustrations rarely found in the literature relating to the subject. Some descriptions of the faculties are unsurpassed. No more impressive and interesting manual can be named as an introductory book to the more careful study of the subject. Price 2s., post free.

BUSINESS NOTICE.

☞ In reply to numerous enquiries, we beg to state that the death of our esteemed friend L. N. Fowler will not in any way interfere with the working of the business, which will continue to be carried on as heretofore (at 4 and 5, Imperial Buildings, and 7, Imperial Arcade, Ludgate Circus), with the exception of the amalgamation of *The Phrenological Magazine* with *The Phrenological Journal*, as stated on another page.

(Signed) L. N. Fowler & Co.

CHARACTER SKETCHES FROM PHOTOGRAPHS.

[Persons sending photographs for remarks on their character under this heading must observe the following conditions :—Each photograph must be accompanied by a stamped and directed envelope, for the return of the photograph ; the photograph, or photographs (for, where possible, two should be sent, one giving a front, the other a side view), must be good and recent ; and, lastly, each application must be accompanied by a remittance (in Postal Order) of 6s., for twelve months' subscription to the Magazine. The leading traits will be given when 2s. 6d. in stamps is enclosed with the photograph, and the Magazine containing the delineation will be sent.—Letters to be addressed to L. N. Fowler and Co.]

G. F. H.—You have a very susceptible mind. You will be known for your refined tastes and your love for whatever is beautiful, poetic, and artistic. You have a very enquiring mind, are fond of reading, and are always asking questions to gratify your thirst for knowledge. You should study more the practical affairs of life. You could succeed well as a teacher or writer. You are a first-rate planner, and know how to arrange means to ends. More energy, pluck, economy, and tact would help you to ward off encroachments, and not allow others to take undue advantage of you. You are keenly alive to the wants of the helpless and aged ; and you would take a delight in ministering to their necessities. You need to take care of your health.

S. K.—Your mind is of the practical scientific type ; you are very fond of experiment, and would take great pleasure in travelling and exploring. You have a superior faculty for gathering facts, and the ability to relate your experiences. You would succeed in some scientific sphere of life requiring observation and experiment. You are intuitive, and know a great deal about many subjects you have not studied. You are open, frank, candid, very sympathetic, with a due amount of worldly wisdom.

THE

Phrenological Magazine.

NOVEMBER, 1896.



REV. THOMAS SPURGEON,

Pastor of the Metropolitan Tabernacle.

IN the Rev. Thomas Spurgeon we recognise some of the many pleasing attributes that characterized his late father, the well-known C. H. Spurgeon. There is the same kindly sympathetic nature, the same sensitive compassion, the same warm-heartedness and the same power to illustrate in plain, simple, yet at the same time eloquent "word-pictures," the truths he would impress upon the hearts and minds of his hearers. There is hardly, perhaps, the same noble strength of character that so distinguished the Tabernacle's former pastor, and there appears, too, to be less of the ardent hopefulness here than in the case of the other. Still there is here a keener sense of the ideal, and the vein of sensitive reflection that will sometimes underlie his discourses will, we venture to think, be none the less acceptable because it is peculiarly his own, and not, strictly speaking, an inherited attribute. Now and

then, too, a flash of something like melancholy will throw a pensive shadow over the landscape of spiritual thought that he is portraying to his hearers, enabling those whose intuition is keen and sympathy quick to catch a momentary glimpse of the inner workings of the many-sided nature of the man that stands before them. Not that the Rev. T. Spurgeon is a melancholy man. Far from it. There are brightness, hope, wit, joyousness and faith plainly discernible in the open countenance before us, yet side by side with those brighter rays we find the deeper and more sombre light that must ever radiate from a spirit so sensitive and susceptible as his.

The fulness of the lower part of the forehead and the great width between the eyes denote good powers of observation and a retentive memory for forms and faces. The organs of Constructiveness and Ideality appear well developed, while Comparison is particularly prominent. Language, too, is full and large. The combination of the above faculties should render the Rev. T. Spurgeon a clear, practical speaker, interesting, critical and instructive, while his Benevolence and religious faculties generally will give sympathy, kindness and deep spiritual insight.



THE THINKING APPARATUS.

By G. H. J. Dutton, of Skegness.

THOUGHT and mind are two words that have puzzled metaphysicians and philosophers for many years. That thoughts proceed from the mind is usually accepted, but as to the nature or substance of mind, investigators, both ancient and modern, seem completely at sea. Opinion is declared in most dictionaries to be a part of mind, but as to what the mind really is, opinions differ mightily. Even the phrenologist, with all his learning and power of discernment, stands aghast at this great problem, and has, forsooth! to confess his ignorance.

But, although we are unable to explain the nature or substance of mind, we have no hesitation in indicating the instrument by which it is manifested.

The earlier phrenologists taught, and the leading phrenologists of to-day confirm the teaching, that the brain is the organ of the mind, or in other words, that it is "the thinking apparatus." Prof. Huxley long ago declared "that the brain was the seat of all sensation and thought, and the primary source of all voluntary muscular contraction."

But we phrenologists go further than that, and teach localization of brain function. We analyse, dissect, and classify the mind into different groups and individual organs, and we indicate the location and specific function of each.

The Animal Propensities are over and round about the ears, the Social qualities in the back part of the head, the Æsthetic Sentiments in the upper part of the side head, the self-regarding characteristics in the back part of the top head, the Moral Faculties in the coronal region, and the Intellectual Powers are located in the forehead.

The latter may be described as "the dome of thought," but in order to know the kind of thought likely to be produced it is necessary to be acquainted with the different types of foreheads.

There are, roughly speaking, three kinds :—

1. Those with large reflective and moderate perceptive organs.

2. Those with large perceptive and moderate reflectives.

3. Those with a proportionate state of these two classes of organs.

The first gives the Socratic or Baconian type of intellect—little practicality or attention to external details.

The next gives great attention to external things, great practicality and love of details, great power to acquire knowledge that comes from experience.

The third type gives a fair average of both perceptive and reflective talent, and is most favourable.

I shall not have time in this paper to deal with the forehead as a whole, but shall confine myself largely to two or three faculties situated in the upper part of the forehead, and which are usually classified by the late L. N. Fowler and others as the "Reasoning or Reflective organs."

Individuals with this type of forehead are philosophers. They study the principles and general laws of any department of knowledge, deal with the hypothesis on which natural effects are explained, have a love for the principles of nature and morality, declare that every effect must have a cause, and look below the surface of things.

You may find some persons with this kind of forehead who

appear to take little or no interest in philosophy, but this would invariably be due to a lack of education, which must always be taken into account.

Persons who have the upper part of the forehead well developed have progressive minds. They are not intellectually perfect but that is their goal. In youth, for instance, they have not cut their wisdom teeth, they are "infants crying in the night with no language but a cry." They hold erroneous ideas, but these are mainly the outcome of their environment—their training and association. As they grow older they desire to search out truth for themselves. If they belong to any particular religious sect, they begin to examine the foundations on which the building has been reared. They soon discover that creeds are shifting sand, and that the individual who attempts to tread the path of progress upon such doctrines is likely to stumble and slip. The dogmas and creeds of most of the churches are so many chains hanging round the neck and legs, fettering a man's action in the direction of moral and intellectual freedom. He finds that true progress can only be maintained in proportion as he separates the true from the false, the wheat from the tares. Belief must be based upon conviction —the emotions need guidance by an enlightened intellect.

Politicians with a broad square forehead may be connected with a particular party in the state, but, unless the selfish feelings are very prevalent, they will take broad views of subjects. They will see good in the opposite party, and, as their knowledge increases, they will become more tolerant—party will become subordinate to principle—especially if Conscientiousness or the sense of right is also prominent.

Musicians with this type of forehead will pay great attention to rhythm and the principles on which music is framed. They may also have expression, taste—the soul of music—but the chief characteristic of their performance or power of appreciation will be the mathematical exactness and relative proportion of one note to another.

Business men with large reflectives will prefer business of a wholesale character. They will have everything done in a systematic manner, and one of their strong points will be a fondness for planning and contriving, of doing things so as to make the head save the hands. They will not observe details in travelling about, but they will pay great attention to details in their ordinary business affairs, analysing, classifying, and systematising everything.

In short, Reason is king, the other faculties are the subjects; Reason is the sun, the other faculties are the lesser lights in

the firmament of mind; Reason is the guide, the other faculties are the travellers in the pathway of knowledge. Sir W. Drummond wrote: "He that will not reason is a bigot; he that cannot reason is a fool; he that dares not reason is a slave."

The first organ to which I desire to call your attention is

Comparison.

This faculty is chiefly concerned in inductive reasoning; ability and disposition to classify, and to reason from parallel cases and a collection of scientific facts up to the laws which govern them; illustrating with great clearness and facility from the known to the unknown; detecting error from its incongruity to truth, or opposition to facts; ability to employ analogy to the discernment of first principles; to generalize, compare, discriminate, illustrate, expound, criticise, explain, employ similes and metaphors, put *this* and *that* together and draw inferences.

One distinguished writer in describing this faculty says: "It is hardly possible to understand anything without putting it by the side of something else in order to compare it—to see how far it resembles or differs from such thing or such case. It is by this putting together process that we are helped on to increased knowledge of that which is less known. All knowledge owes its existence to older knowledge—to something to which the little known may be compared. The infant in arms soon learns to compare face to face, and to cling to the known. If the comparing power did not exist in the child, each person would be equally agreeable to it. It discriminates its food by comparison; one substance is liked better than another."

When I had the privilege of attending the meeting of the British Association held at Nottingham several years ago, I noticed that most of the learned individuals present had this faculty large. This was particularly the case with Dr. Alfred Russell Wallace whom I had the pleasure of seeing and hearing.

This faculty is located above *Eventuality*, and in the middle of the upper part of the forehead. It commences at the centre of the forehead and extends upwards to where the head begins to slope.

It is invaluable to the scientist because, after using his perceptive powers in order to discover facts, it enables him to compare, classify, generalize and analyse these, and to draw correct inferences therefrom. No one would make a good chemist with this faculty small. In mixing the drugs

he would be liable to make mistakes, and somebody would probably get poisoned.

Public speakers need a good development of Comparison. We have all, I suppose, at some time or other, listened to some dry disquisition of infinitesimal nothingness given by somebody devoid of the power to produce a solitary metaphor, analogy or illustration. The monotony of the speaker's view, together with the abstruseness of the subject, has altogether exhausted our patience, and no wonder. Nothing is so calculated to wake up an audience as an anecdote or apt metaphor. Perhaps the best illustration of the faculty of Comparison is that quoted by the late Dr. Donovan, and which was given by the poet *Moore*. At a dinner given to him in Dublin he thus responded to the toast of "The Poets" :—

"Can I name to you Byron without recalling to your hearts' recollection all that his mighty genius awakened there —his energy—his burning words—his intense passion—that disposition to wander among *the ruins of his heart*,—to dwell on those places which the fire of feeling had desolated —and, like the chesnut tree which grows best on volcanic soils, to luxuriate most where the fire of passion had left its mark? Need I name to you Scott, that fertile and fascinating writer, the vegetation of whose mind is as rapid as that of a Northern summer, and as rich as the golden harvest of the South, whose beautiful creations succeed each other—like plants in Armida's enchanted garden—one scarce is gathered ere another grows?"

According to Dr. Spurzheim, Comparison takes cognizance of resemblances and differences. Mr. Scott, another of the earlier writers on Phrenology, rejects the latter hypothesis, and maintains that the faculty which takes cognizance of differences is *Wit*, and this accords with the view of some of the later phrenologists.

The kind of analogy drawn will depend upon the development of the other faculties. If the Social faculties are predominant they will be taken from the home or friends, if Ideality and Sublimity and full perceptives—from nature or art, if Acquisitiveness—from commerce, if Tune and Time—from music, &c., &c.

When Comparison is the most prominent of the intellectual powers, it gives a tendency to criticise too freely, and is liable to lead to hair-splitting and invidious fault-finding—especially if the restraining faculties are not large.

Much more might be said about this interesting faculty, but I must pass on to

Causality.

This organ is located on each side of Comparison, and is well developed in Sir C. Russell, A. Birrell, Q.C., and Mrs. Besant. It is one of the most important of the intellectual powers, and it is this faculty, combined with Comparison, that raises man above the brute. In the lower animals you find little top head. I do not agree with those who say they have nothing to guide them but instinct. They seem to give indications of intelligence when trained, but so far as we can judge they are unable to reason.

Causality or Causation reigns supreme throughout nature. Our world is made up of antecedents and consequences—of causes and effects.

Persons in whom this faculty is large will want to know the why and wherefore of things. They will not be content with a simple explanation, but will endeavour to get at the root of a thing. They will have ability to reason from causes down to effects, and effects up to causes. It gives ability to plan, arrange, contrive, and create ideas. It is usually found very prominent in judges, lawyers, philosophers, and all thinkers who take broad and comprehensive views of things.

The wider the forehead, the broader and more tolerant the intellect. Narrow foreheads indicate contracted minds. Men with large Causality are agnostics until they have investigated. If they are taught error in childhood they may be some time before they alter their opinions, but they are lovers of truth and cannot resist evidence. Their belief is based on conviction, and their convictions will be the outcome of a thorough and patient investigation. Mrs. Besant was educated by a lady of the evangelical school of thought. On returning to her mother she became intensely imbued with the idea of the authority of the "Fathers," and, if it had not been for the influence of Pusey and others, would probably have entered the Church of Rome. Her career is very interesting reading, showing as it does a progressive mind keenly bent on finding truth, and any change being absolutely due to conviction.

It must be extremely difficult for a clergyman or minister with this faculty and Conscientiousness large to be thoroughly orthodox. I have discussed this matter with parsons of that type and they have in most cases freely admitted their heterodoxy.

Causality gives solidity and originality of mind. It enables its possessor not only to make use of available knowledge, but to suggest new and easier methods of working.

Causality discerns the influence of the past on the present,

and of the present on the future, and thus leads to foresight and logical argument.

Children who have the faculty large will want to know all they can, and should not be met with the platitude, "that they should be seen and not heard."

Dr. Donovan says :—"Cause means law, origin, power to create and to know. Causality is the grand foe to superstition and ignorance. Urged by this great instinct man has conquered the earth piece by piece. By discovering the cause of diseases he prolongs life and increases happiness. Causality, in fine, is one of the great searchers for knowledge, the chief explorer, discoverer, inquirer, knower and reformer."

In conclusion, please observe that a forehead predominant in the upper part is by no means the best. In educated persons it indicates thought, ideas, the philosophic tendency of mind, but unless the perceptive faculties are also prominent, the judgment will be impracticable.

Individuals with large reflective faculties are anxious for truth, eager to disseminate knowledge, but they are only wise in proportion as their ideas can be practically carried out.

OUR FIRST PHRENOLOGISTS.

Interesting Notes on their Life, Work, and Character.

No. VI.—Professor L. N. Fowler.

By J. Millott Severn, F.B.P.A.

(Continued from page 425.)

READERS of last month's magazine would hear with deep and sorrowful regret the news of the death of our loved and esteemed friend, the veteran phrenologist, Professor L. N. Fowler, which occurred shortly after his arrival in New York, where he had gone on a visit, accompanied by several members of his family, in order to be present at the celebration of the Centenary of Phrenology held there in October, and for other business purposes in connection with the firm of Fowler and

Wells, and to fulfil lecturing engagements by Miss Jessie Allen Fowler, his daughter.

When I started to write this series of sketches on "Our First Phrenologists," I had thought to finish them with an interesting sketch of the life-work of the oldest living phrenological practitioner, which previous to his death Mr. Fowler had the credit of being; but he, too, his life-work nobly accomplished, has been suddenly called to his well-earned rest.

Of late years Mr. Fowler had expressed much longing to once more visit his native country. The opportunity seemed now to present itself, and being favourably assured by medical authority as to his fitness for the journey, it was successfully undertaken. Up to the time of his departure on August 18th he was in fair health, and in fact in high spirits at the thought of once more meeting so many who were near and dear to him there. After a peaceful and pleasant voyage he arrived in America on August 25th. The desires he had long cherished were now realized, and he appeared happy and contented; but after a week of joyous greetings with dear and loving friends and relatives, he unexpectedly passed away on Wednesday evening, Sept. 2nd, at the home of his sister, Mrs. C. Fowler Wells, West Orange, N.J., U.S.A.

Although he had reached such an advanced age, due in a great measure no doubt to his very temperate habits, and the following out of the principles he so ably taught and advocated in his public lectures, in his writings, and in his every-day example, we had hoped to have him with us still longer.

The loss Phrenology has sustained by his sudden decease will be deeply felt by all phrenologists and others interested in the science throughout the world. Mr. Fowler has been aptly styled the "Father of Phrenology"—Phrenology's Grand Old Man. Although not the originator, he has done much towards establishing the science, and his long professional career, his vast experience in matters pertaining to character study and character delineating, his scientific attainments, and his earnestness and sincere devotion to the science, command the appellation. No other phrenologist was better known to the English-speaking public. Wherever the English language is spoken the name of L. N. Fowler is known and esteemed in connection with Phrenology, and his name will ever hold a prominent place in the annals of the history of the science.

Though we have had many admirable devoteés to the science since Combe's time, it was he and his brother O. S. Fowler who formed the connecting link between the old

phrenologists—the discoverers and early propagators of the science, Drs. Gall, Spurzheim, the Combes—and the present day phrenologists.

Lorenzo Niles Fowler was born in Cohocton, Steuben County, in the southern part of the State of New York, on June 3rd, 1811. He was thus, at the time of his death, in his 86th year.

With regard to Mr. Fowler's boyhood it will be sufficient perhaps to say that he was two years younger than his brother Orson, and though differently organized, having more of the Motive-Vital Temperament, giving solidity and staidness to his character, and great powers of endurance, they were brought up much in the same manner and participated much in the same experiences. They were blessed with good parents, whose chief endowment to their children was to give them each a sound intellect and a sound constitution, and who brought them up to value religious teachings, and to lead honest, industrious lives. Their mother was a pious, exemplary, domestic, affectionate, praying woman ; their father a farmer, was a man of sterling principle, straightforward, honest, liberal, energetic and hard-working, and their home and the surroundings of their early years were of a healthful, exhilarating, free, happy and joyous character. They were early sent to the district school to master the rudiments of education, and as soon as they were able they each took part in assisting their father in his farm work, in the time that was not devoted to study and healthful recreation, and later on, to their credit be it stated, they each by their own earnings and industry paid, and worked their way through, Amhurst College, where they became associated with Henry Ward Beecher, who was a class-mate of Orson's. Their first books were lent to them by Beecher, who had been commissioned to give a lecture against Phrenology, but who after giving the subject considerable study became a convert to its principles, and afterwards one of its most able supporters.

Lorenzo was seventeen years of age when he left home to go to Dansville Academy, and to start life on his own account. He was determined to acquire a good education, and to earn the money himself to pay for it ; and by working part of his time he earned sufficient to keep himself respectably and to pay his Academy fees. This indicated a right spirit in the youth who was eventually to be a leader, and a great expounder of a new and important discovery in the philosophy of mind. From Dansville he went to an Academy in Heath, and having all along a deep reverence for religious truth, and a strong determination to live out the Christian life, he had

an opportunity of being of great service in a revival which took place while he was there. From Heath he proceeded to Hadley, Mass., in order to secure better educational advantages, his chief aim all along being to thoroughly prepare himself for Amhurst College. It was while a student here with his brother in 1832, soon after Spurzheim's visit to America, that Mr. Fowler first became acquainted with Phrenology.

It was the wish of his parents that Lorenzo should become a preacher, and after his graduation it was intended that he should go to the Lane Theological Seminary, Ohio, to enter in preparation for the orthodox pulpit; however, in 1834 his brother and he after having given the subject a thorough study during the two previous years, and having gained a reputation amongst the students and others for expert character reading, they decided to make Phrenology their profession, and after making the necessary preparations they started at once on an extensive lecturing tour throughout the United States and Canada, spreading abroad with pen and voice the grand gospel of Phrenology, and many and fierce were the encounters they had to contend with from those who were opposed to the new doctrine; but on and on they went, fearless of opposition, knowing and feeling that they had a splendid mission to enhance. "Excelsior" and "Nil desperandum" being their mottoes, they never despaired of success.

In 1835 they opened central offices in New York, the now world-renowned Fowler and Wells Institute, which still flourishes, together with the American *Phrenological Journal* first published by them in 1839, and which at the present month has attained its 695th issue.

Though Dr. Caldwell, of Transylvania University, who became acquainted with Drs. Gall and Spurzheim while a student in Paris, has the credit of first introducing Phrenology to the American people, the Fowlers may be considered the pioneers of Phrenology in that country.

Mr. Fowler became acquainted with Mr. George Combe, the first British phrenologist, during the visit of the latter on a lecturing tour to America in 1838, when, in addition to having attended two courses of Combe's lectures, delivered consecutively in Boston and New York, he had the privilege of a number of private conferences with Combe.

Impressed with the progressive spirit of the American people, after his return home Combe made the statement "that in America, probably earlier than in any other country, Phrenology would be applied to practical and important

purposes." It was not long before this proved to be true. The Americans, though curious to know, and exceedingly critical in accepting a new thing, are ahead of most other nations in snapping up and embracing whatever appears to them reasonable and practical.

The Fowlers were the first to establish Phrenology on a practical business basis, and no other phrenologists have had such a long and uninterrupted career in the phrenological field. While propagating the phrenological doctrines in America, they were frequently put to the severest tests, the public, determinedly sceptical, frequently demanding that the lecturers should give blindfold examinations of their subjects on the platform before large audiences, which, knowing that they had truth on their side, they did not hesitate to do.

Like Gall and Spurzheim, the Fowlers availed themselves of visiting prisons, lunatic asylums, imbecile wards, and every other kind of public institution whenever possible, for the purpose of demonstrating Phrenology and acquiring further practical experience for themselves, and of comparing Phrenology and their own knowledge of the science, and the various phases and manifestations of character with the living heads of all sorts and conditions of people.

After twenty-six years of successful and continuous labour in his native country, having proclaimed his message in every part of the American continent, all alive to what he had been able to accomplish, his past successes made him the more anxious to proclaim still further afield the truths he had so long demonstrated; and though not weary of America, and leaving behind him, it has been happily said, ten thousand friends and not a single foe, in 1860 Mr. Fowler came over to England to carry on the work he felt to be of such world-wide importance to his fellow men, and from that time up to 1873, when he made London his professional headquarters and his home, first in Fleet Street and then at Ludgate Circus, where a considerable and important permanent business has been developed, known for some years now as the Fowler Phrenological Institute, with the exception of a short holiday trip to the Continent now and then, a tour through Egypt, the Holy Land, Palestine, Italy, Greece and Turkey, along with Mrs. Fowler, and a visit to America, he has been constantly before the British public, making continuous lecturing tours throughout English towns and cities, Ireland and Scotland, lecturing regularly five nights in each week for ten months in the year. In some of the London halls he has lectured from 50 to 100 times. His times of rest and recreation were not so frequent as they should have been, for

during his lecturing tours he was invariably kept hard at work from early morning until late at night. But infrequent as his holiday seasons were, when they did come round they were to him times of rare enjoyment. He was fond of travelling, and new scenes and faces were to him an endless source of interest, and he failed not to make use of them as adding profitably to his experiences.

Mr. Fowler states that when he first came over to England in 1860 "he found Phrenology at a very low ebb." Those who have studied closely the history of Phrenology will perceive that previous to this time, for several years, there had been a lull in the progress of the science. Mr. George Combe had then been dead for two years. The *Edinburgh Phrenological Journal*, which had been published quarterly for twenty-four years, had ceased to exist directly after the death of Dr. Andrew Combe in 1847, and likewise the *People's Phrenological Journal*, which was published weekly for a short period, so that the science had been practically unrepresented for some time, either by a great leader or by any regular publication devoted specially to its interests. Dr. Donovan and Mr. De Ville being about the only practical phrenologists of any note at that time in London ; while the principal phrenologists in the provinces were Mr. Baily, of Manchester, who had made himself known and valued as an examiner ; Mr. Bridges, of Liverpool, a clever and practical phrenologist ; Mr. E. T. Craig, late of London, journalist, educationalist and phrenologist, an esteemed and valued friend, and an enthusiastic worker in the phrenological field, who died in December, 1894, at the age of ninety-two, being then the oldest living phrenologist ; Mrs. Hamilton, a very successful lecturer and examiner, who travelled rather extensively in Great Britain ; and Mr. Jabez Inwards, a successful lecturer on the science.

Commencing his lectures in Liverpool, Mr. Fowler soon found that he was giving a new feature to the science by dwelling on the temperaments and in explaining the conditions of the body as being favourable or unfavourable for mental manifestations, and showing the necessity of having a sound, healthy body for the manifestation of a sound, healthy mind ; in short, by uniting Physiology to Phrenology he developed features of the science that had not hitherto been popularly explained, and when the subject began to be explained in a new and fresh light many old friends of the science rallied round him and new ones were added to the ranks. Thus in the hands of this able and experienced lecturer and expert delineator of character, and with the mass

of facts and other valuable information, and the knowledge and experience brought together by his predecessors, the Combes and others, with fresh vigour and enthusiasm Phrenology was once more forcibly and powerfully brought into public recognition.

Hitherto the work of "Our First Phrenologists" had been chiefly taken up in the discovery of the phrenological organs, in proving the claims of Phrenology as a science, and in establishing and developing its principles. The practical application of Phrenology, such as the applying it to the choice of pursuits, improvement of character, mental and physical adaptability, &c., had not been so largely considered or adopted.

The Fowlers saw, perhaps, more fully than many the importance of Phrenology in this light, and the challenge they gave to the American people in 1836 might even have surprised George Combe, of which the following is a quotation taken from the *Edinburgh Phrenological Journal*, vol. x., Miscellaneous Notes, page 510:—"A friend has brought to us from New York a 'Phrenological Chart representing a Synopsis of the Science,' by O. S. and L. N. Fowler, assisted by S. Rishman, which is remarkably comprehensive and correct in its descriptions of the organs. The cuts are not so good. A handbill also announces 'Lectures on Phrenology and Examination of Heads' at New York, commencing on 12th October, 1836, by the Messrs. Fowler, who style themselves 'Practical Phrenologists.' They throw out the following challenge: 'The lecturers pledge themselves to demonstrate the *truth* of Phrenology in any and in every honourable way which the ingenuity of the incredulous may devise or propose. They throw out the challenge to opponents and disbelievers, boldly, and without *condition or reservation*. They will meet opposition publicly, and on *any ground*—either by fair argument, or by an application of the principles of the science to the heads and skulls of animals, or *to the heads of individuals selected by the audience*—either with or without *their eyes covered*—and let Phrenology stand or fall by the test.' From a variety of testimonials appended to this challenge, they seem successfully to redeem their pledges. The *Washington Mirror* of the 28th November, 1835, contains two letters by Mr. O. S. Fowler in defence of Phrenology against an attack made on it by 'Maxwell Macdonald, M.D., of Baltimore, in the *Baltimore Literary and Religious Magazine*.' The letters are well and temperately written, and show a creditable knowledge of the science.

We are glad to see so much knowledge and ability, combined with practical skill, as these gentlemen exhibit. They announce a new organ, 'whose function it is to furnish its possessor with an intuitive knowledge of *Human Nature;* or to enable him readily to perceive the *state of mind* or feeling possessed by others, and thus successfully to adapt himself to, and operate upon, the minds and feelings of his fellow men.' The situation of it is 'between the reflective organs on the one side, and Benevolence and Imitation on the other.' Mr. L. N. Fowler says he has made numerous observations and experiments on it, and is disposed to believe in the above function."

Mr. Fowler had the credit of the discovery of several important organs which include Human Nature, Sublimity, Agreeableness and Conjugality, the last two named organs conjointly with his brother, O. S. Fowler, though Dr. Vimont, of Paris, had also the credit of the discovery of the organ of Conjugality simultaneously with the Fowlers. Mr. Fowler also located another organ immediately above Combativeness, in the angle between Cautiousness and Friendship, which he named Repose, and whose function when large disposes a person to take much sleep, and such cannot do their work if robbed of their rest; when small, the person will find it difficult to take sufficient sleep, will be very wakeful, and will often resort to artificial means to obtain rest. Napoleon is a good example of a small development of Repose. Mr. Fowler was also the designer of a china Phrenological Bust, showing the divisions of the organs, which is considered the most perfectly arranged and the most artistic production of its kind that has yet been modelled.

It will be seen in his portrait that Human Nature was one of the largest organs Mr. Fowler possessed, which gave him extraordinary intuitive perception, keen penetration into human conduct and the affairs of life, and great capacity for reading character and motives. I have not known another person who had the faculty so strongly marked, or so powerful in its action.

In 1844 Mr. Fowler married a talented and cultured lady in the person of Miss Folger, a descendant from Benjamin Franklin. Mrs. Fowler was a genial, bright, clever, and estimable woman, a successful medical student. She graduated as a doctor of medicine and practical obstetrician, and had the honour of being the first female professor of obstetrics in a medical school in America; giving up teaching for a more active sphere, she for several years carried on an extensive medical practice in New York city. She was an

accomplished lecturer and author, and side by side with her husband a devoted and ceaseless worker for Phrenology and in the cause of Temperance. She was one of the first ladies in England to lecture to her sex on Physiology, and her efforts in this direction were highly appreciated by large audiences in every town visited. Of music, art, and poetry she was passionately fond, and up to the time of her death in Jan., 1879, at the age of 56, she took a keen, enthusiastic, and active interest in all matters pertaining to the elevation and betterment of the human race. Her literary productions, which include "The Pet of the Household," an invaluable guide to parents concerning the physical training and the mental culture of their children; "Woman and her Destiny," a book especially for women; "Her Physiological Lectures," on the laws of life and health, physical culture, moral duties and obligations, addressed more particularly to her own sex; her "Poems"; "Nora," a temperance story, &c., are all of a highly valuable and appreciable character. It must have been a severe blow to Mr. Fowler, and his family too, when he lost such an estimable, talented, good Christian wife, and such a thoroughly practical helpmate as Mrs. Fowler was.

Mr. Fowler it may also be said, was all his life an ardent Temperance reformer, and non-smoker; and when only sixteen years of age he was instrumental in getting a number of his associates to meet together to sign the pledge; thus forming one of the first total abstinence meetings in America. He attributed his long life to consistent and harmonious obedience to nature's laws.

In 1880 Mr. Fowler issued the first number of the *Phrenological Magazine*, which has been published regularly from that time up to the present month; touching on, discussing and advancing every phase of phrenological interest, the now completed sixteen volumes may be considered an interesting, instructive, and valuable library in themselves.

The Fowler Phrenological Institution, Ludgate Circus,—with its spacious consulting, class and lecture rooms; its valuable museum of from 300 to 400 skulls, casts, diagrams, and other specimens of phrenological interest, collected by Mr. Fowler during his extensive travels; its circulating library of 500 volumes; and its wholesale and retail book and publishing departments, editorial offices, &c.,—was established in connection with the original business in 1890, for the purpose of assisting students, by giving regular and thorough courses of instruction in Phrenology and its kindred sciences. Certificates and diplomas being granted from time to time according to proficiency to successful students, after proper examination

by a competent staff. Advantage has been largely taken of this new feature, and it has now a considerable and influential membership, including its fellows and associates.

In addition to the works conjointly produced by himself and his brother, which include "Phrenology Proved, Illustrated and Applied," and the "Self Instructor," of which over quarter of a million copies have been sold in this country and America, Mr. Fowler was the author of "How to Learn Phrenology," a favourite little book with students; "Marriage and its History," "The Phrenological Register," a work on "Mental Science," &c., and his "Lectures on Man" and other phrenological lectures, numbering thirty or more, are all useful and instructive publications, and have commanded an immense circulation. As a writer he was unique, all his writings, though not so extensive as his brother's, are pithy, pointed, concise and suggestive, like so many texts or headings to work from, and those of his lectures published in pamphlet form have sold in tens of thousands.

As a lecturer, though never short of a word, he made no attempt at oratorical flourish, nor were his lectures ever dull. He expressed himself freely, spoke straight and to the point, never studying effect or looking for applause, he held his audiences deeply interested to the finish.

As an examiner it would be difficult to find another to compare with him. Keen, intuitive and experienced, he was indeed a master in the art, a power in reading the minds of men; his searching glance a tale could soon unfold.

It may here be interesting to state that Mr. Fowler examined the heads of many eminent personages, among whom were Charles Dickens, Edgar Allan Poe, William Cullen Bryant, Baron Rothschild, Sir Henry Irving, and Henry Ward Beecher. The latter, anticipating that his old school-mate would recognise him, insisted that Mr. Fowler should be blindfolded during the examination, which is recorded as being true to life.

When the British Phrenological Association was formed in 1886, Mr. Fowler had the honour of being elected its first President. That they appreciated his services, his valuable life-work, and his kind fostering care of the Association in its early days, and held him in high esteem, may be gathered from the message of condolence sent to the bereaved family from the Council B.P.A., on hearing of the death of their honoured and revered Past-President, which was published in the October Magazine.

The last few years of Mr. Fowler's life, though spent somewhat in retirement, have been devoted as much as possible

to the interests of his—The Fowler—Institute, the editing of the *Phrenological Magazine*, and the reception of visitors and friends at his home. For many years, on account of his residence there, his home at Grove Park, Kent, has been an attractive and interesting spot to phrenologists, friends of the science, and others, some of whom have travelled long distances to consult or chat with the venerable old gentleman—Phrenology's Grand Old Man,—and where a warm welcome to one and all was always accorded.

Mr. Fowler was fond of fun and humour, and his magnetic, manly form and bearing, his experienced confidential tone and manner, his quaint sayings, kindly disposition, wise counsel, earnest appeal, and good advice had always an influence in winning others to him. He had the happy knack of saying bold and daring things in such a way as not to give offence, but which won for himself command and the confidence and respect of those he addressed. He was usually terse in his remarks. When speaking to him of his great age the last time I saw him, in a very characteristic manner he replied that "he was then old enough to leave off bragging."

The crowning event of his life, which for years previous he had been looking forward to and talking of, was the holding of the Gall Centenary in March this year, when friends and phrenologists from all parts congregated in London to celebrate the occasion, and were afterwards invited to his home, where a reception of delegates and friends was held. During the evening appropriate speeches were made, and it was interesting to observe how pleased and anxious each one present was to congratulate, speak with, or give the old veteran a hearty shake of the hand. That was a happy day for him and those present, and the last time that many would see him.

During his long, active, and useful life, Mr. Fowler accomplished an immense amount of practical work. His social qualities enabled him to draw around him a wide circle of friends and adherents, and by his kindly, wise, and experienced counsel and advice, on the platform, in his writings, and in his social circle, he has been the means of helping tens of thousands of his fellow men, who will have cause to revere his memory and profit by his teachings.

His death has removed from our midst one of the oldest, ablest, and most respected phrenologists since Combe's time. All who knew Mr. Fowler loved and respected him.

While writing this sketch, a lady has handed me the following lines, composed on the event of Mr. Fowler going to America :—

He longed for a sight of the loved ones,
  Left to him yet upon earth ;
And he sailed from his adopted land
  To visit the land of his birth.
He received the warmest welcome,
  His pulses throbbed with joy,
As the dear ones gathered round him—
  He had known some from a boy.

* * * *

Then with the aim of his life accomplished,
  A whole day's work well done,
He calmly passed away from their midst
  To his Sabbath of rest well won.
We mourn his absence only,
  His life-work still remains
To crown a name untarnished,
  And a life lived free from blame,
Spent in the service of others,
  He has not toiled in vain.

—A. M. M. S.

Had opportunities and space permitted, I would like to have said more before concluding this series of sketches, of other earnest workers in the phrenological field who have done good service for the science. Much that is interesting and due to them could be written of such men as Drs. Vimont, Broussais and Fossati, of Paris ; Dr. Elliottson, M.D., of St. Thomas's Hospital, and founder of the first London Phrenological Society, and Dr. Caldwell, of Transylvania University, who introduced Phrenology to America, and others. Again, there are still living in America one or two of our oldest and most respected phrenologists and friends of the science. Mrs. Charlotte Fowler Wells, sister of the brothers Fowler, and wife of the late Mr. S. R. Wells, late partner in the firm of Fowler and Wells Co., and author of "New Physiognomy" ; and last, though not least, the veteran phrenologist, Professor Nelson Sizer, author of "Choice of Pursuits," &c., who is at the present time the oldest living practising phrenologist.

When we reflect on the progress Phrenology has made during the 100 years since Dr. Gall introduced it to the world, we have reason to be pleased. Having truth on its side it has lived through the most severe opposition, and to-day it is slowly, but steadily and permanently, working its way, gaining ground more and more amongst the influential, literary, scientific, intellectual and educated classes. Phrenology has a useful and great future before it. May the portrayal of the characters of these noble pioneers and workers for the science inspire us with earnestness, zeal and enthusiasm to still carry forward and spread far and wide the truths contained in this grand gospel of Phrenology.



IS PHRENOLOGY RELIABLE?

TO those of us who have tested and proved the truths of Phrenology it is a little amusing to read and to hear the bombastic denunciations that so often reach us. The denouncers are, we invariably find, those who have never really *studied* the science for themselves, though often they have, as they so pompously inform you, "gone into the matter." We like to listen to those learned individuals. They know everything—at least, that is what they want you to think, and what, in many cases, they honestly themselves believe. If somebody indiscreetly starts a subject with which they, strangely enough, happen to be unacquainted, they majestically wave it aside, as though it were entirely beneath the kingly notice of their gigantic intellect.

Before us lies a cutting (of no mean size either), from an American paper, setting forth the utter unreliableness (?) of the science of Phrenology, and the absolute trustworthiness of Physiognomy. Against the latter we have not a word to say, for unless the face is distorted by disease a reliable delineation may be obtained from the physiognomy of a person. Whether it is possible for it to be so minute and complete as one obtained by Phrenology we are hardly prepared to say.

The article to which we have referred consists chiefly of extracts taken from newspapers and periodicals, with here and there a quotation from some anatomical or physiological work, each writer doing his level—we had almost said "little"—best to expose what he considers the false doctrines of Phrenology. What a pity that these reporters, journalists, and scientists do not take the trouble to *prove* the accuracy or otherwise of their statements. A course or two of lessons in Phrenology would, we are certain, shatter the very foundation of their present erroneous belief.

Here are a few of the extracts :—

"Gall and Spurzheim. . . . We look upon the whole doctrines taught by the two modern peripatetics . . . as a piece of thorough quackery from beginning to end." (*Edinburgh Review*, 1815.)

"Phrenology is a pretended science."

"Phrenology to all intents and purposes seems dead."

"Knowledge seems fatal to the ordinary phrenological doctrines."

"It is not necessary to prove the falsity of the phrenological statement. It is only necessary to show that its truth is not proved, and cannot be."

"Persons with small heads have sometimes great and various talents. . . . Phrenology is beyond the pale of a sane imagination."

"Neither anatomically nor physiologically can Phrenology be said to have any longer a leg to stand upon. . . . A true physiognomy is ever an efficient aid to a false Phrenology."

The above extracts are only a few of the many which the energetic compiler has taken the trouble to present to us. Then follows a long string of plaudits in favour of the art of physiognomy. We need not reproduce them here, as in nearly every case we fully endorse the opinions of the writers. What we have to deal with is the truth or falsity of the charge that Phrenology is a delusion and sham, and its practitioners senseless enthusiastics or despicable hypocrites.

In the first place we ask our sceptics how it is that Phrenology has now stood the test of 100 years' trial and still maintains its ground, if it is, as its opponents state, a sham and delusion. There is, we know, a vast amount of credulity in the world, yet hardly, we think, sufficient to support five hundred or more of its exponents. They may, of course, make a "lucky hit" now and then, and, all unknown to themselves, give quite by mistake as it were a correct description of the character of the person who has the good fortune to present himself at that very opportune moment. But that would be the exception and not the rule, whereas the opposite is, we know, the case, and for one person dissatisfied with his or her delineation we meet fifty who have found the statements submitted to them perfectly correct. Those, too, who have previously consulted other phrenologists almost invariably exclaim, "It is just what Mr. So-and-So told me." Our objectors must at least admit that these are somewhat peculiar coincidents. In some instances both the phrenologists consulted may have had a good knowledge of physiognomy (which our opponents state to be the only reliable character science), but not, I think, the majority.

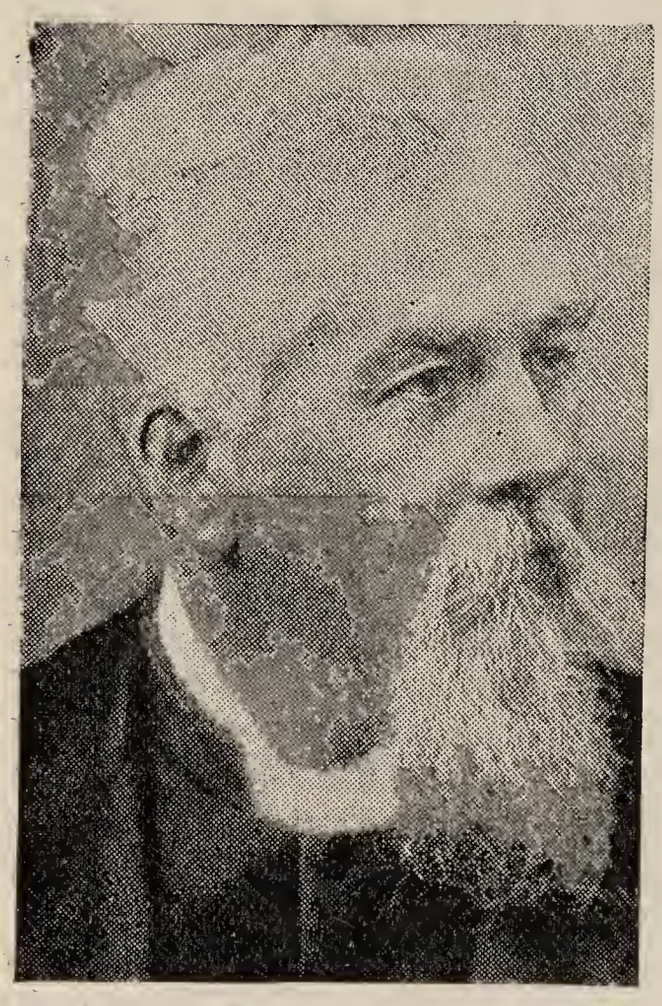
Then with regard to persons with small heads sometimes being found "with great and various talents" we have only to refer those who vauntingly put forth that argument to the simplest rudiments of Phrenology, and there they will find the

very same fact distinctly stated, and that size sometimes means *dulness* and not power. Size is power other things being equal, but not otherwise.

Again, does "knowledge seem fatal to the ordinary phrenological doctrines"? Anatomical and physiological researches and discoveries most emphatically point in the other direction, and the advance of physiology confirms, not weakens, the absolute reliability of Phrenology.

NOTABLE MEN AND WOMEN.

THE REV. J. MORLAIS JONES.



THE REV. J. MORLAIS JONES.

THE Rev. J. Morlais Jones is a man who must be known for his singleness of purpose. The great length of fibre, from the opening of the ear to the top of the back portion of the head, indicates integrity of character and pureness of motive. To him a given course must be all right or all wrong—for to him there is no medium path. His Firmness, too, is very large, giving him the courage and patience to maintain his stand when in a position where moral courage and Christian persistency are needed.

He is particularly sympathetic and warm-hearted, and his compassion is far-reaching and practical. He is a man who will make great personal sacrifices to benefit others, and one of his greatest

pleasures will be that of helping others. His religious faculties are, as a whole, very prominent, hence religion to him does not mean cold formalities and lifeless ceremonies, but a living, vital power, strong, deep and unfailing. He is capable of experiencing very much spiritual fervour and religious enthusiasm, though his large Perceptives, Comparison and Sympathy, will keep him from preaching over the heads of his hearers, but will help him to render his discourses intelligible and profitable to those who are willing to profit by them.

Another strong characteristic of his is his warm regard for the young, and his anxiety for their welfare. As a children's missioner, for instance, he would readily gain the little people's attention and interest by his sympathetic manner and his apt illustrations. He would know, too, when to *finish* his discourse, and that we fear cannot be said for all those who are in the habit of standing up to address the young.

MRS. MARGARET SHURMER SIBTHORPE.



MRS. MARGARET SHURMER SIBTHORPE.

THIS lady possesses a remarkable organization. She has partaken considerably of the characteristics of her father, unless her mother was very much like her father, for she has the strength of the masculine side of the house joined to an intensely womanly force of character.

She has more than her share of brain to start with, it measuring 23 inches by an exceptional height, hence with the quality of organization that she possesses she should be a marked feature in the circle in which she moves.

There is strength in every lineament of the face, and this expression is only the outcome of a very active mind.

On placing one's hands upon her head, several things strike

one as remarkable. First, the force of the basilar brain which generates executiveness, spirit, and indomitable pluck. She is a true general, and will not give up until she has accomplished her life-work. Few people are so masterly in their handling of subjects. Her very tone of voice has partaken of her energy and mental strength, but without any external expression from herself, aside from the development of her head, one can judge that she has come from no ordinary stock; her inheritance has been distinct, and her mental culture and development unique.

She possesses a gigantic intellect which is worthy of public support.

Her Perceptive Faculties are uncommonly large and active, hence nothing will escape her notice that is worthy, in her esteem, of a moment's thought.

She is quick to gather information and utilise facts.

Her idea of forms and outlines is good, and she seldom makes a mistake with regard to the proportion and outline in architectural work, or in the arrangement and decoration of any artistic work.

Her ideas must be massive, for she cannot play with small tools or attend merely to details. Her forte is in organization, and that is the second strong phrenological development which is manifested in her head.

She is possessed of unusual power of Language, which is her third strong characteristic. She does not, however, waste words uselessly, and knows how to condense whatever she has to say, but her Sublimity is so immensely strong that she delights in the grandeur and eloquence of the finest oratory.

She is more of a pioneer than a follower of anyone else's creed or doctrine, hence is unique in her moral philosophy and in the breadth of her sympathies.

Her courage and determination of mind are phenomenal, and Combativeness and Firmness so strong that she will not give up a principle that she has once believed in.

Self-Esteem will enable her to take responsibilities, and she will be able to carry out arduous tasks which many would be inclined to sink under.

Although not so robust in health, still her constitution must have been a remarkable one; and there is vitality and wiriness which indicate that she will be long-lived, provided she can sufficiently economise her strength in the work in which she is engaged. Her Vitativeness is large, which indicates that she must have come from a long-lived family, as well as through several other indications, such as the length of the ear and the length of the nose as compared

with the other proportions of the face. If she will use her practical brain more her work will tell to a better advantage; but her Sublimity inclines her to carry her ideas so far that she does not realize that she is a hundred years ahead of her times, and she must not expect too much of the people of this century.

SIMPLE LESSONS IN PHYSIOLOGY AND AMBULANCE.

By an Old Ambulancer.

Lesson VI.—Hœmorrhage (Practical).

THE student should now carefully re-study Lessons IV. and V., and make himself familiar with the figures contained in those lessons (Figs. 5, 6, and 7). In Lesson IV. we are taught that there are *three* principal kinds of Hœmorrhage or bleeding—1st, *Arterial;* 2nd, *Capillary;* 3rd, *Venous.* For Ambulance purposes it is necessary for the student to learn how to distinguish and how to deal with each of these different kinds of bleeding.

1st, If the blood is a bright crimson in colour, and flows out in spurts, we know it to be *Arterial* bleeding;

2nd, If the blood simply oozes out, and is in colour between crimson and purple, we know it to be *Capillary* bleeding; and

3rd, If it flows steadily from the wound, and is of a dark purple colour, we know it to be *Venous* bleeding.

In *Arterial* bleeding the blood is running from the heart to the extremities, or to their connection with the Capillaries. The *Capillaries* connect the ends of the arteries with the beginning of the veins. In the *Veins* the blood is flowing back to the heart. Each of these kinds of Hœmorrhage requires a different method of treating it. The principal appliances necessary for dealing with Hœmorrhage are *triangular bandages*, *pads*, and *tourniquets.*

The *triangular bandage* (the most useful of Ambulance appliances), should be long enough to tie two or three times round a limb, and can be made from a strong, soft, unbleached calico not less than 40 inches

wide. By cutting off the same length as the width of the calico, and by folding the square diagonally, and cutting across it, two triangular bandages are made. The hypotenuse, or longest side, would form the *base* of the bandage, and the point at the right angle opposite to it the *apex* of the triangle. Each Ambulancer should possess four at least of these bandages. *Pads* can be made from old pocket-handkerchiefs, or from any other worn out cotton or linen article. A *tourniquet* is some small hard substance, such as a nut, marble, small stone, or paper rolled into a small hard lump, to be pressed tightly and secured firmly over an artery at some convenient place above the wound to stop the flow of arterial blood towards it.

In dealing with *Hæmorrhage*, an important rule to be observed is "AVOID DELAY." 1st. Ascertain which of the three kinds of bleeding it is. If there is arterial bleeding, instantly apply pressure over the wound. The ball of the thumb will sometimes suffice, but if the wound is a very serious one, or if some time must elapse before the patient can be placed in charge of the doctor, recourse must be had to the *tourniquets*. *Capillary* (or surface) bleeding may be simply dealt with by washing the wound with cold water, and then covering it with a saturated pad secured by a bandage.

In *venous bleeding*, pressure on the wound, either by the thumb or a firmly bandaged pad, is generally sufficient; but if it is not, then recourse must be had to a *ligature;* this must be applied tightly to stop the flow of blood through the veins to the wound: a narrow bandage, a piece of tape or a piece of string, can be used for a ligature.

The most serious kind of external Hœmorrhage is *Arterial*, and therefore *instant* and *special* attention must always be given to it. When it is necessary to stop the flow of blood to the wound, digital pressure, or a tourniquet, must be applied to the artery at some place between the heart and the wound (this is important to be remembered, and it must also be kept in mind, that the pressure must be on the artery against a bone so as to completely stop the flow of blood in the artery). *Fig. 7* (which the student must now have before him), shows the position and direction of the main arteries, commencing at the head, the places at which digital or tourniquet pressure may be applied are: to the right and left *Carotid Arteries*, just under the angle or joint of each jaw; the *Subclavian*—this can be reached only by the thumb or the bow of a key wrapped round with a pocket-handkerchief pressed firmly down on the top rib behind the collar-bone, a little to the outside of the *Carotid Artery*. The next point for pressure is on the *Axillary Artery*. A small apple or a stone covered with lint, placed in the arm-pit, and the elbow bandaged tightly to the side, will act as a tourniquet for wounds below that point, but it is generally more convenient to apply a tourniquet to the *Brachial Artery*. The course of this artery may be found by the inside seam of the coat sleeve, and the tourniquet must press the artery close to the bone between the Biceps muscle so as to prevent the blood flowing beyond it. A hard pad may also be placed in the joint of the elbow and the lower arm, flexed and bound tightly to the upper arm. For bleeding from the *Palmal Artery* a

hard pad must be placed in the palm of the hand, the fingers and thumb closed and bound tightly over it.

The Internal Arteries, running down the centre of the body from the Aorta to the Femoral Artery, cannot be dealt with by ambulancers.

The *Femoral Artery* lies close to the Femur bone, and pressure must be applied to it, between the muscles on the inside of the thigh a little below the groin. Here the bandage securing the tourniquet must be made *very* tight. This can be done by a short piece of stick being placed in the knot of the bandage ; by this the bandage can be tightened to any extent by twisting it round. For the lower leg (like the lower arm) a hard pad may be placed in the hollow of the knee, and the lower leg *flexed* and bound tightly to the thigh. For the sole of the foot, a hard pad placed over the wound and pressed tightly to it by a bandage round the foot and ankle. In cases of bleeding, as in all other cases, the patient should be placed as speedily as possible in the hands of the doctor, as the duty of the Ambulancer only extends to "First Aid."

The bursting of a *Varicose vein* must be treated as venous bleeding. Strong pressure must be applied over the wound and the limb elevated. The upper limbs may be supported by slings.

The *triangular bandage* is useful as a sling, to secure dressings, and as a bandage for tourniquets and ligatures.

For the securing of dressings on the head, shoulder, hips, &c., it is used *open* or unfolded.

For slings, tourniquets, splinting (fractures), &c., it is folded into a *broad* or a *narrow* bandage.

To fold it, take the open bandage with the base towards you, draw the apex down to the centre of the base, then take hold of the folded edge with both hands and bring it down to the base, then you have the *broad* bandage ; this is used principally for arm-slings and securing dressings on limbs. Take the *broad* bandage and fold the double edge down again to the base ; this gives the *narrow* bandage, so useful for tourniquets, ligatures, arm-slings, and securing splints in fractures.

In applying bandages, the middle or strongest part must be placed on the wound, tourniquet, or other most important place requiring it, and then wrap it round the limb from each end, leaving sufficient to tie the ends together securely by a *Reef*, or *Sailor's* Knot—all knots *must be* of this kind.

Diagrams, illustrating the various methods of bandaging, &c., will be shown in the next lesson, which will be on Fractures.

(*Exercise* 9.—Practice finding the places in the arteries for digital and tourniquet pressure ; procure triangular bandages, and practice folding, applying, and tying them.)

As many of our country members are likely to be visiting London on November 9th (Lord Mayor's Day), we hope they will call at the Fowler Institute, where a good view of the procession may be obtained.

CATECHISM OF PHRENOLOGY.

DIVISION AND CLASSIFICATION.

7.—Destructiveness.

Where is the organ of Destructiveness situated?

Immediately above, and extending a little backward and forward of the external opening of the ear.

What is the function of this faculty?

To produce the impulse to destroy in general. It incites us to exterminate objects that Combativeness leads to resist and overcome. Anger and rage are manifestations of it. In writing, it is essential to satire, and prompts the author to write cuttingly.

When this feeling is very energetic or very weak, what are the results?

When very energetic, wanton cruelty will result, if not controlled by the higher moral feelings; and, when feeble, there is a want of fire in the constitution, and a feebleness of resentment, which the individual as well as others feel, who are apt to subject him to their selfish caprice.

Do all the inferior animals display this feeling in an equal degree?

No. In carnivorous animals, who live by the destruction of other animals, the feeling is strong, while in herbivorous animals the feeling is generally weak.

Does the form of the brain in these animals differ?

It does; and to a remarkable degree.

In what does the difference consist?

In carnivorous animals the broadest and most fully developed part of the brain is betwixt the ears, whereas in herbivorous animals this part is usually the narrowest.

8.—Alimentiveness.

Where is the organ of Alimentiveness situated?

At the zygomatic fossa, immediately under Acquisitiveness, and before Destructiveness, or forward of where the ear unites with the head. It leads to the selection of food—is the organ of the instinct that prompts us to take nourishment. Its abuses are intemperance in eating, drinking, and the use of stimulants and narcotics.

9.—Acquisitiveness.

Where is the organ of Acquisitiveness situated?

Before Secretiveness and below Sublimity.

What is the function of this faculty?

To produce the desire to acquire, and possess in general. It leads one to see property in things desirable.

Is there any particular object to which it is directed?

No. It takes its direction from the other faculties which may lead it to desire the possession of pictures, antique coins, minerals, &c., as well as money.

What is the result of the predominating energy of this feeling?

Avarice, covetousness, dishonesty in financial affairs, and theft, are its abuses.

10.—Secretiveness.

Where is the organ of Secretiveness situated?

Immediately above Destructiveness, and gives width to the head in that region.

What is the function of this faculty?

To produce an instinctive tendency to conceal the various thoughts, emotions, and desires, that arise in the mind, until judged of by the understanding. It gives a prudence to the character by imposing a restraint upon the other faculties, and serves as a defence against prying curiosity. It enables man and animals to avoid the assaults of enemies, when they are unable to repel them by force. In writing it leads to irony, and, combined with the faculty of Wit, gives a talent for humour.

When this feeling is very energetic, or very feeble, what are the results?

When very energetic, and not regulated by strong intellect and moral feeling, it will give rise to cunning, instead of prudence, and may lead to the practice of lying and deceit, and, combined with Acquisitiveness, to theft. It supplies the cunning necessary for this latter avocation. When it is very feeble, there is a want of tact and proper concealment about the individual in his intercourse with society; his thoughts and emotions are expressed without appropriate regard to time, place, or circumstances.

Phrenological Examinations daily at 4 and 5, Imperial Buildings, Ludgate Circus, E.C.

Hours of Consultation—Daily 10 a.m. to 5 p.m.; Saturdays 10 a.m. to 2 p.m.

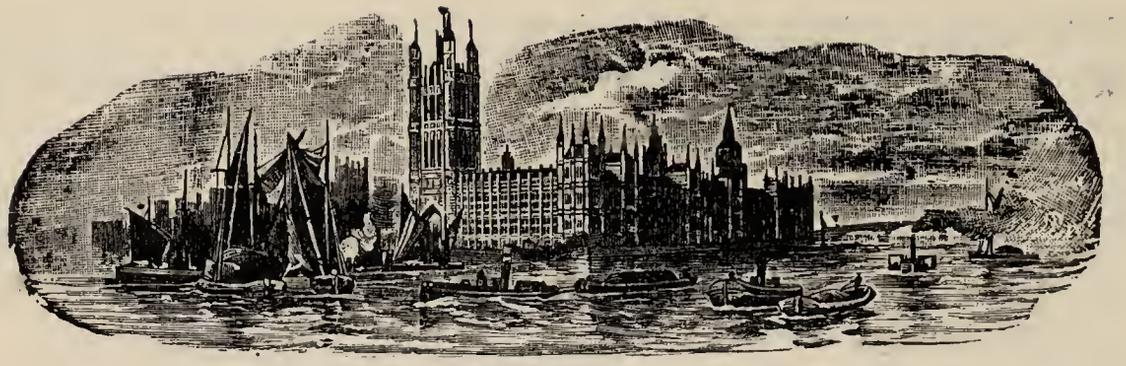
Short Verbal Statements, 2/6; Marked Registers, 5/- and 8/-.

Full Written Delineations from one to five guineas; Written Delineations from Photographs, 5/-, 10/6, and 21/-.

Special appointments made.

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Always consult a competent phrenologist before entering upon any new occupation or employment. Bring your children to learn what occupation they are fitted for, or what line of study they should pursue.



HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT, WESTMINSTER.

The Phrenological Magazine.

LONDON, NOVEMBER, 1896.

Morality and the Brain.

THE Cornell Brain Association, which, as we gather, devotes itself to the study of the effects of education and superior morality on the human brain, appears to be anxious to secure a further supply of material for its interesting researches. An appeal was recently issued on its behalf to educated and moral persons to bequeath their brains to be anatomised by the Association. In response to this appeal, eight brains have already been received, and twenty-five more have been promised by their present owners, to be handed over when the *hospes comesque corporis* has left the house of life untenanted. It would be interesting to know how the standard of education and morality is fixed, and whether it is left to everyone who may have a fancy for this curious form of scientific canonisation to determine that his brain is a fit and proper subject for the attention of the Society. We are told on high authority that after death comes judgment, but the Cornell Brain Association appears to reverse the order of events, and, moreover, to leave the judgment in each case to a judge whose freedom from personal bias may be open to question. The Société d'Autopsie Mutuelle, which was founded in France some years ago for a similar purpose, did not, if we remember aright, invite its members to pronounce on their own "morality." Intellectual distinction is, in the spiritual sphere, less imponderable than moral superiority; and, even with this more limited and definite reference, the French Society has not, as far as we are aware, been able to add anything of value to our knowledge either of the brain itself or of the mind of which it is the organ.—*British Medical Journal.*

The Brains of the World.—The Statistician on the Warpath.

A STATISTICIAN, on the assumption that the earth contains 1,400,000,000 inhabitants, estimates their brains as weighing 1,922,712 tons. This gives an average weight of about 49 ounces per head of the population, which is probably too generous an allowance. According to the observations of physiologists, the average weight of brain in an

adult male is 48 ounces, and in a female 43 ounces, while at birth it is said to be about 14 and 12 ounces respectively. Something, however, must be deducted from the above estimate, as a child's brain at the age of seven years averages about 40 ounces, and beyond the age of 40 years the weight slowly but steadily declines at the rate of about one ounce in ten years. Moreover, the brains of idiots are generally much below the average, some weighing less than 16 ounces. A German biologist has calculated that each human brain contains 300,000,000 nerve cells, 5,000,000 of which die and are succeeded by new ones every day. According to this there should be 576,713,600,000,000 brain cells in the world—more or less.

MUSIC AND THE HUMAN LIFE.

To speak well, is to sound like a cymbal ; but to *do* well, is to act like an angel.

Never was a musical-box so exquisitely arranged for the playing of sweet tunes as the human organism is for the production of the music of happiness.

Some quick music is so inexpressibly mournful. It seems just like one's own feelings—exultation and action, with the remembrance of past sorrow wailing up, yet without bitterness, tender in its shrillness, through the mingled tide of present joy, and the notes seem thoughts—thoughts pure of words, and a spirit seems to call in them and cry, "Hast thou not felt all this?" and I start when I find myself answering unconsciously, "Yes, yes, I know it all!" Surely we are a part of all we see and hear. And then the harmony thickens, and all distinct sound is pressed together and absorbed in a confused paroxysm of delight while still the female treble and the male bass are distinct for a moment, and then once again—absorbed into each other's being, sweetened and strengthened by each other's melody.

THE FOWLER INSTITUTE.

A GOOD gathering of members and friends took place on the 23rd September to pass a resolution of sympathy and condolence with the family of the late Professor L. N. Fowler.

Mr. Richard Sly occupied the chair.

Letters were read of kindly sympathy from several friends, also resolutions from the affiliated societies, the British Phrenological Association, the American Phrenological Institute, and a cablegram of encouragement from the bereaved family.

Mr. William Brown, in a speech full of touching references to the noble, useful and philanthropic life of the late Founder and President of the Institute, and dwelling upon the great loss sustained, not only by the Institute but also by mankind at large, proposed the following resolution :—

"*Resolved :* That, having heard with deepest sorrow of the death of our late President and founder, Professor L. N. Fowler, shortly after his arrival in New York, we hereby express our deep sense of the irreparable loss we have sustained in the removal from our midst of a true and ever-helpful friend and adviser ; and also, the serious loss his cherished science of Phrenology has suffered by the decease of one of its chief supporters and most able exponents and untiring life workers.

"We further desire to convey to the bereaved relatives of our departed friend, our heartfelt sympathy with them in this hour of sadness and heavy sorrow, and would with all loving respect bid them take heart in the remembrance of a long, loving, noble life spent in the earnest endeavour to advance the welfare of mankind at large."

Mr. Ramsay seconded the resolution, paying tribute to the memory of a leader whose life had always exercised a great influence on his career.

Miss Crow followed with further testimony of a similar nature, recalling the many years she had had the privilege of enjoying the late Professor's intimate friendship and that of his family.

Mr. Samuels bore testimony to the pleasure he had derived from the society of the late Professor Fowler, and gave an account of his visit to America, where he was kindly received by Mrs. Wells, from whom he brought a message that, "If Mr. Fowler would go back to America she (Mrs. Wells) would take care of him." This message he had the pleasure of delivering to Mr. Fowler personally at his private residence, and he (Mr. Samuels) could not help feeling that this may have to some extent influenced the Professor in his decision to re-visit the land of his birth.

Mr. Cook also had a few kind words to say on the irreparable loss sustained by the Institute and a world-wide circle of friends and admirers.

The Rev. Thos. A. Hyde, a visitor from Boston, U.S.A., who is intimately connected with, and a lecturer at the American Institute, said that, whilst regretting he was denied the anticipated pleasure of grasping the warm hand, and looking upon the genial face of the Professor, which he had hoped to do on arrival in this country, he fully recognised the great and universal influence Mr. Fowler and his family must have wielded. The proof that the work must have been beneficial, widespread and appreciated was found in the universal expressions of regret and sorrow, and it would be a great pleasure to him to carry to the bereaved family, on his return to America, a verbal report of such a creditable meeting.

The Chairman in a concluding speech of admiration of the results of a long and well-spent life, and whilst joining sincerely in the expressions of sympathy with the bereaved family, impressed upon the

members the fact that the best monument they could raise to the memory of their departed leader was to hold firmly to the principles he had spent his life in promulgating, and by working together earnestly and unitedly to carry forward to even greater success the work so nobly and ably carried on.

The resolution was passed unanimously.

Five new members were announced, and a vote of thanks to the Chairman brought the meeting to a close.

On Wednesday evening, Oct. 14th, the members and friends of the Fowler Institute met at 4 and 5, Imperial Buildings, Ludgate Circus, E.C. The Rev. T. Alexander Hyde, of Boston, U.S.A., was present, and kindly consented to take the chair. A very interesting paper was contributed by Miss Piercy, entitled, "Burns and Scott Compared," and was followed by a lively discussion. A very instructive paper, also, was contributed by Mr. G. H. J. Dutton, of Skegness, which was highly appreciated by the members, and will be found in this month's Magazine for the benefit of those who were unable to be present. The time was too short for a discussion upon this paper, though it is full of suggestions and points of contention, and we hope any members or friends who have criticism and remarks to make upon this paper will let us have them in good time for the December Magazine. A practical demonstration of Phrenology was given by Mr. D. T. Elliott. A hearty vote of thanks to the reverend chairman, who had contributed much to the pleasure of the evening, was carried.

MEMBERS' NOTES.

"*Have more than thou showest,*
Speak less than thou knowest."—Shakspere.

The friends of the Fowler Institute will be interested to know that since Mr. and Mrs. Piercy and Miss J. A. Fowler arrived in America, Mr. Piercy has taken the management of the Fowler and Wells Co. in New York, and hopes to pay occasional visits to London. The London business of L. N. Fowler and Co., 4 and 5, Imperial Buildings, and 7, Imperial Arcade, Ludgate Circus, will be carried on as heretofore, under the management of Mr. Thomas Crow.

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Prof. Coates, Rothesay, sends the following note :—

Prof. J. Rhodes Buchanan's new work, "Primitive Christianity," will shortly be published at $2 or 9/-. This veteran teacher and philanthropist, one of the first (non-professional) phrenologists in the United States, is best known to the older generation of phrenologists as an original thinker, a liberal exponent of fresh thought, an eloquent speaker, and an accomplished writer, who has been in his time Dean of Faculty in

four Medical Universities, and founder of the College of Therapeutics, Boston, and associated organizations throughout the States, suffers in his old age from inability to procure the comforts of life. He is no longer able to wield tongue and pen with his former vigour and prowess. He was Editor of the *Journal of Man*, and the discoverer of Psychometry, and wrote on that subject. His original researches in Anthropology have been justly acknowledged in both Continents. His lectures on Education demonstrate the importance of the moral over the intellectual nature in man. Perhaps he will be best known to most phrenologists in the rectification of the error of the earlier phrenologists as to the correct location of Amativeness at the median line of the cerebellum. "Therapeutic Sarcognomy," a work of 690 pages, imperial octavo, is a masterly work devoted to the interrelations of soul, brain, and body, and their therapeutic treatment.

In the late Dr. Eadon and the writer, Dr. Joseph Rodes Buchanan had warm admirers in this country, and doubtless he has many more who admire the man for himself, and while charmed with his comprehensiveness of thought and boldness and serility of expression, will deeply regret to hear that "the old man eloquent" has nigh run his race, and needs sympathy of a substantial kind. He has, we are informed by Dr. J. M. Peebles, of San Diego, Cal., U.S.A., just completed an extraordinary book, on the lines of "Higher Criticism," in which he gives us the New Testament under the title of "Primitive Christianity," as near the original as possible, before interested men, for priestly and churchianic purposes, altered and interpolated and even destroyed the original manuscripts to suit what they esteemed the political-religico necessities of the hour. Those who have read Dr. Buchanan's previous publications will, I am sure, be interested in his revised New Testament. The price is 9/-, but 6/6 to subscribers, which can either be remitted to the care of the Secretary of the Fowler Phrenological Institute, or forwarded direct to Dr. Joseph Rodes Buchanan, San Jose, California, U.S.A.

"Psychometry," 7/6, is a work which should be in the hands of all phrenologists. It will help to explain why those flashes of inspiration come at times to the examiner, as to the real character of those examined, before the examiner has had time to complete his deductions from temperament, quality, and skull formation.

I believe also that "Therapeutic Sarcognomy," 21/-, can be obtained in this country. But "Education" and "System of Anthropology" are out of print.

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Paragons of Punctuality.

This is an age of record making, and fresh records are constantly being made in different walks of life, to say nothing of our sports and pastimes. The latest is the school-attendance championship. A few weeks ago, George Eves, a Plumstead Board School boy, was reported to hold the record with nine years' attendance without being absent or late for one single day. But that performance, brilliant as it un-

doubtedly is, pales before that of two Guildford scholars who last week were awarded gold medals by the Rev. Canon Valpy for their unparalleled record of ten years' unbroken attendance at Holy Trinity Schools, Guildford, they having been neither absent nor late once during the whole of that long period. The names of these gold medallists are Alice Boughton, aged fifteen, who was born in the Surrey county town, and Alfred Pulling, aged fourteen, a native of Petworth, Sussex. A system of giving bars or medals for each year of unbroken attendance has produced these paragons of punctuality.

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New and Second-hand Skulls.

Readers of "Pickwick" will remember Mr. Bob Sawyer's leeches, which bore the distinction of being the only genuine articles in his shop, although even they were second-hand. Leeches "d'occasion" are comprehensible enough, but what, precisely, is a "new," and what a "second-hand" skull? The question is raised by a human cranium in an anatomical instrument maker's window between St. Paul's and Charing Cross. It bears the legend :—

New and Second-hand Skulls, and Osteology for Students.

One would imagine that a brainpan which has undergone a reasonable amount of use by its original proprietor must of necessity be second-hand when he is compelled to discard it by the flight of years. It can never again, at least, possess the "newness" of the unbartered pharmaceutical leech.

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A Collector of Skulls.

Apropos of the above, we note in an American paper that a Chicago lady has the unique fancy for collecting skulls—eminent people and animals preferred. This, as our Transatlantic contemporary points out, is "carrying the collection fad a little far, but, how original! And how delightful for her friends to call for afternoon tea and to find her in the midst of a decadent Golgotha!"

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Cats as Layers of Telegraph Wires.

In the large cities of Germany, where all telegraph, telephone and electric wires must be laid underground, the wire stringers have found the cat to be an indispensable adjunct to their business. All underground wire, of course, is stretched in long, narrow iron tubes, with pen spaces at long intervals, into which the inspectors can descend and investigate the lines at any time. After the pipes are laid, it takes two well-trained cats to string a line through the length and breadth of the city. The wire is attached to a collar or string around the neck of the cat. As soon as the cat is pushed into the narrow tube, it finds it impossible to turn its body around, and is compelled to either lie still or

crawl out at the other end. It has previously been trained in smaller tubes, and finally it has learned to crawl through the longest pipes. Thousands of miles of wire have already been laid and repaired in this manner by these little animals. In England badger dogs are used for this purpose. These are more willing and smarter, but they are not able to crawl like the cat through the narrowest pipes.

The Fowler Institute Class commenced on October 13th and will be held each Tuesday evening during the winter.

The practical advantages of these Classes are obvious, furnishing as they do a thorough course of instruction both in the theory and practice of Phrenology.

In the Elementary Class, a thorough foundation is laid for subsequent study of the Science, for students are well grounded in the knowledge of Temperament and its influence upon character, while the locality, function and manifestation of each faculty is separately and fully studied, as is also the influence of various combinations of faculties. Thus the way is prepared for the study of the various subjects taken up in the Advanced Class,—Heredity, Hygiene, Physiology, &c., &c.

Intending students will do well to join the Class as early as possible in the Course, though they can be admitted at any time.

Former students speak highly of the instruction given and advantages derived, and the character and standard of work done is in no way lowered as time goes on.

WHAT PHRENOLOGISTS ARE DOING.

[We shall be pleased to receive, for insertion under this heading, reports of lectures, meetings, or engagements of phrenologists. In sending notices correspondents will oblige by enclosing their communications in an envelope, and addressing them to the office of publication of the PHRENOLOGICAL MAGAZINE. Newspaper cuttings pasted on post-cards are an infringement of postal rules, and subject to a fine.]

Prof. T. Timson, of Leicester, has commenced a series of lectures with limelight views, and is visiting the towns of Leicestershire, and will be so engaged till April next.

Mr. W. J. Cook, of Clapham, has been lecturing to appreciative audiences at Spennymoor and in the neighbouring district.

Mr. J. F. Brierly, of Ashton-under-Lyne, writes to us that "During the centenary year the demand for Phrenology has been greater. Lectures have been given at village schools; temperance

societies and numerous bazaars have been attended with great success and credit to Phrenology. There is a great demand for intelligent and up-to-date phrenologists who will live what they teach." Mr. Brierly has already booked dates for the coming winter.

PHRENOLOGY.—*Speech at Montgomery Hall, Sheffield, by Henry Gallimore.*—Whilst I was waiting recently in the ante-room at the Albert Hall, I mentioned Miss Fowler's lecture of the preceding Saturday evening. One of the ministers to whom I was speaking raised an objection to the truth of Phrenology. I challenged him to select any friend whom he had known say for thirty years, and I would back a first-class phrenologist to give as full and correct a delineation of that person's character as my objecting friend could give. The test was declined. Many years ago I took the affirmative at a debate on "Is Phrenology True?" I challenged my opponents to select one of our members and I would back my friend, George Dawson, who was with me, and who was a stranger to most of us, to give as full and as true a delineation of the member's character as any of the member's oldest friends could give. The test was declined. Nevertheless one of our members, who was a stranger to George Dawson, was chosen, and by the aid of Phrenology George gave a very long delineation of his character, and the delineation was pronounced to be very correct, even by his opponents. This sort of proof would have suited the Iron Duke judging from a certain incident. A man who claimed to have brought out a bullet-proof jacket waited upon the Duke with a view to get him to adopt it for the army. "Are you sure it is bullet-proof?" "Absolutely certain, your Grace." The Duke called his man: "John, get down that gun and load it with bullet. Now, sir, please to put the jacket on." Exit the man with the patent jacket. I hold that as Phrenology can come triumphantly out of such tests as I have mentioned it must be true. It seems to me that Phrenology will do great good if it only induces us to drop the test so often now applied, the test of what *has* a man and what is his social position, and substitute the better test, what *is* the man. Its tendency is strongly in this direction. We shall learn to think but little of a man, however pretentious he may be, and however affluent his circumstances, if we know that his moral and religious group average no more than four instead of say six; and that his intellectual faculties make as poor a show. When a youth I was taken to Madame Tussaud's wax-work exhibition in London, and I was much struck with the intellectually feeble aspect of many of the monarchs represented there. A poor artist once sketched a cow, but his picture was so little like the real thing that he thought it well to note at the bottom, "This is a cow." Not a few kings, queens and nobles, need labelling, for we should never find out from any manifestation of greatness of character that they were so exalted. On the other hand there are uncrowned kings on the earth, and noblemen, whose names appear not in Burke's list of the Peerage. The time will possibly come when a parliamentary candidate won't be heckled by being asked whether his great-grandmother when a child had not to gain

a living by selling matches. The free and independent electors will be more concerned to learn why the candidate's Self-Esteem and Acquisitiveness are up to seven, while his Causality, Benevolence and Conscientiousness seem to be down to somewhere about four. The friends of the *really* philanthropic candidate will be careful to issue a portrait of him with his phrenological organs duly marked. I can also imagine that, in the good time coming, when a young man asks consent to pay his addresses to a young lady, her father will at once say, "Let me see your Fowler," meaning his phrenological chart. The time will come when money or social position won't be allowed to compensate for a coarse, sensual character, and when the first request won't be, "Let me see your banking account," but, "Let me feel your head." I claim as one of the chief glories of Phrenology, that it is hastening this happier time. Yes, the time when man's chief glory shall not be held to be that by his genius and perseverance he has built engines that can pull scores of tons at the rate of more than a mile per minute, and steamships which enter, pass through, and leave far behind them the storms of the broad Atlantic in a few hours (for it is known that these storms move in cycles); nor that he can compute the time to a minute that, ages hence, a given star will be in a given position; nor that he can take the photograph of millions of stars that the human eye, even when aided by the most powerful telescopes in existence, utterly fail to perceive; nor that he can annihilate distance, and make electricity do his bidding; nor that he can, by his instruments, catch the accents of the human voice and preserve those accents and repeat them at his will for ever. No, the time is coming when it shall be counted more glorious than all this that man can, and does love and worship and serve his God; that he grows like unto God; rescues the perishing, cares for the tempted and the dying, and lives in the sublime assurance that, ere long, if faithful, he will see the King in His beauty, and be a king and priest unto the Creator for ever and ever.

THE LATE ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY.

WE regret to notice the death of the Archbishop of Canterbury, which occurred suddenly, of apoplexy, at Hawarden Church, on Sunday, October 11th. The late Archbishop was greatly esteemed throughout the country by all sections of the Christian Church. An interesting Character Sketch of the late Archbishop appeared in the November Magazine, 1892, by the late Editor, L. N. Fowler, in which he said, "The Archbishop is not a genius as a mechanic; he does not deal much in extravagant language nor immoderate, but deals in plain, simple, useful truths, such as others can be benefited by accepting. The Archbishop has a stately, dignified face, with a classic outline, and possesses a clear resonant voice, with a manner full of earnestness."

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

On and after January 1st, 1897, the English *Phrenological Magazine* will be incorporated with the American *Phrenological Journal* and *Science of Health*, and will from that date on be published conjointly and be known as

The Phrenological Journal and Science of Health,

with which is incorporated

The English Phrenological Magazine,

thus making it an *International* monthly of Mental Science, Education, and Hygiene,

Edited by Professors Nelson Sizer *and* Jessie A. Fowler.

The price will remain the same, viz., 6d. per month, or yearly subscription 5s., post free, to any part of the world.

The publishing date will be the 15th of each month.

Among the most prominent and attractive features for 1897 will be Character Studies of Famous Men and Women from personal examinations by the editors. These phrenographs are always interesting, and are widely copied and quoted by other magazines, and the daily press.

The Child Culture Department will tell mothers and teachers *how to study the capabilities of each particular child* as a guide to its proper development.

The Science of Health Department will contain, as heretofore, practical articles and valuable hints on health and the hygienic methods of securing it.

Short, spicy, useful contributions by the best writers, on Character Reading and Character Building, Choice of Pursuits, Proper Selection in Wedlock, Relations of Employers and Employed, &c., &c., &c.

In short, the *Phrenological Journal* is a magazine for the home. It always appeals to every member of the family, and it instructs as well as entertains.

A Specimen Copy of the *Phrenological Journal* will be posted to all our Subscribers with next month's Magazine, *gratis;* should any

of our readers not receive a copy, kindly send us a post card, and a copy will be sent per return.

The *Journal* will contain a blank subscription form, which we hope all our readers will fill in and return to us as early as possible.

The Subscription Fee is only 5/- per annum, post free, which places the *Journal* within the reach of all.



[Subscribers sending photographs of children to this column must send coupon from the back of the MAGAZINE, also a stamped and directed envelope for the return of the photograph. The sketches will appear as space permits.]



MY DEAR LITTLE FRIENDS,—

To-day I am showing you the photograph of a very tiny baby, one only about six months old. Perhaps some of you have little baby sisters and brothers of your own; if so you can use your phrenological knowledge upon them. Of course as baby grows and develops, his head may change very considerably in shape, as some parts of the brain may be much more actively employed, and so grow much stronger and more marked than others; but yet, even in baby, you will find some decided traits of character.

This little one, as far as we can see, has all the indications of a very well-balanced organization, and particularly well-developed brain. Notice the breadth between the eyes, and the shape of the inner curve of the eyebrows. I am sure you will conclude that he has a large organ of Form. I expect mother will find him very quick at remembering faces and things he has seen once or twice. As he grows older this organ will help him much in learning to spell and read. As a baby he

will show much quickness and intelligence in remembering occurrences as well as things he has seen, for the organs of Eventuality and Comparison are very well developed. He will, most likely, astonish people with his quickness of observation and memory of what has happened before. His good Vital temperament and healthy organization will lead him to be a happy little fellow, full of life and animation, and the organ of Mirthfulness will lead him to be merry and full of fun, as long as his health is preserved by good management. As he grows older we may expect much painstaking over his productions, for the æsthetic perfecting group of faculties is well represented, as well as the organ of Comparison. He will probably show much power as an art critic as well as a performer. He must be a warm-hearted, affectionate little fellow. His strong organ of Comparison and good imitative powers will lead him to be quick in attempting to do things he has seen others do.

Your loving

AUNTIE SISSIE.

I want you to notice all the acorns you find underneath the trees. Select some that have begun to germinate, that is, to send forth a tiny shoot each. Then tie these acorns in the necks of bottles or glasses so that the ends that are sprouting dip into water. These little shoots are called "radicles," and will continue to grow downwards, in time forming the roots of the young plants. You must see that your glasses stand in a fairly warm place, also that the water is replenished daily, and after a short time, if all goes well, you will find each acorn sending forth a second shoot, this one, which is called the "plumule," growing upwards to form the stem. Some little friends of mine did this last autumn and have been very successful in growing four or five very fine young plants.

EVERY morn is a new beginning,
Every day is a world made new,
You who are tired of sinning and sorrowing,
Here is a beautiful thought for you.

A MAN'S WONDERFUL MEMORY.—One of the most marvellous memories known to the world was that of an Italian boy named Magliabechi. He was born in Florence in 1633. It seemed as if one reading of any book so impressed itself on the boy's mind that he could remember every word of the text long after. One of the instances of this was recorded by a writer of that period. A certain gentleman of Florence had written a book, and, liking Magliabechi had lent him the manuscript to read. Some time later, Magliabechi having read and returned the manuscript, the author came to him with a long face and pretended to have lost his treasured work. Magliabechi told him to take comfort; and he sat down and wrote the book out complete from memory; and it is the testimony of those who have chronicled the tale, that the Magliabechi copy differed only in a few points from the original, which had not really been lost, and with which it was afterwards compared. The faculty of Memory, great or small, is a means of glorifying God when sanctified.



BOOK NOTICES.

Human Magnetism, or, How to Hypnotise.—We understand a large and important work with this title has been written by Prof. Coates, the author of the "Mental Science Series," which has been reviewed in these pages. The above work will deal with Hypnotism in a thoroughly up-to-date fashion. The writer is at issue with the whole school of hypnotists in their negation of the human soul and denial of human magnetism. Notwithstanding, it does full justice to recent hypnotic research, and demonstrates the value of Hypnotism as a curative agent. The major portion of the work is devoted to practical instructions in the art or practice of Therapeutic Hypnotism. The work is comparatively free from technicalities, and is written for the busy layman especially, so that Hypnotism can be properly employed if necessary in the home treatment of disease, and in the development of the psychic powers in the individual. The book is now in the hands of an eminent firm of publishers. We trust next month to make a more definite announcement, as to style, illustrations, and price, and book orders in advance.

The October number of the *Phrenological Journal* contains amongst others interesting articles on the life-work of our late President L. N. Fowler. Prof. Nelson Sizer continues his instructive papers upon "Child Culture." This number also contains the speeches by Jessie A. Fowler, Nelson Sizer and Dr. Drayton on the occasion of the opening of the winter session of the American Institute of Phrenology.

Everybody's Medical Guide (cloth 6d., leather 1s.) is the latest addition to an already widely-known and popular series. It deals with every-day ailments, and will be found to be of great assistance in all cases. It is from the pen of a well-known West End physician, and the publishers commend it to the public with confidence.

We have also received a copy of the *Modern Astrology*, the official organ of the Astrological Society, 1 and 2, Bouverie Street, Fleet Street, London, E.C. ; it is full of readable matter, and includes an interesting article on "Phrenology."

The *Popular Phrenologist* for October is full of attractive items, and contains, amongst other articles, an interesting account of the work

of the late L. N. Fowler, by Prof. Severn, of Brighton ; also sympathetic notes by the Editor.

The *Westminster Gazette*, I observe, states that a certain American phrenologist claims that his great nation has a national nose. This is a leading feature in most nations. It is usefully pushed into other people's business, and more than one nation has been led by it repeatedly. From the parrot-like beak of the strenuous mother-in-law to the button-like pug of the aspiring youth there are many varieties, all interesting in their way.

* * *

The American phrenologist, however, has discovered that

> "there is amazing similarity in the noses of both men and women. This American nose is strong in outline, with a tendency to lines somewhat convex from the roots downward. The wings are full, and the fulness extends well up the sides."

I do not like to be too certain, but it seems as though this national nose has been pulled a good deal.

* * *

Leaving that, however, as a delicate point, I may say that my chief interest in noses is not centred in their shape so much as in their colour. Here they are often rich and rare. They shine with "orient hues unborrowed of the sun." You remember that couplet in Ravencroft's Deuteromela :—

> Nose, nose, nose, nose,
> And who gave thee that jolly red nose ?

The worst of it is this question is seldom answered with complete candour. Indigestion is sometimes mentioned. How inadequate an explanation ! These noses shine in style that reminds one of the angel's smile mentioned by Milton, which "glow'd, celestial rosy red, love's proper hue." They are like Burns's daisy in being rosy-tipped, though they are not always "wee." But such noses belong to no one country. I protest against giving up to a nation that which is meant for mankind. —*Morning Leader.*

CAUTION.

HAVING heard that several phrenologists in London and the Provinces have represented themselves as our assistants, and used our address, we beg to state that we have not given authority to any person to represent us, or to make such use of our address.

L. N. FOWLER & CO.,
4 & 5, Imperial Buildings ;
and 7, Imperial Arcade, Ludgate Circus,
London, E. C.

CHARACTER SKETCHES FROM PHOTOGRAPHS.

[Persons sending photographs for remarks on their character under this heading must observe the following conditions :—Each photograph must be accompanied by a stamped and directed envelope, for the return of the photograph ; the photograph, or photographs (for, where possible, two should be sent, one giving a front, the other a side view), must be good and recent ; and, lastly, each application must be accompanied by a remittance (in Postal Order) of 6s., for twelve months' subscription to the MAGAZINE. The leading traits will be given when 2s. 6d. in stamps is enclosed with the photograph, and the MAGAZINE containing the delineation will be sent.—Letters to be addressed to L. N. FOWLER and Co.]

J. M. (Utah).—The photo of this gentleman indicates an energetic mind. He possesses a lively imagination, is full of thought and originality. He desires to see, know, and be in touch with people and things. He is very quick of perception, and very tenacious and persevering. He likes to have plenty of work on hand, and takes upon himself more than he should, or has opportunity to do thoroughly. He has independence of character and values it, but does not assert or push himself forward to the extent his qualifications would allow. He is an intellectual companion, and shows considerable taste, ingenuity and refinement in all his work. He can illustrate his ideas in an apt manner, and give pointedness of expression to his conversation. He has strong affection and warmth of feeling, and is sociable and companionable. He would prefer a peaceable life to one of warfare, for he is not cruel and revengeful in disposition. Yes, study Phrenology.

M. M. (Utah).—This lady possesses a mind intensely active and wide-awake. She is always busy ; she is an observer and very quick to see and notice things that are going on around her. She is critical, thoughtful, ingenious, full of taste and refinement, energetic and thorough in disposition. She is full of love and sympathy, and has a strong desire to make others happy. She is hopeful and sanguine, and does everything with a will and thoroughness, and expects others to do the same. She is full of caution and prudence and sets a guard upon all her actions. Her memory of faces and persons is very good, and she is quite able to uphold her own in spite of opposition.

F. N. L.—You appear to have a fairly well-balanced character. There is no special defect in your intellect ; all the organs are fairly represented, and you are about equally well developed for scholarship or practical affairs. You have considerable strength of mind in the direction of constructiveness, ingenuity, taste, fancy, and imitative power, giving you more than ordinary gift for some form of art or mechanics. Your musical powers likewise are good, and if you studied music thoroughly you might compose. You have strong social and moral feelings. Benevolence and Conscientiousness appear to be specially marked in their influence. You also have some energy, but more firmness. Guard against being too stubborn and self-willed.

THE

Phrenological Magazine.

DECEMBER, 1896.



THE REV. W. H. DALLINGER, D.D., LL.D., F.R.S.

IN Dr. Dallinger we find a somewhat peculiar, or rather, uncommon type of head. The temperament is mental, with a full share of the motive; the vital system not being so strongly developed. He is compact and well made physically, with no superfluous flesh to hamper him. Hence we may expect to find him mentally what he is physically, and so indeed it is. He is quick in mental action, comprehensive in thought, intensely earnest and thorough in all he does. While the fineness and quality of his organization add a delicacy and exquisiteness—not in the least degree incompatible with his superior *strength* of mind—to all mental effort.

In Dr. Dallinger we find the full, prominent, lower brow of the scientist. The exceptionally marked development of

Form, Individuality, Locality, Order, and also Comparison denotes that he will excel in scientific pursuits, and in his work will display to the full the exactitude of his mental ability and grasp of mind.

He has a distinctly critical, inquiring mind, one that delights to search and see, investigate and probe to the very heart of the subject he studies.

The height of head and the set of the lips both manifest firm perseverance and determination of character. He cannot give up a course he is pursuing unless his reason is convinced that it is advisable to do so, for he generally forms his opinions quietly and thoroughly, and is not often far wrong in his judgment. He is consistent, yet liberal in his views, broad in his sympathies and gives others the liberty of their opinions while claiming the same for his own.

Outwardly he may not always manifest so much hope as he actually possesses, for in a nature so thorough, earnest, serious and thoughtful, it would be seen in quiet enthusiasm, in the taking up again and again of some difficult problem, and in pressing onward in his work, rather than in any particular demonstration or extravagant expectations. A firm, steady faith, not in the least lending itself to superstition, underlies the quiet exterior of this tenacious, scientific mind. Morally, he will have a distinct influence on those with whom he has to do, and they will feel nerved to do the right, to be firm, faithful and true to the duties of life, after having been in his company. His influence is almost an unconscious one, for he is too absorbed in his duty and work, and too free from self-consciousness to take much credit to himself.

He will be a clear, concise speaker ; will waste no words or time in coming to the point of his remarks, and his definite observation, clear thought, and apt illustrations enable him to impress upon his audience the truth of his subject.

Energy, force of character, and a persevering, determined spirit, are distinctly noticeable features of his character, hence we find thoroughness in every action, and a set earnestness of purpose.

As a preacher, he is not likely to deal in the poetical and imaginary phases of his subject, but in facts, in the actual and real, and would stimulate to action and rouse the intensity of the natures around him, rather than merely please the fancy of his hearers.

A WIDE spreading, hopeful disposition is your only true umbrella in this vale of tears.—*T. B. Aldrich.*

NOTICE TO OUR READERS.

☞ Owing to the incorporation of the *Phrenological Magazine* with the *Phrenological Journal* from the commencement of the New Year, we would remind our friends and readers that this will be the last number of the *Phrenological Magazine* issued under that title.

We have decided upon this amalgamation with the firm belief that our readers will benefit by the larger scope, the extended field of thought, and the greater interchange of ideas which will result.

We believe the change will work for the advancement of the Science of Phrenology, giving greater pleasure and keener interest therein to many students and readers.

While thanking our numerous subscribers and friends for their past liberal support, we confidently ask them for a continuance of their patronage for the *Phrenological Journal*, so that we may be enabled and encouraged to continue our endeavours for the advancement of those truths and principles which Phrenology pre-eminently teaches and inculcates. We advocate no fanciful, useless will-o'-the-wisp, but a science which above all others teaches an intelligent being to comprehend the natural bent of his organization, enabling him to shape his course and mould his actions in accordance with the particular powers and faculties with which nature has endowed him, by the suppression of the harmful and the encouragement of the useful and noble side of his nature. Whilst saying *au revoir*, therefore, we claim a record of helpful labour towards the advancement of that which is good in society, and we hope for continued support, as it is our intention to continue our efforts with even more vigour than heretofore.

By the time this last number of the *Phrenological Magazine* is in the hands of our many friends, Christmas will be close upon us, and we take this opportunity of expressing to them our best wishes for that season, and for prosperity in the New Year.

EXPERIENCE.

As soon as one has found the key of life it opes the gates of death. Youth has not learned the art of living, and we go on bungling till our experience can only serve us for a very brief space. That is the external order we must submit to.—*George Eliot.*

It is in the heart that God has placed the genius of woman, because the works of their genius are all works of love.—*Lamartine.*

We cannot relate facts as they are; they must first push through ourselves, and we are more or less than mortal if they gather nothing in the transit.—*J. A. Froude.*



THE FUNDAMENTAL PRINCIPLES OF PHRENOLOGY.

By J. Millott Severn, F.B.P.A.

THE term Phrenology is derived from two Greek words—*phren*, the mind, and *logos*, science, signifying science of the mind. As a system of mental philosophy it aims to explain the organs of thought and feeling by studying the organization of the brain during life.

Its fundamental principles are :—The brain is the organ of the mind, or the medium through which the mind manifests its powers ; just as the eye is the organ of vision, the stomach of digestion, and the heart of circulation. Without the brain there could be no mental manifestations.

The brain is not a unit, nor a single organ or power with one function only, but is composed of a number of different parts called organs, each possessing a special mental function.

Size is a measure of power, other things being equal, as health, quality, activity, culture, &c.

Not only is the brain as a whole subject to fixed laws of growth, size, position, &c., but each of its component parts, or organs, is in like manner subject to the same laws ; and each of these organs performs its function more or less vigorously according to its conformity thereto. Consequently, if there be an imperfect or incomplete development of the mental organs, the functional power of such organs will be imperfect.

Faculties are possessed in different degrees of power by different individuals, and also by the same individual ; and, though it is possible to cultivate a small or weak faculty, or restrain a large one so as to greatly improve or modify its action, genius or great mental gifts are usually innate qualities, born with the individual, or brought out by culture or special circumstances.

The formation of the head affords to the properly qualified examiner such positive indications of the location, size, and degree of functional power of the mental organs as to admit of an accurate estimate being made of all the mental

characteristics, the moral and social dispositions, and the intellectual capacities of all persons possessing healthy brains.

The foregoing is a brief summary of the fundamental principles of Phrenology.

The claims Phrenology has to rank as a science have frequently been disputed; yet, whatever may be set forth to the contrary, Phrenology undertakes, and is, all that is required of a science, namely, knowledge reduced to system, or a branch of knowledge which gives positive statement of truth, as founded on the nature of things, or established by observation and experiment.

Phrenology is founded on observation, and it is only by long and continued observations, comparisons, and careful analysis, that the large accumulation of facts relating to the science have been established, many of them by men of both note and learning—Drs. Gall and Spurzheim, the discoverers and founders of Phrenology, Mr. George Combe, Drs. Andrew Combe, Vimont, Hoppe, Broussais, the Fowlers, and others, some of whom were very sceptical before thoroughly investigating the subject for themselves. Mr. George Combe, who in his early manhood was a devoted disciple of Dugald Stewart and the old school of philosophers, was a decided sceptic of what was then termed the new science, and when Dr. Spurzheim first came to lecture on the subject in his native town, it was not until he had commenced his second course that George Combe could be persuaded to attend his lectures, yet, next to Gall and Spurzheim, he became our greatest phrenologist; and Dr. Vimont was so opposed to Phrenology that he spent six years in collecting a large number of skulls, casts, drawings, &c., amounting to several thousands, and at a great cost of time and money, with the object of overturning the science, but after carefully examining his collection he was converted to the doctrine of Gall and Spurzheim, and afterwards became one of their greatest supporters.

Some writers have endeavoured to prove that the brain is a unit, and that its whole power is employed in each mental operation; but observation shows that a number of different faculties may be in active operation at the same time, acting towards different objects and for different purposes; for instance, we think, see, and remember, or we may experience the sentiments of love, hope, and fear all at the same instant.

Dreaming, also, or incomplete sleep, where one or more of the faculties are still awake and active.

Partial idiocy, in which the mind seems to be nearly or

quite a blank on some points, whereas, on others, there may be manifested the ordinary amount of strength.

Partial insanity, where the mind raves on one or more particular subjects, yet may be quite sane on others; and partial genius, where a person manifests great talents or mental powers in some particular direction, yet in others is quite deficient, as in the case of Mr. George Combe, who was a profound reasoner and philosopher, yet was very weak in the faculty of calculation,—are all instances proving that the mind is not a single organ.

Again, the fact that when wearied by the exercise of one class of faculties, we may turn to a subject which calls into play other faculties, and experience a feeling of restfulness, is explicable only on the theory that the mind has many powers, each of which may in turn be called into activity, or be allowed repose.

The mental faculties more often act in groups than singly.

There are several groups of faculties, and each of these groups is represented by organs located together in the brain. The intellectual organs are situated in the forehead or frontal lobes of the brain; the social and domestic organs in the back-head or posterior lobes of the brain. Those of passion, appetite, force, executiveness, and self-preservation in the side-head or middle lobes of the brain; while those of an aspiring nature, ambition, pride, dignity, and self-respect are in the crown of the head, and those of sentiment, sympathy, spirituality, morality, and religion in the top-head.

This will give an idea of the harmony existing in the system of Phrenology, and will also show how characteristic each group is of the position in which it is located, for not only does each organ occupy a position which is best suited to the execution of its function, but near each organ will be found such other organs as are necessary for its support and co-operation. We should not expect to find intellectual organs at the back of the head, or the base of the brain, which are respectively the seats of the social organs and selfish propensities; and it will be seen that the more to the front and the higher the location of the organs, the more intellectual, refined, and spiritual or moral are their function.

This systematic, and, one might say, seemingly perfect arrangement as regards the localization of the mental organs were not conceived all at once, as the opponents of Phrenology have insinuated, by some impractical theorist, and compartments mapped out as seen on busts and drawings, and the different faculties of the mind assigned to different parts of the head according as the imagination led to suppose the

place appropriate to the power. The successive steps by which Dr. Gall proceeded in his discoveries, are particularly deserving of attention; he first observed a concomitance between particular talents and dispositions and particular forms of the head; he next ascertained, by removal of the skull, that the form and size of individual parts of the brain are indicated by these external forms; the brain being afterwards minutely dissected, and light thrown upon its structure. Each organ was discovered separately, or the discovery of one led to that of another. Each has an interesting history in connection with its discovery; and it was not until thousands of observations, experiments, and careful comparisons had been made, followed by substantial proofs confirming these discoveries, that each was accepted and established.

At present we recognise forty-two faculties of the mind, each having its special organ located in the brain; and each faculty thus far discovered is indispensable to man's happiness and well-being. There are no bad faculties in themselves; the folly and crime which disgrace human society, spring not from their legitimate use, but from their abuse and perversion.

From these mental organs—acting singly, or in groups, or in combination with the various temperaments, or physical conditions—emanate all our actions, our mental aspirations, social feelings, propensities, passions, moral and religious sentiments, intellectual faculties, memory, and semi-intellectual, perceptive, observing, knowing, planning and reasoning powers.

The system as yet does not pretend to be perfect, yet, I believe it is possible for one well versed in the subject to be able to trace every action of the mind, every phase of character, mental characteristic or manifestation to the activity and development of the brain to some mental organ, or combination of organs, combined with temperamental conditions.

Phrenology is, as it were, an open book, a complete index to all mental manifestations; and may be justly termed the only true philosophy of the human mind.

When Dr. Gall in conjunction with Dr. Spurzheim first advocated their doctrines by writing and lecturing on the subject, their views were ridiculed by the majority of their professional brethren in this and other countries; but after a time a considerable number of eminent professional men looked more favourably upon their work. Since the time of these early phrenologists the science has had a varied career, and has from time to time met a good deal of opposition and criticism; however, it has stood the test, and no better system of mental philosophy has been discovered.

There are, we know, some who do not choose to believe in

Phrenology: or who may have doubts regarding it, but such have only to study and investigate the matter for themselves to receive ample proof of its truthfulness and usefulness.

Phrenology is true, although like some of the other important sciences, it has remained undiscovered through the early ages. It has nevertheless existed since the creation of man; and it is a noticeable fact that nearly every philosopher, from Aristotle downwards, has had some vague, or indistinct ideas that there was something more in the size, contour, and texture of the brain, and shape of the head than was generally credited to it.

Of course there are unhealthy, or abnormal conditions and instances in which the mind becomes morbid as a whole, or where some particular faculty has been thrown out of balance, and in these cases we cannot always judge of its action any more than a physician who thoroughly understands the bodily and physical conditions can always account for some hidden disease, that baffles, or defies his past experience; but, this should not detract from the value of the science. The natural tendencies of the mind, Phrenology clearly and definitely explains, and one well versed in the science can determine the dispositions and mental capacities of persons hitherto unknown to them with such accuracy as to leave little room for doubt or scepticism.

The power of each mental faculty, and its tendency to action, is in proportion to the size of its respective organ. Size, other things being equal, is a measure of power. This principle holds good throughout all nature wherever objects are compared possessing the same qualities. A large muscle possesses greater strength than a smaller one, in fact anything large is stronger than a small thing of the same kind, quality and texture: so is size of brain, likewise size of any particular organ, a measure of its power. The greater the size of organ, the greater will be its power of manifesting its faculty, and the smaller the organ the weaker will be the power of manifestation of its faculty.

To judge of the size of the mental organs requires much practical experience, as it is chiefly by comparison, and by studying relative differences, that the exact amount of mental capacity of the brain, as a whole or of its individual parts, may be arrived at. We have no means, as yet, of measuring the brain with mathematical precision, and it is quite likely that if this could be done it would be of no great advantage, as there are many other things which require to be taken into account in judging and summing up character and the amount of mental capacity a person may possess, such as health,

quality of organization, the balancing of the organs, the activity of the brain, and the influence of the temperaments, &c. Size denotes strength only in conjunction with these conditions, consequently one may have a large head and but a poor manifestation of intelligence, or one may have a small head with a manifestation of high-class mental power in one or more directions. Yet, as a rule, a deficiency of brain accompanies a low degree of mental power, and persons of commanding mental capacity invariably have heads above the average size. This can be seen by comparing the heads of statesmen and leaders with those of idiots, and even of men of ordinary intelligence.

In the lowest class of idiots the circumference of the head, above the ears, measures from 13 to 16 inches; in a full-sized head the circumference is 22 inches, in females from half to one inch less. In such idiots the distance from the root of the nose measured over the top of the head to the occipital bone is 8 to 10 inches, in a full-sized head it is 14. The heads of barbarous or savage races are smaller than those of the civilized. The negro skull has a brain capacity averaging 82 cubic inches; the higher tribes of American Indians, according to Prof. S. G. Morton, have a brain measurement of about 90 inches; while the measurement of the English and German encephalon, internally, is placed by the best authorities at over 100 cubic inches.

A person with a small head will sometimes manifest much talent, brilliancy and mental activity, and be able to pass off as an adept for the time being; but it is usually a matter of memory, or a temporary activity of certain faculties rather than power to reason which enables him to do it; he will lack that lofty comprehensiveness of mind, strength of understanding, power to organize, philosophize, to grasp the details of matters, and to reason deeply and widely, which are necessary in accomplishing great schemes and undertakings; this alone the large head and great mind can do—the large head which is not always so brilliant as it is powerful, stable and thorough.

Again, education and the degree of activity and exercise of the mental organs are important elements in modifying the effects of size. The muscles, by exercise, become more supple, dense and firm, and the brain is in like manner affected. When any mental organ is called into activity the blood flows more freely to that part of the brain; it is thus invigorated and strengthened, and by depositions of the required substance its size is increased. The circulatory system of the brain is very complete, and adapted to supply it with a large amount

of blood. According to Haller, one-fifth of the blood which leaves the heart goes to the brain.

There may, in some cases, be difficulty in estimating the extent to which a faculty, or group of faculties have been exercised, but usually this is discernible by the even development and the particular rounding out of that part in which the organs exercised are located, and the skull also in that part is apt to become thinner and more dense in its structure ; the outer teguments of the skull and the skin is of a finer texture, and if the faculties have been recently exercised vigorously, on feeling the head there will be a greater heat in that part most exercised than in other parts of the head.

It must not, however, be imagined that phrenologists feel about the head for "bumps." This has long been a misleading idea. If an individual's character depended on "bumps," some would have no character at all. It is true many persons have an irregular formation of head, exhibiting protuberances here and there corresponding with the development of the mental organs, but others have heads as even and almost as round as a ball, with no special protuberances, and generally speaking the latter condition is the most favourable, as there will be manifested more evenness of disposition, and if the head is large the individual may be possessed of superior talents in more than one direction.

The temperaments have also an important bearing on Phrenology, as they aid much in determining the degree of vigour, activity and endurance of the mental powers ; for instance, it would be very impractical to advise a person, because he had large constructive talent, to go in for a builder or for a mechanical engineer, if he had not also the requisite physical strength and temperament favourable, or another to go in for a mental pursuit unless he had a temperament as well as mental powers adapting him for such pursuit.

There is a number of temperaments ; the sanguine, the bilious, the lymphatic, the nervous, the phlegmatic, the melancholic, &c. In a later classification these are embraced in the motive, the vital and the mental temperaments. The motive temperament, or mechanical system, comprises the bones, ligaments, and muscular framework of the body, giving action, energy and endurance. The vital temperament, or nutritive system, embraces the internal organs, including the thoracic and abdominal organs of the body, the lymphatics, the blood vessels and the glands, giving life, warmth, geniality, enthusiasm and planning capacity. The mental temperament, or nervous system, includes the brain, the spinal cord and

nerves, giving mentality, sensation, spirituality, emotion, thought and feeling.

To judge of the temperaments, some knowledge of physiology and anatomy is necessary, and the more known of kindred subjects the better.

That the brain and skull grow together is not, by some, easily understood. The brain is a mass of soft, insensible matter, and is chiefly composed of two substances, one found almost exclusively in the interior, while the other forms the outer surface. The internal portion is fibrous, while the outer is soft and pulpy. Some may wonder how the delicate substance of the brain can press into shape the hard, bony material of the skull. The skull, though strong and hard, adapts itself to the growth of the brain from infancy to maturity, or rather, the two grow together, just as the skin grows on the body, or the shell around the kernel of a nut. It increases in size as the brain increases, and alters its shape according to the development of the interior mass; and in old age or disease it suffers a diminution corresponding to the decrease of the brain. In cases of hydrocephalus, or water on the brain, if the disease is gradual the skull sometimes grows to an enormous size.

The brain is composed of two principal parts, the cerebrum, or large brain, and the cerebellum, or little brain, which in the adult head bears the relation in point of size of one to about eight. The cerebrum is divided into two equal portions, each having an oblong form called hemispheres, and both of which contain the same series of organs; the brain is consequently a double organ, just as the organs of sight and hearing, &c., are double, so that it is possible for one hemisphere to be injured and the mental operations to be carried on properly by the other, though perhaps not with the same degree of strength.

Each hemisphere possesses numerous irregular and winding folds, or ridges, called convolutions, which are separated from each other by depressions of various depths, usually of about an inch. These foldings, or convolutions, allow a great amount of nervous matter to be packed in a small compass. It is estimated that if the whole surface of the brain were flattened or smoothed out, it would cover about four square feet, yet by this system of convoluting it is easily contained within the cavity of the skull. The size, depth, and number of the convolutions are proportionate to the intelligence. In animals and idiots they are small and shallow, and increase in depth and number according to the increased scale of intelligence.

The cerebellum also has hemispheres, but is not convoluted like the cerebrum. It is more in the form of layers. Its surface, however, is traversed by many curved furrows, which vary in depth.

The cerebrum and the cerebellum, as well as all the other parts of the brain, are united by the *pons varolii*, a broad mass of fibres mingled with grey matter, which lies under and between the hemispheres immediately above the medulla oblongata, the capital of the spinal column. From the medulla oblongata, as the radial point, the medullary fibres proceed to all parts of the encephalon; hence, this point of the nervous organism is generally recognised as the medium of communication between the brain and the body.

The brain is an important organ, and in the study of physiology it will be seen that the more important an organ is, the better it is protected. The heart, the lungs, the liver and kidneys, the spinal cord, the nerves and sight, are all more or less substantially protected according to the importance of their function in the physical constitution; the principal arteries take an inward course, and are usually well embedded in the flesh. In like manner the brain, being an important organ, is encased within the skull, which on examination is found to be admirably constructed and adapted for its protection.

The bones of the skull are eight in number, and are united by a sort of dovetailing called sutures, in which the jagged edges of one fit exactly those of the adjoining bone. These sutures or divisions form a grand provision, as they allow the brain to expand somewhat when too vigorously exercised by study; or if in cases of accident or violence the skull receives a knock, the damage may only extend to these divisions, whereas, if the skull were entirely whole or one complete bone, the damage by a blow or accident might be much greater.

Objections are sometimes raised in reference to the thickness of the skull at different parts. The skull is, however, generally of uniform thickness, varying from about three-sixteenths of an inch or a little more to one-eighth, excepting at such places as are located the frontal sinus, the mastoid processes, the occipital bone, the zygomatic arch, the temporal bones, and where the sutures meet. The natural difference and the tendency to vary in these parts according to the temperament and organization of a person is usually well understood by the practical examiner, and due allowance therefore made. In persons of fine organization the skull is thinner and more dense in its structure, the diploe between

the inner and outer plates of the skull being less than in those of a strong, bony, osseous temperament, while there are also other indications which enable the skilled examiner to determine with remarkable accuracy the size of the frontal sinuses, &c.

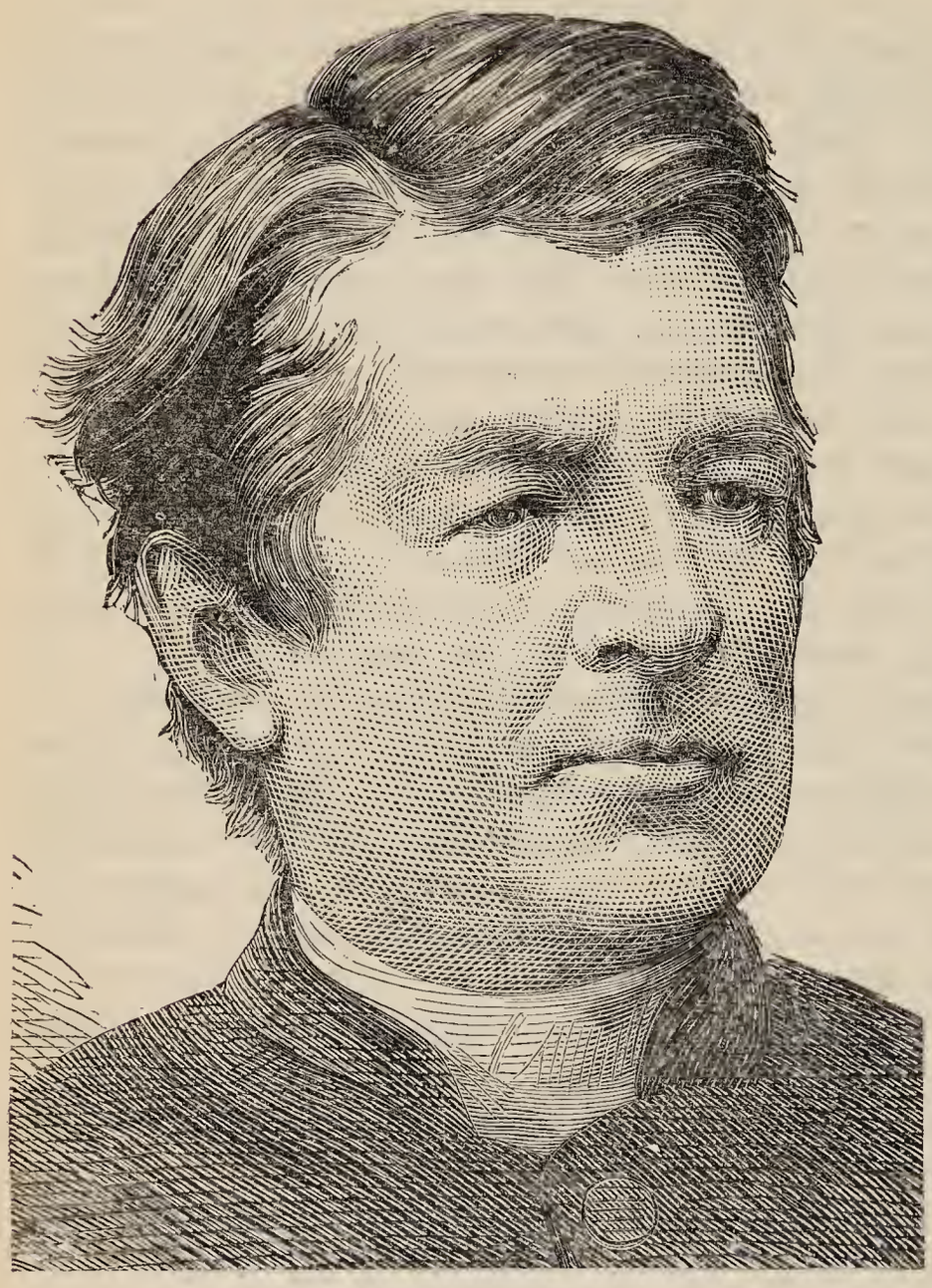
From the foregoing it will be seen that Phrenology is not only a science, founded on observation, but that it is also a practical science. Hitherto, the usual methods by which philosophers and metaphysicians have pursued the study of mind have been to shut the material world out, and to shut the mind in upon itself, and in this way reason or reflect upon their own consciousness, the result of which is that most of the writers on mental science have given to the world systems and doctrines which are little more than reflections on their own individual modes of thought and feeling; hence, the diversity of opinions which characterize their works. But in the system of Phrenology the study of mind has been pursued in a manner far different from any which has hitherto been employed, as its deductions rest on a foundation similar to those of the purely physical sciences.

Phrenology does not pretend to explain the substance or essence of the mind as a spiritual existence, or how the spirit and body are united; much speculation thereto already exists. As phrenologists we simply recognise the brain as the organ of the mind or the material instrument through which the mind acts during life, and we account for mind only as it manifests itself through the physical organization, and our inferences and deductions are based upon observation and the study of man's nature as it is manifested in his every-day life and actions.

Phrenology does not lead to materialism, or fatalism, or take away from a person's accountability or responsibility as some people suppose. On the contrary, when a person gets a truthful phrenological delineation of his character he is probably more responsible than ever he was in his life before. It points out to him the strength of his mind, the various faculties of the mind, and those which require to be cultivated or restrained, and how to do so, and thus puts him on the track for making a fuller use of his natural abilities. It is often that persons have dormant faculties which are only fully revealed by a phrenological examination; hence, the surprise of some when they are told of qualities they did not quite understand or think they possessed, or the disappointment of others who think they possess more than they really do. We are responsible only for that which we have and its improvement, and not for that which we have not.

DEAN HOLE,

The Dean of Rochester.



DEAN HOLE.

IN Dean Hole we see a kindly, sympathetic, large-hearted dignitary of the Church; a man who, seeing for himself much in life that is pleasant and bright, is ever ready to show to others the silver lining of the dark cloud that to them seems the very embodiment of blackness and despair. One of the most noticeable features of his character must be his affection for his fellow-men. His regard for them is no sham, and his interest in them no myth. The full chin and kindly lips are but the index of a loving, sympathetic heart.

Dean Hole is a man who is well conversant with human nature. His large Perceptives, Comparison, Intuition and Benevolence enable him to understand and sympathise with all sorts and conditions of men. Rich and poor, wise and foolish, the sunny-hearted dean can make them all feel at home with him. His large Wit, Comparison and Language enable him to say the right thing at the right time, and to have a ready answer in every emergency. Firmness, too, is another strong trait of his character. It is not a dogmatic firmness; it is not a dictatorial firmness; it is not self-opinionated firmness; but a calm, steady, kindly firmness that

is seldom exercised but in the right place, and at the right time. Conscientiousness also is another prominent characteristic. He is no bigot—maybe he is too broad-minded for many,—yet let him once be convinced that a certain course is right, and it will be almost, or quite, impossible to turn him from that course. His large Hope will incline him to portray the bright rather than the dark side of the Christian path; and to point to the Haven of Rest rather than to the stormy billows that precede it.

NATURE OF NERVE FORCE.

DR. GOWERS, in a recent address before the Manchester Medical Society, dealt at some length with the dynamics of nerve force. He described the phenomenon as a form of molecular or atomic motion: but what constitutes that motion is not known. Electricity had been suggested, but this opinion Dr. Gowers, while admitting that electricity is liberated on the contraction of the muscles, does not think tenable. That an analogy exists between electricity and nerve force as forms of transmitted motion is fully recognised, but further we cannot go. If we knew, says the doctor, how electricity is transmitted we should know more about it, but its nature and condition are so connected that we cannot expect to learn much of one from the other; our conceptions of both must grow together.

The problem of the nature of nerve force is essentially connected with that of its conduction. Two facts regarding nerve fibres are significant. First, the fibres that conduct are continuous with the structures in which the nerve impulses arise, and no demarcation or essential difference can be traced between them. It is in the structure formed by the ramifying processes, and not in the cells, that energy is produced. Secondly, nerve fibres are excitable, as is the grey matter from which they proceed. Electricity applied to a nerve causes muscular contraction, as does an impulse from the brain. Nerve energy may be generated in the fibres, as in

the grey matter, although less perhaps in the former than in the latter. These facts point to the conclusion that the function of generating and conducting structures differs only in degree, that the process of conduction is of the same nature as that of production, and that chemical action underlies both.

Next in importance to conduction is excitation, or the processes by which nerve energy comes to be as we perceive it. If we think of nerve force as minute motion and as due to the release of the latent chemical energy that is also motion ; the stimuli which act upon the nerve structures and lead to the production of nerve energy are almost distinctly of the nature of motion. The rapid wave motion of heat affects the nerves that subserve thermic sensibility ; in the same way that light acts upon the retina, and sound upon the nerves of the ear. Violent motion in some nerve structures causes pain. In all the structures nerve energy may be excited by electricity.

The nerves of smell and taste are stimulated by chemical processes which may seem an apparent exception to the law ; but here, we have only an instance of the released motion of chemical energy acting in a special way. It is remarkable that heat and light rays, which are analogous, should have such distinct effects upon us. In the red rays of the spectrum, we actually feel light by the skin, and see heat by the eye. The names are due to the differences in our conscious sensations ; but, as a matter of fact, when the red part of the spectrum, falling on the skin, causes a sense of heat, and on the retina, a sense of light, the undulations that cause the two sensations are the same. In skin and retina alike there is nerve tissue in which the latent motion is so related to that of stimulus as to be readily released by it. On any theory the structures, apparently so similar, which subserve sensibility to heat and to touch must possess such a difference as to enable the one to respond to minute but rapid undulations, and the other only to the relatively coarse motion of a mass, large or small. This difference in excitability may be due to a difference either in minute molecular arrangement, or in the atoms that constitute the molecules. If this is so, is it not probable that there may be corresponding differences in the conducting fibrils and variations in the energy conducted ?

The experiments by which the actual identity in nature of nerves of different functions has been supposed to be established, do not seem incompatible with such a difference. An energetic impulse may be conducted by any nerve, and yet a

slight one may pass only by a special fibre. We have as yet, probably, only a glimpse of the variety in the forms of motion that seem to us the same, especially in their relation to life. But we seem to perceive a contrast where there is only a difference. Perhaps more relevant is the difference between red and blue light in the effect upon us, and the susceptibility of different structures revealed. Such difference in susceptibility must be due to difference in constitution. May there not, therefore, be specific differences in nerve energy ?

When a "nerve impulse" reaches a centre it acts as a "stimulus" in the same way as the energy by which it was excited. The motion of the nerve impulse, by its addition, disturbs the preceding equilibrium, and increases the motion in the structures that receive it, so that in them it exceeds the attraction, and there is proportioned release of atoms and of energy ; but the energy released, is in general, much greater than the energy of the impulse which excited it. The process may go on in the centre. The atomic motion that is released passes in the same way by other fibrils to other parts of the centre, near or distant, thence, it may be after many repetitions of the process, it passes to the muscles, or to other structures.

The processes of activity in muscle and nerve must be regarded as the release of atoms and of energy. This release occurs far more readily in nerve, because the attraction is in less excess of the motion which it restrains. The atoms pass away in one case as in the other, yet there is no change in the shape of the nerve structures coincident with the escape—there is no compelled correspondence in direction of the motion released. On the contrary, the effect passes from molecule to molecule of the nerve, just as it does in the muscular fibre in the process by which the stimulus to one part becomes a stimulus to the whole fibre. We know how swiftly the contraction spreads along the muscle ; we know how perfectly proportioned it is throughout to the initial degree, and to that of the stimulus which excites it. It is to this element alone in muscular action that nerve action seems to correspond. It is a change that passes from molecule to molecule in uniform degree. We may indeed say that throughout its course it is of the nature of a propagated stimulus, although itself due to the stimulation of a slighter and different form of energy. It acts on the centre as a stimulus and gives rise to a like process.

In noting this we must remember that the conception of a "stimulus" is simply that of a process which causes another process greater in degree. It has nothing to do with the

nature of the process. Moreover, in the nervous system the amount of energy in each part of the process must be, in general, far less disproportionate than in the case of the nerve energy that excites muscular contraction. Moreover, the processes are homogeneous, if this term may be transferred to our subject. Throughout the nervous system, from the sensory periphery, on which external energy acts, to the motor periphery, where, through the muscles, the outer world is acted on, and other forms of energy are released, all the processes vary only in place and in degree, and not in dynamical character. Yet there must be, often, a difference in the dynamical degree. The preceding readiness for action of the centre—in common language, its preceding instability—may cause a slight impulse to have a great effect. When the sole is touched the trifling amount of nerve energy, which the motion of the touch excites, develops enough within the centre to cause the related muscles to generate several foot-pounds of energy.

With the difference just mentioned—a difference that corresponds to stimulation rather than to the effect of stimulation—must be associated the difference of structure. In the nerve tissues where the impulses originate, there are no elements comparable to those of muscular tissue. This is of importance. It was formerly thought that the nerve cells, whence nerve fibres proceed, not only governed their nutrition, but were the sources of the nerve impulses. Nerve cells can no longer be regarded as the sources of nerve energy, as parts of a divided "nerve battery" whence nerve fibres conduct the force produced. They are the vital elements in the machine, but have nothing to do with its dynamics. Into the protoplasm of the cell pass the fibrils which conduct nerve energy ; through it they course unbroken ; from it they pass, contiguous, as elements of the axis cylinder of a nerve fibre. From the cell body in each direction, protoplasmic material extends along the fibrils, and about them, too trifling in its attention to be visible, but potent, however minute in amount, with the absolute power of life.

On the preservation of this structural integrity depends the life of the nerve fibrils. As far as they extend in molecular continuity, their nutritional integrity is maintained by the influence of the cell. The fact of the nutritional and not functional influence of the cell involves, of necessity, the recognition of the fact that the spongy grey substance is the source of the nerve impulses. It is in this mysterious structure, so intricate as to have baffled all attempts to unravel it, that we must seek for the source of nerve energy.

SOCIOLOGY.

The Art of Forgetting.

WE habitually remember far more than is best for us in many respects, thus filling our minds with things of little or no value, and thereby confusing our understanding and depreciating our power of intellectual and moral service. We begin to construct these mental rubbish heaps almost as soon as we begin to live, and the work goes on almost incessantly as long as our days last. It is an unconscious process in large part ; it becomes second nature to us by continued practice, and we are very apt to grow into the belief that it signifies culture and wisdom when it really stands only for vanity and obstinacy. We possess ourselves of a miscellaneous collection of impressions, never stopping to analyse and discriminate, but giving equal credit to all of them, and so missing oftener than reaching those definite and comprehensive conclusions that alone represent sound and wholesome wisdom.

The disputes and contentions of the world are mainly attributable to this method of storing the mind with all sorts of floating material and neglecting to discard what is superfluous and valueless, if not positively detrimental. We make the mistake of thinking that small things are as well worth remembering as great ones, and hence we become tenacious about trifles, and fancy that we are defending solemn and important truths when we are merely certifying our narrowness of vision and our perversity of borrowed and superficial opinion. Our information is unsifted, and therefore uncertain. It is the result of passive absorption from all kinds of sources, under all kinds of circumstances, and the chaff much exceeds the wheat. We refuse to part with the least portion of it, and are constantly disciplining ourselves to the retention of it all, notwithstanding its incongruity and its unreasonableness.

Our system of popular education is founded upon the theory that memory is the beginning and the end of wisdom ; or, in other words, that mental development is simply the cultivation of the power of getting things by heart, as we say. It makes no allowance for the exercise of the faculty of forget-

fulness, and yet much of the instruction that it imparts is useful only for the purpose of being dispensed with when the student comes to play a part in the active and practical business of life. There are scholars in plenty who turn out to be incompetent and unsuccessful for the sole reason that they are unable to forget many things learned at school, and to make effective use of the things that are really profitable.

They have been taught that circumstantial recollection of dates and statistics is the secret of knowledge, and that to let slip the least of their proficiency in that relation is to be gravely delinquent. Their minds operate mechanically, and their continual dread is that they may lose their grasp of the multifarious technicalities that they have spent years in accumulating. These abundant details thus become a burden instead of an advantage, even when they are strictly accurate ; for they do not qualify a man to perform any other than a pedagogic service. It is well to know the general facts, the fundamental truths, that are found in text-books ; and it is equally well to sweep others out of the mind, and make room for things that tend to stimulate thought and to produce substantial and salutary results.

It is true, of course, that scholastic training is beneficial in its general effects ; but it is not to be disputed at the same time that those who profit most by it are the ones who make a point of supplementing it with a judicious order of forgetfulness. That is to say, the scholars who best vindicate the value of education are quick to let oblivious mosses creep over the things they have learned that will not stand the test of useful application to every-day affairs. They assort their knowledge, so to speak, and throw away so much of it as is not adapted to productive purposes. The world is not asked to award prizes to them for having committed to memory an indefinite quantity of the kind of matter that counts only in the sense of philomathic underbrush. They study to unlearn things that lack the merit of practical utility, and acquire in place of them such things as help to win victories over obdurate and sinister forces.

The person who undertakes to remember everything that he reads and hears will find that he has little time left for any other employment. His mind is kept so busy with the task of maintaining its grip upon these crowding and jostling circumstances that it has no chance to exert itself in a creative way, and so it soon lapses into an automatic condition and does nothing but the office of a phonograph. If he were a good forgetter, it would be ever so much better for him. He would then be able to lighten the pressure of trivial and

worthless substances, and give his mind the opportunity of justifying itself in more creditable service than that of merely acting as a receptacle for innumerable odds and ends which forbid the idea of compassing any distinct and praise-deserving object.

A large proportion of the personal failures in the world would be avoided if those who fail would accustom themselves to the practice of invoicing their mental possessions from time to time, and resolutely casting aside all that comes short of being absolutely and practically valuable. It is not true that the wisest men are those who know the most things. That is the highest form of wisdom which closely distinguishes what is worth knowing from what is otherwise, and makes of the latter "aims for oblivion."

There is a certain degree of difficulty about the art of forgetting in all cases. We are always reproaching ourselves for our treacherous memories, when the fact is that we have more reason to feel guilty because of their vigorous and indiscriminate fidelity. It is hard for us to yield impressions of any kind. They seem to us to be valuable simply by reason of personal association, and we are loath to let go of them when such a proceeding has the appearance of discrediting our own intelligence for the purpose of improving it. Our self-esteem extends to our thoughts and feelings, our preferences and prejudices, and we cherish them as a part of our individuality. We are not all blessed with the philosophy of Mrs. Malaprop, who says to Miss Lydia Languish, in proof of the statement that there is nothing on earth so easy as to forget if a person chooses to set about it: "I'm sure I have as much forgot your poor, dear uncle as if he had never existed—and I thought it my duty to do so."

It often happens, indeed, that we are unable to forget when that is our earnest wish, and the more we try to erase the undesirable thing the more vivid and insistent it becomes. The tablets of memory hold it in defiance of our most strenuous efforts to obliterate it. Few people in this world have escaped trials of this kind, because there are few people who have not occasion to crave forgetfulness in some respect. When these experiences come we learn that there is such a thing as tyranny of memory, and that our wills are at its mercy in a much larger measure than we commonly imagine.

There is much in the annals of preceding times, unquestionably, that we need to know and to remember. History is philosophy teaching by examples. We are always coming up with its emphatic facts in our private experience, and verifying them here. It is not only advisable, but im-

perative, to be acquainted with these great object lessons if we expect to attain practical wisdom, and to derive from civilization its best advantages. By the necessity of things, we are in bondage to the past, and cannot unshackle our feet from the destiny which it has helped to prepare for us. We must bear in mind its processes of thought and action, its discoveries and its adjustments. But we are not obliged to treasure all the particulars of its various enterprises, all the minute records of its endless groping and experimenting.

It is enough for us to know that by certain general means certain general ends were accomplished. In knowledge and methods of science, Mill tells us, each generation starts from the point at which its predecessor left off; but in the wisdom of life, in the maxims of good sense applied to public and to private conduct, there is a pretty nearly equal amount in all ages. The things to be learned from the past, therefore, are limited, and we must make a suitable distinction between the essentials and the non-essentials by forgetting the latter in favour of the former, instead of investing both with the same importance as sources of instruction and admonition.

The abundance of literature of all kinds is in itself a sufficient justification of the art of forgetting. No one person can assimilate it all, though he should live to the utmost limit of human existence, and give himself up wholly to that one undertaking. At the best, it is only possible to become conversant with the outlines of different subjects, unless one elects to make a special study of a given topic, and then he must remain virtually ignorant of everything else. Numerous plans and systems of reading have been promulgated with a view to removing or modifying this difficulty, but none of them have proved to be satisfactory.

We do most of our reading in a desultory fashion and to meet accidental contingencies; and we are not likely, as society is now organized, to do it in any other way. It is all-important, therefore, that we should drill our minds to discard all superfluous and paltry matter, and retain only that which is commended by its instrinsic and permanent excellence. To learn how to forget with intelligent discrimination is one of the necessities of culture. We cannot always select our books in such a manner as to get only those that are entirely meritorious and trustworthy; but we can practice forgetting to an extent that will insure reasonable protection against literary trash and noxiousness.

It is not in literature alone, or even principally, however, that we need to cultivate the art of forgetting. We all permit our minds to be fatigued and disturbed by many useless and

mischievous things that we do not get out of books. The habit of fretting, which is the cause of much of our unhappiness, might be cured in most cases by a course of sane and determined forgetting. If we would but cease to dwell upon matters which our intelligence assures us are not sufficiently important to warrant us in worrying about them, it would be greatly to our advantage and to the pleasure of our families and friends. We stubbornly and often absurdly persist in remembering things that it is our duty to forget.

There can be no profit, for instance, in holding grudges against people who have stepped upon our toes, in one way or another, when we have but to dismiss the ugly feeling, and the offence will be as if it had never happened. It is the same with all of the other small torments that make us ill-natured and seriously diminish our enjoyment of life. They are things to be forgotten, for the simple and sensible reason that it does not pay to give them any consideration. It is only necessary to turn the back upon them, to cast them out of the mind as so much dross, and they will cease to be goads, thorns and wasp-stings to us.

We are all subject to the folly of fretting over things that do not happen. They are as real to us as if we had positively experienced them; but they would not be if we looked upon them only for the purpose of forgetting them, as we should do with all the small ills that entail more suffering upon human nature than the large ones. The chief secret of happiness is contentment; and the best source of contentment is the faculty of keeping the mind exempt from things that it is not intended to retain. That is what the art of forgetting means. It is hard to learn, but it is not impossible to anybody, and it is not dear at any cost of personal discipline in patience, self-reliance and practical wisdom.

THERE is a tree in Nevada so luminous from exuding phosphorescent matter that one can read by its light.

WE go and fancy that everybody is thinking of us. But he is not; he is like us—he is thinking of himself.—*Charles Reade.*

POPULARITY is like the brightness of a falling star, the fleeting splendor of a rainbow, the bubble that is sure to burst by its very inflation.—*Chatfield.*

THE mind should be allowed to dwell only on thoughts that are happy, satisfying, or perfect. Happy thoughts. We have them when we expect them, and are in a state to receive them.—*Joubert.*

SIMPLE LESSONS IN PHYSIOLOGY AND AMBULANCE.

By an Old Ambulancer.

Lesson VII.—Fractures.

OWING to the postponement of the two lessons which should have appeared in the April and October Magazines, it will now be impossible to complete the course this year, and consequently the examination for the prizes offered in the July Magazine cannot now be held before April next.

It is proposed to give a summary of the past lessons in the January number of the newly conjoined *Phrenological Journal* and *Magazine* and then proceed with the concluding lessons, namely, those in Artificial Respiration, to be resorted to in case of Drowning or Suffocation; in "First Aid," to be used in cases of Insensibility, Poisoning, and Wounds from any cause; to acquire the *ability* to recognise the Modes, Signs, and Causes of Death; and by practice to become able to properly handle, carry, and care for the injured until placed in the hands of the doctor.

Fractures, and how to deal with them.—Unfortunately Fig. 8 in Lesson V. is too small and indistinct to be of much use for reference.

Fractures—or the breakage of bones—are of four kinds:—

1st, *Simple*, when the ends of the bone remain together, and there is no flesh wound.

2nd, *Compound*, when the broken edges are forced from each other and so cut through the flesh, causing a wound more or less serious.

3rd, *Comminuted*, when the bone is broken into two or more pieces. This is also compound when causing a flesh wound and allowing access of air to the broken portions of bone.

4th, *Complicated*, when both bone, muscles, arteries, and nerves are crushed; or, when the broken edges of the bone penetrate some vital organ, such as may happen in the fracture of the skull, ribs, &c.

By unskilful handling, simple fractures may easily be changed into Compound or Complicated Fractures.

The various signs of fracture are:—1st. The snap or crack felt by the patient. 2nd. If in a limb, inability to use it. 3rd. Alteration in shape and general appearance of the part. 4th. *Crepitus*,

or crackling, caused by the broken ends being rubbed against each other. 5th. Some inequality felt on passing the fingers over the broken part. 6th. A shortening of the limb, or the drawing of the broken ends of the bone over each other.

In dealing with fractures, the first care must be to prevent further damage by placing the patient gently in a quiet, easy position, next ascertain as quickly as possible the character of the damage, and if only a *simple fracture* secure the limb or broken bone by splints and bandages, or in such other manner as will *prevent movement* in the parts until the patient is placed in the hands of the doctor; but if a *compound fracture*, then attention must first be given to the bleeding; should it be *arterial*, a tourniquet must be applied at some place nearer the heart to prevent the flow of arterial blood to the wound; then attention must be given to the fracture, and the bones secured by splints and bandages, after gently drawing or pressing the broken ends together, so as to prevent further movement. In this, as in a complicated case, the patient is in great danger, and must be placed as quickly as possible in the hands of the doctor.

The difference between a *Dislocation* and a *Fracture* may be known by the first-named injury always occurring at a *joint*. The bones at the joint are displaced; there is no Crepitus; the limb is stiff instead of being unnaturally mobile; and gently pulling it will not bring it into its natural position, in the same manner as may be done in the case of a fracture. In dealing with a dislocation, the ambulancer is not expected to do more than to place the limb in an easy position, and foment the joint until the arrival of the doctor.

A *Sprain* can only be dealt with in the same manner as a dislocation until it is made certain that it is not a dislocation.

In Special Fractures, that of the skull is the most dangerous; and the only way of dealing with it is to place the patient on a bed or couch with the head slightly raised, and keep him *perfectly quiet* until the doctor arrives. *On no account give him stimulants of any kind.* When the base of the skull is fractured, there will be bleeding from the mouth, nose, or ears.

In a *fractured Jaw*, the mouth will remain open; gently raise the jaw to its natural position, then place the middle of a narrow bandage under the chin, carry one end over the crown to just above the ear, there twist the two ends and carry one end round the forehead and the other round the back of the head till they meet, tie firmly with a reef knot.

For a *fractured Collar-bone* (the bone connecting the top of the breast bone with the shoulder joint), raise the shoulder from the elbow, place a pad of some firm material—about the size of a duck's egg—in the arm-pit, sling the lower arm and tie a broad bandage tightly round the chest, and enclose the elbow and lower arm in it; the upper arm will then act as a lever, and the pad in the arm-pit as a fulcrum to draw and keep the fractured ends together.

In *fracture of the Ribs*, the great object should be to prevent injury to the internal organs. This may be done by wrapping and

securing very tightly (so as to prevent any rising or falling of the ribs) a long towel or sheet several times round the chest; breathing in this case must be done by the rising and falling of the diaphragm only.

In dealing with fractures of the long bones of the arms and legs, *splints* as well as *bandages* are required. In case of the higher limbs, if able, the patient may be kept in a standing or sitting position.

Splints may be made or extemporised from any substance or article sufficiently rigid to prevent movement when bound tightly to the limb. All splints must extend some distance above and below the fractured point.

In case of fractured lower limbs, the patient will of necessity lie on his back, with his head slightly raised, and made as comfortable as possible.

For *fractured Humerus*, or top arm bone, two splints are required, one inside extending from the arm-pit to the elbow, the other outside from the shoulder to the elbow. If the clothes have been taken off, pads should be placed underneath the splints, but unless there is a wound and serious bleeding, the clothes themselves may act as pads.

After gently drawing down the arm so as to bring the broken ends of bone together, narrow bandages must be tied tightly round outside the splints above and below the fracture, and the lower arm placed in a broad arm sling.

For *fracture of the lower Arm* (the Radius and Ulna bones), the inner splint should extend from the elbow to the fingers along the palm of the hand,—the outer one from the elbow along the back of the hand; the bandages must be applied, and the lower arm slung as before.

For *fractured Femur*, or upper leg bone, the outside splint must extend from the arm-pit to the foot,—the inner one from the groin to the foot; the limb must be straightened gently and then bandaged firmly to the splints, above and below the fracture, and in addition a bandage must be tied round the chest to secure the top of the splint, and round both ankles to prevent any possibility of movement in the limb.

For *fractured lower Leg bones* (the Tibia and Fibula), it is safest to splint as for a fractured Femur, but of course to bandage round the splints above and below the fracture.

Space will not allow of further verbal instructions for bandaging or treating either Fractures or Hœmorrhage; and, as it has not been possible to prepare suitable diagrams to illustrate the processes of splinting and bandaging, all the students of these lessons desirous of turning them to practical account are now asked to provide themselves, if they have not already done so, with the *text-book* ("*Shepherd's First Aid*,") of the St. John Ambulance Association, together with an "*Esmarch Illustrated Bandage*." These can be obtained, by post, either from the Director of Stores, St. John Ambulance Association, Clerkenwell, London, E.C., or from

John Allen, Masonic Buildings, St. Anne's-on-the-Sea, by sending full address and postal order or stamps for 1s. 8d. The *Bandage* illustrates all the different kinds of splinting and bandaging.

(*Exercise* 10.—Practise splinting and bandaging for fractures, according to the instructions, with Esmarch's *Bandage*, and in chapter iii., page 33, of "First Aid" book.)



HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT, WESTMINSTER.

The Phrenological Magazine.

LONDON, DECEMBER, 1896.

Apparent Scientific Attainments through Positive Barbarity.

ONE of the most conspicuous features of progress in physiological sciences is the extended knowledge of the brain and its functions, though much of the knowledge has, alas, only been obtained by the barbarous experiments made upon defenceless and unoffending animals. May the day speedily dawn when Phrenology and the New Photography will, once and for all, abolish the inhuman and cold-blooded practice of vivisection, and the lives and well-being of the dumb creatures consigned to our charge be held as a sacred trust, not lightly to be set aside. But, returning to the subject of physiological progress, we cannot but rejoice that the rapid stride with which this science has advanced now enables the surgeon to cope successfully with cases which, a few years since, would have been regarded as hopelessly beyond the skill of the most eminent practitioner. Now, when a patient comes to the hospital exhibiting certain symptoms, such as the twitching of certain muscles, the operator can ascertain to an absolute certainty the exact locality from whence the twitching originates, and from whence the mischief proceeds, and thus is enabled to advise

and act accordingly. Formerly, it was necessary for the surgeon to rely, almost implicitly, upon his own judgment to localise the exact seat of mischief, and in many cases the operations performed were as so many leaps in the dark, the surgeon being alike uncertain of the particular area of the brain from whence the disease originated and to the probable result of the operation.

Progress in Brain Surgery.

It is a hopeful and encouraging sign of the times to find *physicians* writing "on the results of *surgical* measures in a series of cases of so-and-so." Various contributions of this kind have recently appeared, and although all have not been favourable to the continued application of surgical means in the conditions of which they treat, the opinions of the medical writers are none the less welcome and valuable to his surgical confrère. Dr. G. A. Gibson, of Edinburgh, gives his experience of surgical treatment in cerebral cases in a paper which concludes thus: "To sum up is an easy task, as it is almost comprised in the advice to operate early, which can only be rendered possible by the loyal co-operation of the physician and surgeon. We sometimes hear the statement that the diagnosis of such cases belongs solely to the physician, and that when he has made up his mind he has simply to issue instructions to the surgeon. In fact, the surgeon is simply the hand, the physician the head. This, however, is a point of view that should be warmly repudiated. Not only does it throw discredit upon a great branch of our profession, but it also renders the mutual helpfulness of medicine and surgery impracticable, and prevents the full benefits which accrue from the harmonious co-operation of real fellow-workers." The paper refers to seven cases in which brain lesions have been treated by operative measures. The clinical features are very fully described. In cases (1) and (2) new growths were successfully removed by Mr. Annandale, and the patients completely recovered. One of these was a gho-sarcoma of the motor cortex, and the other a fibro-sarcoma of the cerebellum. (3) In another case a ghoma was not found at the operation, but post-mortem was localised in the corpus striatum. (4) A case of infantile hemiphegia with convulsions was little the better for the operation, although the writer says, "with similar conditions he should follow the same course as on this occasion." (5) A weak-minded woman of forty-seven had convulsive attacks which were believed to be due to a focus of cortical irritation. An

exploratory operation was performed with negative results. The patient died, and the brain was found to exhibit all the evidences of general paralysis of the insane. (6) Severe pain, which was attributed to an old fracture of the skull was relieved by trephining and removing an area of bone, including a depression. (7) The last case was one of compression from recent injury, in which the operation failed to do good. Perfect vision had been restored in some instances. Whether perfect vision is restored or not depends upon the length of time the neuritis has existed, and whether or not complete atrophy of the optic nerve fibres has taken place. Recovery may take place from anything short of complete atrophy. It is well known that there may be extensive optic neuritis without much interference with vision, because the impression formed on the retina is perfect, is conveyed to the brain, and accurately perceived by the patient. The difficult point to determine is when atrophic changes ensue in the nerve elements. It depends largely on the extent of the neuritis.

The Removal of Bone in the Microcephalic Skull.

In a paper on the microcephalic or idiot skull and the macrocephalic or hydrocephalic skull, contained in the recent number of the *Journal of Anatomy and Physiology*, Sir George Humphry remarks that in none of the nineteen specimens of idiot skulls of which details are given is there anything to suggest that the deficiency in the development of the skull was the leading feature in the deformity and that the smallness of the bony cerebral envelope exerted a compressing or dwarfing influence upon the brain, or anything to give encouragement to the practice lately adopted in some instances of removal of a part of the bony case, with the idea of affording more space and freedom for the growth of the brain. In these as in other instances of man and the lower animals, the brain growth is the determining factor, and the skull grows upon and accommodates itself to the brain whether the latter be large or small. This view is corroborated by the fact that, in the brains taken from the two idiot skulls in St. Bartholomew's Hospital, as well as in other instances, as those shown by Professor Cunningham, the convolutions of the brain give no indications of compression, but are free, outstanding, and separated by well-marked sulci.

Defective Development of the Cerebellum.

In the recently issued number of *Brain* Dr. Risien Russell publishes an account of a curious case of mal-development of

the cerebellum in a puppy, and also gives an account of the naked-eye and microscopic appearances of the diseased organ. The puppy was one of a litter all similarly affected. The parents were healthy, and were, indeed, prize dogs. During life there was great incoördination, so that in walking the animal fell sometimes in one direction, sometimes in another, and while standing, or even sitting, there was almost constant oscillation of the head and trunk. There was thus clear indication of cerebellar disease, but nothing to suggest that one side was more affected than the other. The animal was killed by an overdose of chloroform and its nervous system carefully examined. The specimen was placed in Müller's fluid, and sections were subsequently cut in celloidin and stained in various ways. On examination the cerebellum was found to be much smaller than it should have been, being about three-quarters the size of the cerebellum in a normal puppy of the same size. But it was quite symmetrical, and its convolutions and sulci appeared to be quite as well differentiated as in the normal organ. Section through it showed the proportions of grey and white matter to be unaltered in some places, the grey to preponderate in some and to be much diminished in others. Microscopic examination of different parts confirmed this and further showed the different layers of the cortex to be variously altered in their relation to each other. Thus in one part the molecular layer was three or four times the proper depth as compared with the normal or with the granular layer; in another the extent, both absolute and relative, of the two layers was as nearly as possible normal, while in other places the molecular layer was of much greater depth than normal, the transition between this condition and that in which the molecular layer was much smaller than normal being quite abrupt. The same applies to the granular layer, and there were great changes in the appearance and arrangement of the cells of Purkinje. In large areas of the cerebellum these were completely absent, in other parts an occasional cell was visible, while in a few places irregular groups or clusters were present. In some places there was a tendency to the usual arrangement of these cells in a single line between the molecular and granular layers, but even in those places the distances between the cells were very irregular and often much greater than normal. The cells also were altered much in both size and shape. They were fewer in number in the lateral lobes of the cerebellum, whereas in the middle lobe they were more plentiful and also more regular in arrangement. The medulla, spinal cord, red nucleus, optic thalamus, cerebral cortex, and auditory nerve and labyrinth

showed no changes from the normal, and even the cerebellar peduncles and the corpus dentatum, except that the former were smaller than usual, showed no alteration. Dr. Russell, in conclusion, contrasts the condition found in this case with that which existed in a cat with a unilateral defect of the cerebellum which he had recently examined. In the latter there was marked affection of the corpus dentatum on one side and of the opposite inferior olive, each being much reduced in size, the latter, indeed, represented by only a few cells, whereas in the puppy the defect was limited to the cortex. From a consideration of both cases it is evident that a close relation subsists between the corpus dentatum and inferior olive, while the inferior olive and the cells of Purkinje seem to be quite independent of each other.

THE FOWLER INSTITUTE.

MEMBERS' NOTES.

"*It is no small commendation to manage a little well. He is a good waggoner that can turn in little room.*"—BISHOP HALL.

Christmas Bells.

G. W. CROFTS.

O CHRISTMAS bells! I hear again
Upon the air their sweet refrain.
Now loud they peal,—now soft and low
Their music sweeps across the snow,
And as they ring my bosom swells,—
O Christmas bells! O Christmas bells!

O Christmas bells! How they revive
The mem'ries that are still alive,
The mem'ries that will never die
Till stars fade from the midnight sky;
My childhood with its flowery dells,—
O Christmas bells! O Christmas bells!

O Christmas bells! O mother's breast!
O birdlet nestled in your nest!
O dewy eyes! O golden head!
O angel-guarded trundle-bed!
There, there, my heart forever dwells,—
O Christmas bells! O Christmas bells!

O Christmas bells ! O Christ-Child sweet !
I hear the patter of your feet ;
I hear the music of your voice ;
Once more I hear you and rejoice ;
Your love my love for you compels,—
O Christmas bells ! O Christmas bells !

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The usual examination for Students will be held on January 28th and 29th, 1897. All intending candidates should forward their names to the Secretary, 4 and 5, Imperial Buildings, Ludgate Circus, E.C., by December the 30th.

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One of the most noticeable features in the work of the Fowler Institute is the course of instruction given by means of lessons through the post.

This has proved to be of great benefit to members at a distance, as it enables them to take the same course of lessons as given in the Institute classes. Thus provincial members enjoy equal advantages with their London colleagues, in this department of the work.

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Natural Elocution.

A Lecture on this subject was delivered before the Fowler Institute by Rev. W. Alexander Hyde, author of "Natural System of Elocution and Oratory," "How to Make the Clergy Better Speakers," "Christ the Orator," &c. We have space only for a limited report of the lecture.

Mr. Hyde began by a very pleasant allusion to the unique position in which the occasion placed him. He was called upon to deliver a lecture before men who for many years had been engaged in the study of Human Nature, a kindred branch of knowledge to that of which he had been professor and author for many years, namely, Elocution and Oratory. Each study had a very close relation to the other. Phrenology explained the innate qualities of man—it was the function of Elocution to develop into expression these qualities. Just as a piano, though adorned with keys full of sympathetic and harmonious sound, was worthless, unless touched by the fingers of a master artist, so the study of the human constitution would fail of its highest functions, unless tuned and trained by some teacher of oratory. The speaker clearly showed that a study of human nature must be the basis of all education. It was useless to teach at haphazard, as is the same with those who have not a knowledge of the human constitution. His system of Elocution was the result of a close study of human nature for over 20 years. The laws of sound, cadence, and harmony were carefully distinguished, especially as manifested in the human voice, by instantaneous expressions of the emotions and passions. In no other system could be found such aids to the development of natural voice and grace of utterance. All the emotions and passions were classified, and their language described as they had been

observed in the daily utterance of men and women under the influence of passion. This classification was unique in itself, and was the first given in any published book. A true basis for natural delivery is found in the application of the natural laws suggested by a study of this classification, and also of the natural laws of phonation. One great principle to be kept constantly in mind is that like produces like. The sound is similar to the sense. This principle was so simple and so reasonable, that almost everyone would exclaim, We know that. It is very true that most people must have observed this principle, and yet it was constantly violated. The simplest thought, statement or emotion was delivered in tones altogether foreign to natural expression. Beautiful passages were enumerated in harsh tones; reverential emotions with combative energy, or funeral drawl. The speaker gave illustrations with his voice in the rendition of certain passages of unnatural tones. Everyone present fully recognised how correct were his imitations of faulty delivery, and his denunciation and characterising of pulpit and rostrum delivery were pleasantly received by his audience. The great principle in all natural training was to bear in mind that natural delivery was the spontaneous utterance of the mental states when vividly active, and that these conditions were essential in all good delivery :—(1) That the mental state must be vividly active in order to prompt the physical organs to assume the proper tone and gesture. (2) The physical organs, that is to say the voice, body and brain, must be flexible and responsive to the mental state, in order to perfectly render the minute shadings of thought. (3) The external signs must be appropriate symbols of the mental state. All natural delivery required the complete and harmonious adjustment of these three conditions, and where any one was wanting, training alone could correct the fault. The natural system was therefore one of development rather than of mechanical adjustment. No orator was ever produced by fitting a garment of gestures and inflections upon him. Nor could an elocutionist be made as a shoemaker makes a pair of shoes, by clothing his voice with inflections and tones and his body with gestures. All instruction in oratory to be successful must seek to develop the whole man. This required training, more training at first than would satisfy the demands of the artificial orator, but the result was far more grand. The artificial method the speaker produced was a mere imitation, stunted in oratorical growth, mechanical, laboured, and only capable of delivering set speeches. The natural method produces orators that were ever expanding their power of execution, growing in mind and body, and capable and ready for every occasion, with an almost marvellous command of every degree of emotion, expressed in the greatest possible amplitude and gradation of tone and inflection. The system of training set forth by the speaker would include a harmonious development of all elements, the internal feelings and the external language, and such training was amply provided in his book on the "Natural System of Elocution and Oratory." It would be impossible to give all that Mr. Hyde said in his hour-and-a-half lecture, but we must at least allude to his happy

allusion to the influence of the English language. He said that the importance of thorough training in elocution could hardly be more important than to the average Londoner. "I am now addressing an audience of Englishmen gathered together in a hall in the centre of the terrestrial globe. You as members of the great British nation are in possession of the largest and fairest portions of the globe. Nothing short of a moral earthquake or some awful volcanic catastrophe can displace your race from this proud position. The supremacy of the English tongue is virtually secured. In America the foreign population, that is people of European race, far out-numbers the English population ; for the stream of British emigration now tends toward their own Colonies since the rates of wages have been lowered in the United States by the importation of a lower class of help. Yet these vast multitudes, including many Germans, Russians, and Poles do not long continue to speak their own language. I have gone through very populous districts of such nationalities in America and I find that while they converse among themselves in their own tongues, yet they can all readily speak English. And the facility grows instead of diminishing. The admirable national school system of the United States is a great mill which grinds all dialects into pure English. Of the vast population of the United States, 70 millions, not one-third is now of Anglo-Saxon blood, but the whole people are essentially English in law, aspiration, literature and language. The same may be said of Australia, Africa, Asia, Canada, the English tongue prevails. Now what I wish to impress upon you Londoners is the necessity of showing these people whom you govern as a commercial centre an example of pure English. How proud the epithets, if it could be applied, not only is London the centre of the world's commerce, finance, population, but also of the centre where the world's language is the most purely spoken. Strive to be the centre of education as well as of business. Let London seek to boast of Colleges of Oratory ; so far as I can learn London has not a single institution which grants degrees of Master of Oratory. Yet Boston, the little hut of the universe, has many such schools. Do not let the British Isles be outstripped by her daughter nation." It would be vain to describe the good feeling which Mr. Hyde produced by these and kindred remarks, coming as they did from one whose life has been spent in America. They were greetings of an enthusiastic lover of the English race.

As an Institute, we have to tender our hearty thanks to the Rev. Mr. Hyde for his kindness in giving us such an instructive, useful and admirable lecture, and we regret that the whole of our members were not present to hear it. Mr. Hyde carried his audience with him throughout, by his earnestness and fearlessness in expressing his opinions, and the evident justness of his conclusions. Although an American, our friend's proclivities are distinctly British, and his sympathies with the English seem as strong even as those of our late President himself. By happy experience we know that in society Mr. Hyde is a thoroughly genial guest, in whose company no one can be dull. He has just

returned, by invitation, to St. John's, Oxford, for a second visit, and it is likely he will not sail for the U. S. A. until next spring, as he has a desire to see an English Christmas, and to learn more of our social life before going back to his native land. Mr. Hyde is a keen observer, and will carry back with him many impressions of England and the English for the enlightenment of his fellow countrymen.

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Hereditary Vices.

The statistical essay on "Hereditary Alcoholism," which Professor Pellmann, of the University of Bonn, has contributed to the new number of *Prometheus*, contains some amazing tables of ancestry. Amongst the genealogical trees whose roots are drenched with intoxicating liquors, the most remarkable, perhaps, is that of the family of Jurke. A woman named Ada Jurke was born in 1740, and ended her drunken existence during the first decade of our century, when she was between 60 and 70 years old. She was a thief, tramp, and beggar for most of the time, and has left behind her a progeny of 834 persons, down to the present year, and the unpleasant biography of 709 out of her descendants has been authentically compiled from official records. The lives of the remaining 125 cannot be traced. Out of 709 hereditary Jurkes, 106 were born out of wedlock, 142 were beggars, 64 were chronic dependents upon alms; 181 of the women of this unprofitable family were prostitutes; 76, including males and females, were condemned criminals, 7 of whom were executed for murder. Professor Pellmann has proved that this one single family, during the space of three-quarters of a century, has been far more expensive to the commonwealth than many a princely and aristocratic family, since it has done nothing but suck up like a sponge, without any pretence of distribution. According to the Professor's sum total of costs of imprisonment, money spent upon the maintenance of the Jurkes, and a list of other payments made to them, or made on their account, the State has expended in 75 years about five million marks, or £250,000, upon the precious descendants of the drunken Ada Jurke. And this is but one, though confessedly the worst, amongst a host of documentarily established instances of the curse of "Erblicher Alkoholismus."

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Children of Inebriates apt to be stunted in Growth, Idiots, Epileptics, Diseased and Deformed.

A distinguished English specialist in children's diseases has carefully noted the difference between 12 families of drinkers and 12 temperate families during a period of 12 years, with the result that he found that the 12 drinking families produced in those years 57 children, while the temperates were accountable for 61. Of the drinkers' children, 25 died in the first week of life as against six on the other side, the latter deaths being from weakness, while the former were attributable to weakness, convulsive attacks, or to œdema of the brain and membranes, to this record being also added five who were idiots, five so stunted in

growth as to be really dwarfs ; five when older became epileptics ; one, a boy, had grave chorea, ending in idiocy ; five more were diseased and deformed, and two of the epileptics became by inheritance drinkers. Ten, therefore, of this 57 only showed during life normal disposition and development of body and mind. Of the temperates, as already stated, five died in the first week of weakness, while four in the later years of childhood had curable diseases, and two only showed inherited defects of a nervous character. Thus the large proportion of 50 were normal in every way, sound in body and mind.—*New York Tribune.*

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Another Case of Loss of Memory.

RECENTLY a respectably-dressed woman was admitted to the Whitechapel Infirmary, having been discovered by the police wandering about Whitechapel. She had a slight cut on the face, having evidently fallen down ; but when questioned by the officials her memory appeared to fail her, for she could give no account of herself, with the exception of saying her name was Silverman. When asked her address she said that she had forgotten it, and that her mind seemed a perfect blank. She was unable to remember who her friends were or where they lived. A search of her clothing failed to reveal anything likely to throw light on her identity. She was placed under the care of Dr. Larder, the medical officer of the infirmary.

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The Meaning of Red Hair.

SCIENTISTS say that it means that there is a superabundance of iron in the blood. And the analyst says that it is the matter that enters red hair that imparts the vigour, the elasticity, the great vitality, the overflowing, thoroughly healthy animal life which runs through the veins of the ruddy-haired, and this strong sentient animal life is what renders them more intense in their emotions than their more languid fellow creatures. Philosophers notice it as a peculiar fact that red-haired old maids are very rare.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

As previously announced, the next number (January) will be the first issue of the *Phrenological Journal* and *Magazine* incorporated in one, and will be sent out under its new cover and title, viz. :

The Phrenological Journal and Science of Health,

An International Monthly of Mental Science, Health, and Hygiene.

The Yearly Subscription has been reduced to 5s. post free, or monthly 6d.

The *Journal* will in future be posted to subscribers *flat* in a specially made envelope.

The publishing date will be the 15th of each month.

Will our readers who are not subscribers kindly remember to order the *Journal* from their booksellers by its new title.

A Specimen Copy of the *Phrenological Journal* is posted to all our Subscribers with this month's issue, *gratis*. Should any of our readers not receive a copy, kindly send us a post card, and a copy will be sent per return.

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Among the most prominent and attractive features for 1897 will be Character Studies of Famous Men and Women from personal examinations by the editors. These phrenographs are always interesting, and are widely copied and quoted by other magazines, and the daily press.

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In short, the *Phrenological Journal* is a magazine for the home It always appeals to every member of the family, and it instructs as well as entertains.

☞ Remember **"The Phrenological Annual and Register"** of Professional Phrenologists for 1897 will be published in a few days. This is to be an exceptionally fine issue. Have you ordered your copy? Price 6d.; post free 8d. Send one to your friends, it is certain to interest them.

WHAT PHRENOLOGISTS ARE DOING.

The National Centenary of Phrenology.

The celebration of the National Centenary of Phrenology began by a series of meetings at the American Institute of Phrenology, 27, East 21st Street, New York, on Monday, 26th inst., at which addresses were delivered by the most eminent phrenologists, and papers and letters of congratulation from England and various parts of America were read. In the afternoon the Closing Exercises of the Annual Session of the Institute took place, and the salutatory and valedictory addresses were

given, among others, which were especially rich in quality. In the evening a Conversazione was held, when a distinguished gathering assembled. The programme was a varied one, and consisted of music, scientific tableaux vivants of the races, and groups of the mental faculties, upon which was thrown the limelight. An address on Phrenology and its Founders, illustrated by lantern slides, was given by Miss Jessie A. Fowler, daughter of the late Prof. L. N. Fowler. Other interesting items were a blindfold phrenological examination, and the reading of a Centenary poem by Miss Pascal, Principal of the Rindlander School. On the following day (Tuesday, 27th), a party was escorted over the interesting institutions on Blackwell's Island in the morning, and in the afternoon they attended a reception given by Mrs. Charlotte Fowler Wells at her residence on Eagle Rock Avenue, West Orange. The house was tastefully decorated with flowers, trailing vines and autumn leaves, and the grounds were illuminated in the evening with Japanese lanterns. Addresses were given by the two octogenarian phrenologists, Prof. Nelson Sizer and Mrs. C. F. Wells, also by Miss Jessie A. Fowler, who exhibited a cast of Dr. Gall's skull, which was presented to her father by the Anthropological Society of Paris, in honour of the Centenary Celebration held in England in March last. There were about fifty present. After refreshments, and the speeches were made, a grand panoramic view of the surrounding lights below and above was given through the telescope by Miss Charlotte E. Fowler and Dr. Drayton. Music on the violin and harp was given on the verandah before dark, and during the evening in the reception room. Photographic groups were taken of the distinguished guests, whose ages ranged from 84 to 4 years. The day and evening were all that could be desired.

Mr. D. T. Elliott, F.F.I., on October 23rd lectured before the Literary Society at West Norwood on the "Principles of Phrenology, and the objections thereto." The Rev. Stainer Wilkinson occupied the chair, and in introducing the lecturer spoke of the benefits he received through a phrenological examination when he was sixteen years of age. During the evening three gentlemen were examined, and afterwards testified to the accuracy of the delineations given. The lecturer received a very hearty vote of thanks, and was invited to visit the society on a future occasion.

Mr. W. J. Cook, of Clapham, has been lecturing to appreciative audiences in his Mission Hall on the "Use of Phrenology," "Is Marriage a Failure," &c., &c.

Mr. W. A. Williams, F.F.P.I., has been lecturing under the auspices of the Young Men's Guild, in the town of Carmarthen, during the last month. The *Welshman* and other press notices speak highly of the masterly and finished style in which the lecturer expounded the science of Phrenology, its utility, &c., and the work done by him during

his stay in the town. It may be added that Mr. Williams visited the Joint Counties Asylum for Lunatics and other places of phrenological interest; and collected much valuable observation, &c., during his stay in the neighbourhood.

Prof. A. Hubert (Pres. B.P.A.) has recently opened branch consulting rooms at the undermentioned addresses, where clients can be seen by appointment :—Mr. Turner's Music Warehouse, 39, Oxford Street (a few doors from Tottenham Court Road) ; 21, Elsinore Road, Forest Hill ; 1, Atherton Road, Romford Road, Forest Gate ; and 68, Cicada Road, Wandsworth Common.

Prof. James Allen (of Swansea) has removed to Queen Street, Exeter, where he intends to remain for a few weeks.

Mr. H. P. Dommen intends working in the Midland and Northern Counties for a few weeks.

Prof. R. B. D. Wells visits Leicester in January next.

Prof. J. B. Keswick has just finished a very successful visit to Worcester. A full hall with an enthusiastic and appreciative audience helps the lecturer a good deal. We hear Prof. Keswick has had both.

The British Phrenological Association.

The Annual Conference of phrenologists was held in the Essex Hall, Essex Street, Strand, on Monday, Nov. 9th.

The Hall opened at 3 p.m. when members were received by the President and Secretary. A pleasant time was spent listening to music and character delineations until tea was served. In the evening the Conference was opened by the President, Prof. A. Hubert. Mr. J. Webb, in a few well-chosen and appropriate words, paid a tribute of respect to the late Professor L. N. Fowler.

The programme on the whole proved very interesting, consisting of Secretary's notices, reports from societies, short speeches, &c., intermixed with music and public delineations by several well-known phrenologists.

The provinces were well represented. Amongst the crowd we noticed Professors Annie Oppenheim, J. W. Taylor, J. Millott Severn, Wm. Musgrove, Artemus Golledge, Chas. Burton, E. Durham, T. Timson, H. P. Dommen, Wm. A. Williams, and many others.

Prof. A. Hubert, assisted by Mr. G. Cox, occupied the chair. A really enjoyable and instructive evening was spent, and a hearty vote of thanks was given to all who had taken an active interest in making the Conference so successful.

OUR YOUNG FOLKS





My Dear Little Friends,—

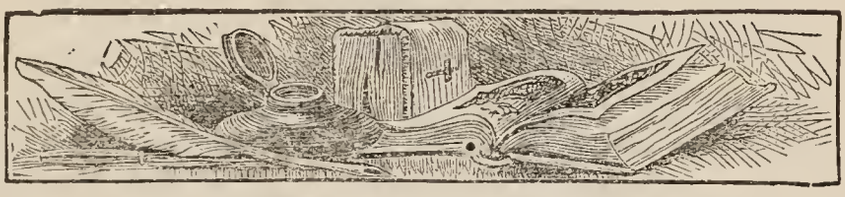
Once again I am showing you the photograph of a very young baby, and a very fine specimen of babyhood she is, too. First, I want you to notice how strongly marked the head is along the central line from the root of the nose upwards over the top head as far as we can see, giving the child an enquiring, retentive, critical, and sympathetic tone of mind. The little maid will be apt at picking up new ideas, will learn much through her powers of comparison ; for instance, she will sometimes astonish her friends by the rapidity with which she will be able to do as she has seen mother or nurse do. Her very large moral organs will lead her to be naturally obedient, respectful, and thoughtful for others. I am sure you will agree with me that this little child's head will lead us to hope that some day she will develop into a very good and useful woman. Notice how splendidly developed physically the child is for four months. See how intelligently the little mite looks towards us. We should judge from that high moral brain that the child comes of a family in which high moral worth prevails, and you little people must know by this that that is a very great cause for thankfulness to God. See how well filled are the perfecting group of faculties, and also the organs of Form and Constructiveness. We shall predict a well-controlled character to develop from such a phrenology, for, although the head is fairly wide in the base, so giving executive power, still it is so high that we may hopefully expect a good, even tone to the disposition. We cannot see the back head, but from the height, and also from the well-formed chin, we shall expect a large organ of Firmness, giving perseverance ; and although we cannot see the social area of the head, yet we know from the mouth and cheeks that much affection lives in that little baby.

Your loving

Auntie Sissie.

I know a family of little boys and girls who are taught to look about them and observe the common events taking place around them. These little people live in the heart of London, and have not the tiniest piece of garden. But they love to see things growing, and especially so in the dull winter days when cut flowers are not very plentiful, so if you were privileged to peep into their nursery you would probably be surprised to see the array of young growth. Shallow little dishes in which mustard and cress thrive upon flannel; other dishes in which prettily shaped sponges send up green shoots from rape, hemp, and canary seed; bottles from which acorns send up their pretty leaves, and jars containing ripe corn which was gathered in some harvest field in the summer time, and which now repays the young folk for their plentiful supply of warmth and water by sending up pretty green shoots of new corn.

Then these little people have other sources of interest, for if you were to look from their window at about a quarter to eight these winter mornings, you would be surprised at the array of birds perched upon the railings outside waiting for their morning breakfast of crumbs. My little friends know many of the birds well; know their different appearances, and how differently they behave, and have nick-named some accordingly.



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HAVE you subscribed to the *Phrenological Journal and Science of Health* for 1897? If not, you should. The subscription fee is only 5s. post free.

How to Cultivate the Mind, by James Allen (author of *Popular Palmistry*), price 6d., post free 7d. London: L. N. Fowler & Co. This is a well-written and instructive booklet, giving useful hints on memory, health, self-culture, and choice of occupation for both sexes. The writer says:—

"An uncultured mind may be likened to an uncultivated garden, requiring only tillage and husbandry to render it useful, fruitful and

ornamental. There are the possibilities of culture even in the most untutored minds, though, of course, the extent of culture will necessarily be limited by the individual character and organization. The first step in the culture of the mind is to extirpate all bad habits as so many noxious weeds. We should think that gardener very foolish who sowed his seed before weeding the ground ; even so foolish and ineffectual would it be to sow the seeds of knowledge and culture in the mind before preparing it to receive them. When the 'ground' is thoroughly prepared, the 'sowing' may commence, and then the process of growth will depend upon, first—the quality of the ground, and second—upon the amount of care, labour and perseverance bestowed upon it. The 'harvest' also will be in accordance with these two conditions. Candidates for culture must be prepared to learn many lessons of patience, endurance and self-denial. As before stated, without self-discipline there can be no self-culture. Do not be over-anxious to 'grow,' or you will hinder the very process that you seek to hasten. 'Grow as the flower grows, that slowly and silently opens its petals to receive the light.' Self-discipline presupposes self-knowledge, and self-knowledge can only be gained by self-examination and self-analysis. The science of Phrenology is a great aid to self-knowledge ; and if all young people were to 'read up,' if only a little, in this science, they would derive wonderful benefits from it."

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE LATE PROFESSOR FOWLER.

To the Editor of the "PHRENOLOGICAL MAGAZINE."

IT seems but yesterday since I had a cordial invitation to come up to London and take a seat alongside of the venerable doyen of the profession, at the Centenary proceedings inaugurated by the Fowler Phrenological Institute. It was with deep regret that I had to decline that invitation. Difficulties over which I had no control prevented me having a last and kindly hand-shake with the man of all others who had done so much for Phrenology, and obtained for it such a respectful hearing in this country.

When I heard of the death of Professor Fowler, which took place at the home of his talented sister, Mrs. C. Fowler Wells, last September, in the States, I was myself ill, and unable to take any notice or to express any feelings in the matter. And if my observations are not too belated now, I trust that you will be able to find room for them.

My respect for his family as individuals, and warm and lasting regard for the late Mr. Fowler have been very great indeed. To him and his good wife, who preceded him into the unknown land of souls, we owe, in a large measure, the revival of the interest exhibited in Phrenology which now obtains in Great Britain. Our older and more conservative—and possibly more severely scientific—phrenologists certainly lacked either the tact or go necessary to arrest public attention, in the successful manner which characterised the Fowler propaganda of Phrenology. Nevertheless, they did good solid work, from which we reap great benefits.

Professor Fowler's lectures on Phrenology were always terse, epi-

grammatic and witty. They could be delivered to and listened to by the most refined mixed audiences in the country. His lectures in Edinburgh, Aberdeen and Belfast were to my knowledge attended by most intelligent, refined and critical audiences, who were convinced and charmed by the unaffected, direct and simple manners of the speaker. Phrenology pure and simple was his text, and he expounded it as a science, as a philosophy and (illustrated it) as an art, by his excellence as a reader of character. But all this is a matter of history, and there is no need to enter into details.

Professor Fowler not only loved, taught and lived Phrenology, and adorned it by an unspotted life, but he has left in literature and in the *Phrenological Magazine* a valuable store-house of information for all coming time. And with their improved methods, I have no doubt the Fowler Phrenological Institute will turn out students well fitted to follow in his footsteps. If all the men and the women, whose interest has been aroused in Phrenology during the last thirty years by his lectures, publications and public work, will also be influenced by his splendid example, Phrenology is bound yet to obtain a hearing in Great Britain worthy of its great founders and the careful researches of their followers, such as the late Professor Fowler.

I do not think that his death will be a loss to either Phrenology, to phrenologists, or to his family. It came no doubt at the right time, and in the best way. He was ready, and has passed out of the mortal into the immortal spheres of existence. Death is but the gateway to the higher life and greater usefulness. There is a time when one ceases to be useful here ; I feel that my days are closing in too. When one has outgrown present conditions and fitness for the pressure and the ordinary tasks of life, death is natural under such circumstances. It comes to all, and it came to him, in the most appropriate way, when he was but little fitted to carry the burdens of this life. He had outgrown them. He was ripe and ready for the change. God understands. It is not now, but afterwards we realise fully that what so deeply grieved us was for the best. Professor Fowler's record, intensified by his death, is good and stimulating to all lovers of the science, and to all who would be professional phrenologists. No doubt many, who were in personal touch with this great and good soul, must keenly feel his loss. It is human to feel such losses, and it is beautiful to be human. These sufferers have our sincere sympathy. Let them follow as best they are able, and carry out the work, which would have given him the greatest satisfaction. Phrenology can never be at a standstill ; they can imitate his industry, benefit by his methods, without being servile copyists. If he is neither lost nor gone before, as I believe, but is now more active, energetic and more truly alive than ever, then he will be truly delighted to *feel* and to *realise* that his family and his friends have adopted a "forward and onward" movement for the development and advancement of the science of Phrenology.

There remains of those only one alive now—at least of note—who did their best to keep the torch of Phrenology aloft, before the advent of Messrs. Fowler and Wells in Great Britain, and that is Professor

Nicholas Morgan. Others have passed on in recent years. It is no disparagement to the older British phrenologists to render honour where honour is due ; and I think it is only right to give just credit to the late Professor Fowler and the Fowler family for the great, undoubted and active interest they have aroused for Phrenology in the United Kingdom and throughout the English-speaking world during the last forty years at home and abroad.

Yours truly,

James Coates.

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C. H.—The person you refer to is not a Registered Phrenologist, neither is he in any way connected with this office. See list of Registered Phrenologists in *The Phrenological Annual* for 1897, price 6d.

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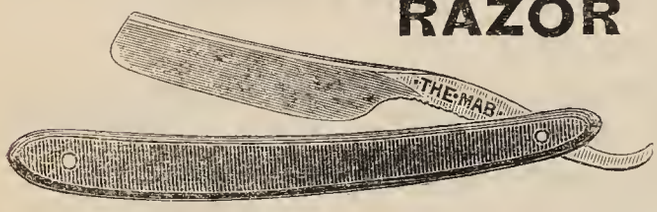
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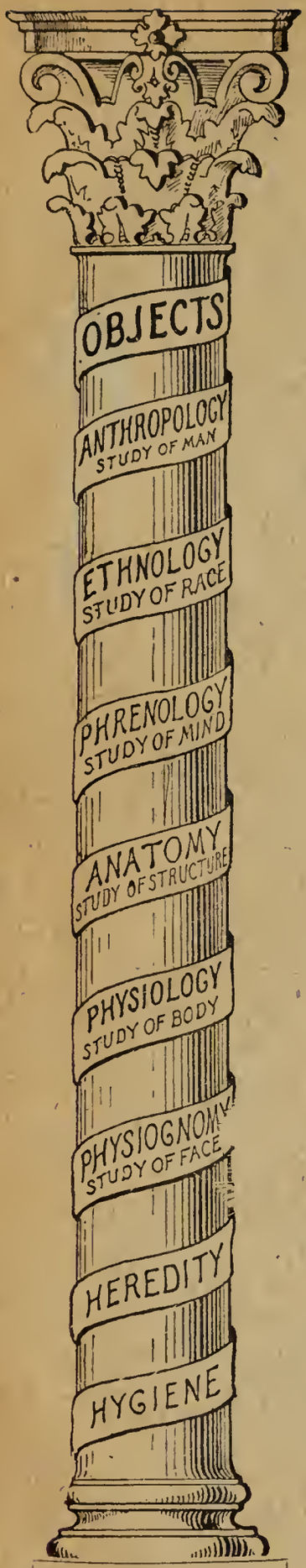
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